This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY.
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

WILLIAM COPELAND BORLASE, M.P., F.S.A., ETC.

THE ✣ WESTERN ✣ ANTIQUARY;

OR,

DEVON AND CORNWALL NOTE-BOOK.

EDITED BY

W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R.H.S.,

Public Librarian, Plymouth.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

W. COPELAND BORLASE, ESQ., M.P., F.S.A., ETC.,

AUTHOR OF "NÆNIA CORNUBIÆ," ETC.

VOL. I.

MARCH, 1881, TO MARCH, 1882.

Plymouth:
LATIMER & SON, FRANKFORT PRINTING WORKS.

1882.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
389638
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
R 1906 L

PLYMOUTH:
LATIMER AND SON, FRANKFORT PRINTING WORKS.

NEW YORK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

PREFACE.

The completion of the first volume of the *Western Antiquary* calls for a few words from the Editor—retrospective and prospective.

It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the circumstances which led to the establishment of the *Western Antiquary* "as a medium of intercommunication for antiquaries and others interested in the history, literature, and legendary lore of the Western Counties." The original announcement (which appeared in the columns of the *Weekly Mercury* on the 12th March, 1881,) will be found on the first page of the present volume. The first weekly instalment of Notes, Queries, and Replies, was published on the following Saturday, March 19th, since which time about two columns per week have appeared.

The present volume consists of the four quarterly parts (re-printed, after revision, from the *Weekly Mercury*), several supplements, and a number of illustrations of interesting subjects.

The Editor would here tender his sincere thanks to the following gentlemen, who have, by loan and otherwise, favoured him with the illustrations elsewhere enumerated: Mr. A J. Jewers, F.S.A., for the drawings of the "Arms of Sir Francis Drake;". Mr. John Smith, Plymouth, for blocks of Palace Court, Plymouth; and a portrait of Sir Francis Drake; Mr. W. H. Luke, Plymouth, for blocks of the Hoe Gate, Plymouth, the Old Town Gate, Plymouth, the Citadel Gateway, Plymouth, and the Frankfort Gate Theatre, Plymouth; Mr. W. H. H. Rogers, F.S.A., Colyton, for loan of block, portrait of Sir William Pole, Kt.; to Messrs. Oliphant, Anderson & Co., Publishers, Edinburgh, for portrait of Dr. Kitto, and view of the Gateway of the Hospital of Poor's Portion, Old Workhouse, Plymouth; to Messrs. Besley & Sons, Mr. G. Townsend, and Mr. Vincent, of Exeter, for loan of blocks of Exeter Antiquities; to Mr. J. Langdon Bonython, Adelaide, Australia, for "Bonython Flagon" and Arms of Bonython; also to Mr. J. E. Wood, engraver, Plymouth, for engraving "Ancient Ridge Tiles," Plymouth Ducking Chair, &c., &c., expressly for this periodical.

The Editor's next duty is to thank those numerous correspondents who have favoured him with such an abundance of valuable material from which to select his weekly budgets. He has been reluctantly compelled to hold over many interesting communications, simply from inability to publish, in the limited space allotted to him, all the matter with which he has been favoured. His care has been to insert those contributions which seemed to be of the most general interest, as well as those of an original character. He is conscious of many shortcomings and defects in the work, and possibly some matter has appeared which a more extended experience would have led him to omit or improve; but on the whole he has reason to be gratified with the quantity and quality of the literary matter so freely placed at his disposal, which he has endeavoured to use, in the interest of his readers, to the best advantage.

A complete list of Subscribers will be found appended. This list is large and influential, but it is thought that in a district so wide as that which is covered by the operations of this journal, a field moreover rich in every branch of antiquarian lore, the number of Subscribers can be

still more largely increased. Further, it should be stated, that the low price of subscription allowed little, if any, room for commercial profit, and none for professional labour; the chief aim of the promoters having been to popularize a form of periodical in the West of England similar to those which are being so satisfactorily carried on in other parts of the country. The Editor is pleased in this connection to record the kind advice and assistance he has occasionally received from others engaged in similar labours, viz., to Mr. J. E. Bailey, Stretford, Manchester, Editor of the PALATINE NOTE BOOK; Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., Chester, Editor of the CHESHIRE SHEAF; Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, Clifton, Bristol, Editor of the GLOUCESTERSHIRE NOTES AND QUERIES; Mr. Josiah Rose, Leigh, Lancashire, Editor of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTES; Mr. William Smith, F.S.A.S., Morley, near Leeds, Editor of OLD YORKSHIRE; Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., Nottingham, Editor of OLD NOTTINGHAMSHIRE; Mr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., Bristol, Editor of BRISTOL, PAST AND PRESENT; Messrs. G. C. Boase, and W. P. Courtney, Joint Editors of BIBLIOTHECA CORNUBIENSIS, and to many others. The kindly comments of the London and Provincial Press, and the hearty commendation of the Antiquarian Journals, encourages him to renewed exertions in order to secure as much excellence as possible in the conduct of the little periodical.

Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., etc., who has kindly furnished an interesting Introduction to this volume, which adds much to the value of the work.

Any attempt on the part of the Editor to record his indebtedness to individual contributors would be a difficult and invidious task, and would almost lead to a repetition of the Index to Contributors which accompanies the volume. It must therefore suffice if he herewith tenders his hearty acknowledgements to all who have assisted him in a new and difficult undertaking, either by pen-labour or kindly counsel, assuring them "*one and all*" that their services have been duly appreciated, and trusting that their active support (hitherto so freely rendered) will be continued in subsequent volumes.

The Editor cannot refrain from drawing attention to the various notes which appear in the present volume respecting a proposed "*Devonshire Bibliography.*" Although that desirable work has not yet been practically undertaken, it is satisfactory to know that public attention has been drawn to the question, and that several well-known Devonshire writers have already expressed their views on the matter. While it has been proved, beyond all doubt or disputation, that such a work is much required, an enormous field of labour will have to be traversed before such can be completed, and a great expenditure of money, time, and energy, is unquestionably involved. Further correspondence on this important topic is now solicited, and reference may be made to the admirably compiled Specimen Bibliographical Note on pp. 215, 216, contributed by Rev. J. Ingle Dredge.

An Index has been prepared for insertion in the volume, giving a key to the principal subjects, as well as to the principal contributors. It was found neither possible nor expedient to furnish a very elaborate or exhaustive Index, such as is now becoming customary, yet an attempt has been made to produce one sufficiently comprehensive, which should answer the purpose without unnecessary duplication. The Editor has had in view the theory that next to being possessed of a thing or fact, is knowing where to find it, and he trusts that the Index now provided will enable the readers of the *Western Antiquary* to gather up all the facts and memoranda scattered throughout the volume, with the least possible amount of trouble.

Appended will be found a brief list of errata, and the Editor will thank his correspondents to point out any others that they may discover not yet noted therein.

W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Plymouth, June, 1882.

INTRODUCTION.

I readily accede to a request which has been made to me that I should take up my pen to write a few lines by way of Preface to the first completed Volume of the *Western Antiquary*.

Under the modest second title of a "Devon and Cornwall Note-Book," the aim and object of this work is to be to this little Western World of ours, of which, as its natives, we are so fond and proud, what *Notes and Queries* has justly earned its title to be to our country at large;—a medium, that is to say, for the pleasant and fruitful interchange of knowledge and thought between those who are interested in the "History, Literature, and Legendary Lore," of the old Danmonian promontory.

It may seem strange to some that in order to promote researches into the past, two counties alone should have been singled out from the rest, as if there could be anything in *their* history, *their* literature, or *their* lore,—after so many centuries of direct intercourse with their more Eastern neighbours,—which could justify any line of demarcation being drawn between them and the rest of Great Britain. To those, however, to whom this thought may have occurred, I will only take leave to point out two main factors which have contributed largely to give to these counties a joint individuality, and to make them what they are. The first is their geographical position: the second their internal resources.

Surrounded on three sides by the sea, their native population, as must ever be borne in mind, were able to preserve their identity as a branch of the Celtic tribal federation (if we may so call it),—long after the Saxons, by advancing to the Severn, had cut them adrift from the parent stock of their race and nation. But centuries before this, another influence had been at work, the effect of which was altogether distinct from race influence, and was wholly internal in its nature and origin. The much coveted mineral wealth, which lay beneath the uninviting surface of their tors and moorlands, had brought them the knowledge of their own resources; had implanted in them an inducement to industry and energy, which was all the more important since it was inseparably connected with intellectual acumen and scientific method, and had doubtless supplied them at the same time with no small portion of that culture, which was ever flowing northwards along the tracks of commercial enterprise. From these two causes, then, when taken together, has been derived, if I mistake not, an individuality more marked even than that which race alone can give; a pride of country and a love of home, in which subsequent settlers,—whether Saxon, French, or Breton—found themselves alike participators; and, side by side with this,—as part and parcel of the common property of a blended people,—a mass of legendary lore,—a heritage of saints and heroes, giants and wizards, which all the while was a survival from purely Celtic times, a boulder of the bed-rock out of which the first natives were hewn, and which like the remnants of the ancient language has not yet quite crumbled away, but has left specimens behind to be gathered up still in the homes of the most retiring classes in the utmost corners of the land.

Cornwall and Devon then, have a just and full claim to be treated by themselves, and in proportion to the number and variety of the individual interests with which their County Historians have had to deal, has been the number of those who have undertaken the task. No other English county can boast so many chroniclers as Cornwall can, and in addition to this, the transactions of the local societies, literary and scientific, in both counties, are exceptionable not merely in bulk, but in the quality and intrinsic value of their contents.

Notwithstanding this, the past seems still as unexhausted as it ever was. New facts, new lights, new modes of treatment spring forth perpetually as time goes on. Take first the Prehistoric period. How widely different is the method of simple induction, by which at present we approach the unwritten records contained in those monuments which in themselves can "neither err nor lie," from that with which Dr. Borlase, for instance, approached them a century and more ago! How many facts in our own district alone have been brought to light since he was labouring in this same field! How many monuments had yet to be discovered, which were all unknown to him! And if this is true, a further truth remains: how many still remain unrecorded and unknown to us! Is it not a fact that the largest and finest circle in England, after Abury, remained all but unknown, and certainly never planned or measured, until two roaming antiquaries stumbled upon it three years since on a Cornish moor? New railways are in progress, and with their development, fresh ground will be broken, and fresh treasures brought within immediate range. Large and well-stocked as our local museums unquestionably are, the grey granite and the yellow gorse still, we may depend, conceal more trophies of the past than all these institutions together now contain. Since the *Western Antiquary* opened its columns to record their discovery, how many urns and celts, and coins have not been unearthed in Cornwall and Devon alone? Even now, while I am writing, the news is brought me of a find of bronze axes at Marazion, naturally recalling to mind the first record—it was Leland's—of any similar discovery in Cornwall, namely, that "spear heads of copper had been found near the Mount." As "crofts" are improved, and agriculture spreads itself over the downs, the number of discoveries will increase year by year, and the utmost importance attaches therefore to the fact that in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* the amplest and readiest opportunity is given to the finder to place on record another of those facts on which the future historian must rely when he comes to piece together the scattered memorials of the ages which are dumb.

Take again the dawn of history: what a field of patient research lies before us there when we consider how essential it is to separate the genuine scraps of local history from traditions which belong to the race at large;—to repeople, for example, our castles on the hills, our ramparts on the cliffs, our hut villages on the slopes, not with the mythical knights of twelfth-century romance, but with those luckless tribal chieftains who, in the words of Ossian, "went forth to war but always fell";—to see the Irish missionaries not by the rosy light poured back on them by mediæval martyrologies, but as the strange beings in uncouth garb which Irish annals tell us that they were. Next, look at the whole story of the Tinners,—that *imperium in imperio* of our county history,—with their privileges from the King, and their special powers to make laws for themselves in their rock-hewn parliament-houses on the hills. From this, pass on into the later middle ages, when the lingering love of war and the impetuosity of the people was constantly showing itself in local risings and petty rebellions, and once or twice in actual campaigns into the Eastern counties,—crowned at last by the part which the West took in the Civil War, so many tracts relating to which are still extant, and some of the rarer of them well worthy of republication in the pages of such a journal as this. Then take the fragments which are left us of the ancient Cornish tongue, than which no relics of the Celtic speech are of more intrinsic value, for this plain reason, that since it ceased to be a living language so long ago, those portions which remain to us of it naturally surpass in purity that which we now find in existing branches, such as the Welsh and the Breton, which have had so much more time to become adulterated by the commingling of their elements with those of languages foreign to themselves. And the question of Language carries us on to Etymology; and here is a field in which—in Cornwall more especially—a great work has still to be done, by effecting a sweeping clearance of the silly haphazard interpretations which have been set, from our earliest historians to the present time, upon our names of places.

If only a small portion of each issue of the *Western Antiquary* could be devoted to simplifying the derivations of local names, in accordance with their known signification in other Celtic countries, not only would much palpable error be once and for all dispelled, but not a few new vistas would be

opened which would show the approximate date and conditions, under which the names were originally given, and what was their real and only possible meaning. Then, again, in the world-wide field of Folk-lore, many local superstitions remain yet unrecorded, and these, in common with all the rest, await their classification in one of the great groups to which roughly, and it must be confessed in much ignorance, we assign them. Either they belong to that northern and eastern type, which we share in common with China and Japan, or they are of Aryan origin, and reach us with the sun-myths of the south, or they are more essentially local and present to us in superstitious guise, some serious point of faith in the religion of our own far distant past. We have already adverted to the history of the middle ages. In and through that period, our local Family History forms a most important chain. Beside, however, and apart from the publication of Herald's Visitations, the materials for this are in the main still unused. Documents at the Record Office, deeds in private hands, registers here, there, and everywhere,—some carefully treasured, others inaccessible and rotting to decay,—few of which have ever seen the light,—such are the materials which are extant still, and short notices of their contents can surely find no more appropriate place than in the pages of a work which is ever open to receive them. Of the history of the West Country it is not too much to say that whole chapters lie buried in the strong-box of the office, or the muniment room of the private house. To the Genealogist, as we are aware, the West presents one grave difficulty, in the fact that each successive owner of a property assumed the name of the place he purchased. When, however, this obstacle has once been surmounted by the presence of documentary evidence to establish the connecting link, the frequent intermarriages which were the result of the narrow limits of the country itself is seen to be a cause which greatly reduces the scope of the labours in which the investigator is called on to engage. There is one other subject on which I will venture to touch. The pages of the *Western Antiquary* are open to Bibliographical memoranda, and naturally also to Biographical notices of literary men. It is much to be wished that notes of this kind may assist in supplying additional material for the ultimate publication of a "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," no less full and valuable than that, which, in the case of the sister county, has just been brought to so successful a termination by the indefatigable labours of Messrs. Boase and Courtney.

Such are some of the principal subjects which it is the aim and object of the *Western Antiquary* to include, and by inviting queries and courting criticism, to elucidate. The fact that it first sees the light in two special columns set apart for it weekly in a leading Western newspaper, must not only be the means on the one hand of circulating information of great local interest, and of refining tendency, but, on the other, of drawing to itself, as to a common centre, a host of communications from those who may be stimulated by it to impart information which would otherwise die with them.

In conclusion, I will only add that the readers of this journal would agree in thinking me very remiss in my duties as the writer of this preface, were I to omit to convey their congratulations and my own to the Editor, on a work which is indeed a labour of love, the origin and design of which resides with himself alone, and the success of which at its first stage augurs well for even a still brighter and more useful future.

House of Commons, May 11, 1882. WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

List of Illustrations

(With Directions to the Binder).

I.	PORTRAIT OF W. C. BORLASE, M.P., F.S.A., Etc.	To face	Title Page	
II.	ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, KT. (Plate 1)	„	Page	2
III.	DITTO DITTO (Plate 2)	„	„	9
IV.	PORTRAIT OF SIR WILLIAM POLE, KT.	„	„	43
V.	PALACE COURT, PLYMOUTH	„	„	55
VI.	PLYMOUTH CITADEL, ENTRANCE GATEWAY, AND FRANKFORT GATE THEATRE, PLYMOUTH	„	„	65
VII.	GATE OF THE HOSPITAL OF POOR'S PORTION (OLD WORKHOUSE), PLYMOUTH...	„	„	78
VIII.	PORTRAIT OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, KT.	„	„	99
IX.	HOE-GATE AND OLD TOWN GATE, PLYMOUTH...	„	„	113
X.	EXETER ANTIQUITIES: 1. King Henry VII, High Street. 2. Matthew the Miller. 3. St. Peter, North Street... ...	„	„	115
XI.	PORTRAIT OF JOHN KITTO, D.D., F.S.A.	„	„	119
XII.	ANCIENT RIDGE-TILES: ... ... 1. Exeter. 2. Plymouth. 3. Plympton. 4. East Looe. 5, 6, 7. West Looe.	„	„	125
XIII.	EXETER ANTIQUITIES: 4. Guildhall, High Street. 5. Old House in Fore Street. 6. Gate Tower, Rougemont Castle...	„	„	139
XIV.	PLYMOUTH DUCKING CHAIR		„	150
XV.	ARMS OF WALTER BORLAS, TEMP., HENRY VIII.		„	153
XVI.	ARMS OF BONYTHON FAMILY...		„	214
XVII.	BONYTHON FLAGON	„	„	203

General Index to Principal Subjects.

Acland Family 62 108
Ale Taster 134
Allen MSS. 19
All Hallows, Exeter 178 196
Ammory 184 195
"Amphion" Frigate 173
Ancient Cornish Church 167
Ancient Ridge Tiles 105 115 125 133 166
Antiquary of Devon 120
Antiquities, Preservation of 82 89 94 115 118
Antony 44 62 64 91
Apprentices, Indentures of 52 125
Armada 133 167
Arms of Bonython 200
Arms of Borlase 153
Arms of Co. Cornwall 3 5 27 28
Arms of Co. Devon 38 146 162
Arms of Drake 2 3 4 6 9 12 19 25 34 69 187
Arms of Fortescue 22
Arms of Morice 75
Arms of Plymouth 64
Arms of Somerville 90 187
Arms 38 43 84 88 109 117 174 183
Arscott Pedigree 177
Arwenack 206
Ashburton 11 88 166
Ashen Faggot 143
Astrologer of Devon 96
Atherington 63 196
Avenell Family 59
Axminster 172 187
Bache (Rev Arthur) 91
Bagge Family 62
Bamfield Family 62 97
Barnstaple 97 98 104 106 108 115 118 133 138
Bassett Family 7 11 15 74 84
Bastard (Col) 117
Bath, Earl of 71
Beehive Huts 134 142 157 195
Bellerophon at Plymouth 175 183 193 197 198 199
Bells 54 91 158
Bell Founder's Tomb 158
Belyars 87
Betty, (Rev. J) 77 85
Betty, As Busy as 80 92
Bibliography 3 8 32 58 62 65 72 78 93 127 132 148 162 182 187 194 214 215 216
Bickleigh 110 137
Bideford 170
Bideford Plants 16 21 131
Bigbury 123
Billy Bray 3 5 8 188
Billy Bright 13
Bishopric of Cornwall 107 117 131 178
Black Assize 4
Blackhall 88
Blue Friars 4 11 14 15 19 21 22 55
Bodmin 105 112 144
"Boke of Nurtur" 173
Bonaparte, see Napoleon
Bonython Arms 200 214
Bonython Family 76 77 79 164 177 200 to 214
Bonython Flagon 164 203
Book-Plates 32 174
Boone 62 97
Boot of a Coach 195
Borlase Family 66 68 126 135 151 152 153
Bosphrennis 134 142
Bottrell (Wm.) 111
Botus Fleming 30
Bovey 26 33 81 135
Bowerbank (Lieut.) see Napoleon
Braddon (Miss), 3 5 7 14
Brandis 186 195
Braunton 63
Bray 105 160 189
Brent 161 163
Brent Tor 63
Bridestowe 91
Briefs 129 140
Briggs (T. R. A.) 184
Brixton 86
Brown (F.) 162
Brunion 87
Brutus's Stone, Totnes
Buccaboo 80 88
Buckland Abbey 183
Buckland Brewer 136
Buller Family 61
Bunker's Hill, Devonport 67
Burgoyne Family 84 92 157
Busy as Batty 80 92
Buttwoman 123
Callington Mace 86
Candle, Sale by inch of 122
Canning (Geo.) 116
Carclew 202
Carew Family 32 40 45 63 81 82 120 200
Carey Family 67
Cary Family 75 81
Carn Brea 7 11
Celtic 110
Chagford 80 134
Charger and Surger 17 27 84 96
Champernowne Family 62 111
Charles II in the West 65, &c.
Charles' Church, Plymouth 15 18 16 27 28 31 80 85 128 129 157 175 194
Charmouth 73
Chelsea 102
Chichester Family 62
Chikitos of Devon 141
Chill 195
Christmas in Cornwall 145
Christmas-tide 143 162
Chudleigh 62
Chulmleigh 110
Churches 15 18 19 26 27 28 31 63 102 109 124 149 167 182 184 190 191 196 197
Churchwardens, Election of 189
Churchyards, Consecration of 161
Cities and Counties 32 39 67
Clam 120 138 141 149 192
Clapper Bridges 192
Clergy, Knights and 191
Clifford Family 56 62 122
Clink 161 165 168 172 179 190 196
Coffin Lid, Curious 123
Clolenso (Bp) 3 4
Coleridge (S. T.) 35 40 43 58 60
Colyton 48 49 50 51 52 53 54
Constantine the Great 156
Cornish Antiquities 82
Cornish Arms 3 5 27 28
Cornish Bibliography 62 93
Cornish Churches 29 167 181 191 197
Cornish Customs 189
Cornish Desiderata 145
Cornish Histories 93
Cornish Language 110
Cornish M.P.'s 4
Cornish Names 95 110 121 131
Cornish Proverbs 63
Cornish Worthies 145
Cornwall Bishopric 107 117 131 178
Cornwall, Lepers in 167
Cornwall, Quakers in 169 177 184 194
Cornwall, Rising in 144
Cornwall Stone 124
Cornwood 137 138 149
Corporation Records 155
Counting by Casts 36
Courtenay 30 62 80 83 144 186
Cross at Plympton 148
Cross Carn 190
Cromwell (Thos.) 194
Cucking Stool 89 171
Cuckoo 36
Curfew 29 39 50 51 172
Customs 192
Damnation Alley 6
Danes 75 82 85 92
Dart River 156
Dartmoor 94 106 114 142 190 192
Dartmouth 42 138 139 148 192
Davenant (Sir W.), Plys of 189
Davies 169
Davey 62
Debon's Share 16
De Courcy (Admiral) 141 165
Deeds of Knights and Clergy 191
Denbury Fair 103
Devon and Cornwall Fencibles 104
Devon, Arms of 38 146 162
Devon (Earl of) 26 30 37
Devon, Maps of 164 177
Devon, Quakers in 169 177 184 194
Devon Welsh spoken in 164 168
Devonport 11 18 123 135 149
Devonshire and China 26
Devonshire Astrologer 96
Devonshire Author 173
Devonshire Bells 159
Devonshire Bibliography 58 65 72 93 125 132 148 162 215 216
Devonshire Customs 143 183 167
Devonshire Churches 26 63 124 182 190 191 197
Devonshire Dialect 174
Devonshire, Etymology of 24
Devonshire Fairs 103
Devonshire Families (Sprye's) 13 21 23 29 56 109
Devonshire Fishing Scraps 148
Devonshire Glossary 57 73
Devonshire Histories 29 39
Devonshire Manorial Customs 18
Devonshire M.P.'s 4

Devonshire Murder 112
Devonshire, Phœnicians in 96
Devonshire, Pheasant in 28
Devonshire Proverbs 144 171
Devonshire Tokens 20
Devonshire Volunteers 104 124 146 174
Documents, Legal, Forgery of 180
Documents, Municipal 155
Dodbrooke 109 112
Dotin (John) 104
Double Letters in place of Capitals 113 128
Dowse and Dowsing 23 30 33
Drake (Sir Bernard) 4 16 62
Drake (Edward) 51
Drake Family 18 38 162
Drake (Sir Francis) 4 7 13 14 25 32 42 46 62 66 71 72 76 83 90 141 145 146 163 165 183
Drake a Pirate 32 42 43 57 58 88
Drake and the game of Bowls 158
Drake, Arms of 2 3 4 6 9 12 19 34 69 162 187
Drake Bibliography 3 8 187 194
Drake, Birthplace of 4 14
Drake, Encomium on 160
Drake Portraits 91 99 100
Drake, Residences of 158
Drake, Stories of 156 161
Drake's Island 35
Drake (John) 180
Drake (Thomas) 57
Drinking Pitchers, Inscriptions on 190
Druids and the Mistletoe 155
Ducking Stool 37 78 92 136 166
Duel, West Country 73 188
Dyer's Library, Exeter 112
East Allington 69
Eastlake (Sir Charles Lock) 199
Eaver 181 188 191
Eddystone 46 187
Epitaphs 31 35 63 69 123 137 170 182
Ermington 125 129 137
Evans (Mrs.) 146 160
Excisemen 99
Execution in Plymouth Sound 122
Exeter 32 38 39 53 59 69 91 95 107 109 112 115 120 122 124 130 135 139 140 141 146 159 172 174 177 178 180 185 191 196
Exeter Antiquities 112 115 139
Exeter Cathedral 159
Exeter Churches 38 39 109 141 146 178 179 196
Exeter Histories 32 177 178
Exeter Nomenclature 91 99
Exeter Volunteers 146 147 174
Exmouth 187
Fairs 102 103 129 140
Falmouth 21 148 207
Fardel Manor House 113 121 138
Farley Family 184 193
Fencibles, D. & C., 104
Ffowell 62 108
Field Names 83
Figs and fig pudding 161
Finger-ring Lore 83
Fishing at Totnes 117
Fishing Scraps 148
Flags of the D. and C. Fencibles 104
Folk-Lore 38 42 58 60 107
Ford 62 97
Forgery of Legal Documents 180
Fovrel 59 120 130 158 193
Fortescue Arms 22
Fowey 211
Fowsed 137 149
Freedom Day (Plymouth) 70 111
French Prisoners at Plymouth 95 107
Friary, Plymouth 101
Frobisher (Sir Martin) 4 9 17
Funeral Armour in Churches 99 110 128 129 141
Gale (Theophilus) 215 216
Gambade 189 196
Games 25
Garden-Penny, &c. 184
Garibaldi in the West 168
Gates, Plymouth 3 64 113
Genealogical Hints 176 180
Giant's Grave 35
Gipsey's Faggot 146
Glanville 62
Glossary of Devon 57 73
Glubb Family 59
Godolphin 201
Goodrington, Graves at 29
Gorges Family 72 73 76 79 86 102 126 158
Granville (W.) 189
Gunthrope (Dr.) 184
Gunwalloe 122
Gwynne (Nell) 189
Haccombe 40
Hall (Col.) 104
Hamoaze 95 110 121
Hangings 31
Hangman's Pit 120 131
Harris and Hele Families 183
Harris (Sir W. Snow) 55
Harvest Home 116
Hats 90
Haunted Streams 88 117
Hay, in Place-names 91 99 172
Hearth-Penny 184
Heavitree 53
Hele (Sir Warwick) 175
Hele Family 62 108 183
Helmets in Churches 175
Helston Furry Day 56
Hentzner (Paul) 43
Heraldic 3 35 68 132 164 165
Heva 135 138
Hewish 83
Hingstown Down 113 124
Histories of Devon and Cornwall 29 39 93
Hoe, Plymouth 13 21 60
Hoe Lake 24
Hoegate, Plymouth 3
Holne 31 123
Holsworthy Hero 170
"Holy Friar" Inn, Devonport 35 47
Holy-Well at Maker 174
Honiton 186 196
Hooker Family 13 29
Horn Blowing 116 130
Horrabridge 172 174
Hyst-gavell, etc. 6
Ilsington 109 114 121
Indentures of Apprentices 52 125
Ingoldsby Legends 26 30
Inscribed Stones 88 174 189
Inscriptions on Drinking Pitchers 190
Inscriptions on Sundials 19 27 30 33 91 109 125
Isabel of Cotehele 4 9
"Isa Iabh" 11 21
It's an ill wind, etc. 99
Ivie Family 189
Izacke of Exeter 32 39
Jacob (Dr.) of Devonport 130
Jacobson (W.) of Plymouth 55
Jeffries (Judge) in the West 120 185
Jerusalem Garter 167
Jokes, Practical 171
Jones (J.P.) 29 39
Jorey's Almshouses, Plymouth 116
Kentisbeare 31
Kerby (Capt.) 28 80
Kilmington 186
Kingsbridge 69
King's Heart 185
Kingskerawell 46 148 157 169
Kingsley (Canon) 10 18 156
Kingsteignton 137
Kitto (Dr. John) 119 134 140 163 187
Lampen Family 164 172
Landrake 113
Lattis 120 183
Lawry Family 181
Leach 62 108
Leat or Leet 81 93 124
Leavenworth 161
Legal Documents Forgery of 180
Legends 67 122
Lentshards 137 149 182
Lepers in Cornwall 167
Liberty-street, Devonport 123 149
Lide 88
Lidwell 26
Lipson 137
Liskeard 172 189
Lloyd (Hartley) 28
Local Expressions 17 20 23 26
Logan Rock 35
Loney (Admiral) 191
Long, of Tavistock 160
Looe 92 108
Lubbock (Sir John) 89 118
Lydford 35 160 185
Lynton 59 67
Lyte, of Lyte's Cary 32 40
Mabe 181
Maclean (Sir John) 81 157 177
Maddern 211
Maitland (Captain), see Napoleon
Maker 174
Mamhead 80
Manchet Loaf 35
Manning (G. W.), of St. Petrock's Minor 195
Manorial Customs in Devon 18
Maps, Plans, &c. 177 182
Market Jew 63 68
Marridge Cross 109 131
Martialsey or Marshalsea 95 113
Martyn Family 62 108
Massinger's Plays 16
Mather (N.) 182
Maudlin House, Plympton 86
Maypoles 83 113
Mends (Rev. Herbert) 107
Mevagissey 211
Mewstone 113 135 168
Millbrook 113
Mineral Springs 19 30
Minster Church 111 118 126
Mistletoe and the Druids 155
Modbury 140
Moles 116
Morice Family 75
Morris Family 26 137
Morris Dancers 57
Mount Edgcumbe 116 125
Mount Wise 37 60
M.P.'s for Devon & Cornwall 4
"Mr. Sword" 95 107
Mullion 31
Municipal Heraldry 164
Murders 18 23 25 30 37 112
Mutley 137
Mylor 202
Names, Cornish 95 110 121 181

Napoleon I. at Plymouth 141 183 193 197 198 199
Nautical Sayings 11 15
Naval Uniforms 135
"Newes from Plimouth" 139
Newspaper Heraldry 165
Newton (T.D.) 55
Newton Poppleford 116
New Tree Inn 142
New Year's Observances 167 185
Nonconformity in Plymou h 113
"No Place" 11
Northernhay 99
North Huish 30
Numismatics 3 5 11 101 104
Nutwell Court 156 161
Oak Apple Day 57 71
Okehampton 63 87
Olden Time, Customs of 48
Old Plymouth, see Plymouth
"Oliver Scran" 75 82
Onions *versus* Slippers and Rice 165 157
Ordulf (Earl) 157
Ottery St. Mary 105
Oxenham Family 42
Oxford Sermon 77
Palace Court, Plymouth 105
Parish Accounts 105
Parishes 46
Par 90
Parishes, Isolated Portions of 161 172
Parish Stocks 71 117 127 135 139 162
Parliamentary Families of Devonshire 13 21 23 29 56 80 109
Parr Family 7 13 24 32
Pedigree of Arscott 177
Pedigree of Bonython 211 212
Peller (Captain) 173
Pe ynt Church 31
Pendennis Castle 206
Pennycomequick 11 14 17 20 27 29 35 64
Pennycross 7 12 21 27 64 132
Penryn in Cornwall, Preservation of 180
Pentillie Castle 127
Perley Family 161
Perran Cross 7
Petertide Fires 59
Pew Tor 93
Pheasant in Devonshire 28
Phillpotts (Bishop) 161
"Philo Danmonian" 64
Phœnicians in Devon 96
"Pictorial Newspaper" 16 36
Pike's "Catalogue of Bideford Plants" 16 21 131
Pilchard Fishery 10
Pilgrim Ships 119 133
Pixies in Devon and Cornwall 3 20 29
Place Names 91 99 172
Plague in Devonshire 53
Plant Names 23 87 114 127
Plas 16 24 32 33 38
Pleasure Fairs 102
Plympton 125
Plympton Priory 164
Plympton St. Mary 63 86 174 186
Plympton St. Maurice 148
Plymouth Arms 64
Plymouth Bibliography
Plymouth Brethren 91
Plymouth Citadel 57 64 71
Plymouth Cloak 16 21 30 128
Plymouth, Drake's Home in 158
Plymouth Ducking Chairs 57 78 92 130
Plymouth Eccentrics 3 6
Plymouth, Execution at 122
Plymouth Fishing Feast 70
Plymouth Freedom Day 70 111
Plymouth Gates 64
Plymouth Guildhall 179 198
Plymouth, High Tides at 160
Plymouth Hoe 3 5 8 13 60 158
Plymouth in an Uproar 26 30
Plymouth, Lord High Steward of 3 4 183 192
"Plymouth Magazine" 127
Plymouth, Maps, &c. of 164
"Plymouth Memoirs" 78
Plymouth Municipal Records 155
Plymouth, Napoleon at 175 183 197 198 199
"Plymouth, Newes from" 139
Plymouth Pilgrim Ships 119
Plymouth Practical Jokes 171 184
Plymouth, Quakers in 98
Plymouth Relics 3
Plymouth, Reminiscences of 181
Plymouth Scarlet Day 75 78
Plymouth Siege, Relics of 156
Plymouth Stocks 57 71 92
Plymouth, Storm at 90
Plymouth Street Names 91
Plymouth Tokens 189
Plymouth Trees 42 67 95 113 124 142
Plymouth Water Supply 64 72
Plymouth Yarns 84 89 147 184
Plymouth 15 141 143 147 148 157 175 194
Plymouthian 137
Plymouth-Dock 37 84 89 136
Plymstock 156
Ploy 182
Plum Pudding 169
Poets of Devon and Cornwall 19 36 46
Pole Family 62 97
Pollard (Sir Hugh) 167
Pollard Family 61
Polperro 23
Polwhele (Rev R.) 9
Poor Jan's Leaf 84 137
Portlemouth 69
Portraits of Drake 91 99
Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh 126
Pot Wall, Potwaller, and Potwalloper 59 72 116 131 138
Pound-street Mills, Plymouth 109
Preservation of a Dead Body 159
Prideaux Family 62 97
Prince of Wales and Plymouth 3
Printing in Plymouth 127
Probus 117
Prosecutions of the Quakers 104 169 177 184 194
Proverbs 13 63 80 144 171
Prowse Family 132
Punishments, Olden 57 71 72 78 81 89 92 97 98 106 108 115 117 118 121 130 136 162
Purdue Family 158
Pye Powder Court 139
Pym Family 62 108
Quakers in Plymouth 98
Quakers, Prosecutions of 104 169 177 184 194
Quethiock 139
Quizzical Appellations 17 20 23 26
Railways in the West 4 11
Raleigh (Sir Walter) 75 76 126
Ratcliffe, Short-hand writer 103 111 127
"Reaming your heart out" 35 40 43 120
Records, Preservation of 155
Rees (J. T.) of Holsworthy 170
Revelstoke 182 193
Reviews of Publications 72 154
Reynell Family 62
Rhodes (Hugh) 173
Richard III., Temp. of 144
Ridge Tiles, Ancient 105 115 125 133 166
Ridgway (Lt.-Col.) Harvest Home 116
Riding the Stang 77
Riding to water 160
Rime of the Ancient Mariner 40 43 58 60
Robin is Weeping 58
Roborough 180
Roche Rocks 35 58
Rolle Family 62 97
Roman Coin found at Plymouth 101
Rooke Family 91 96 110 117 131
Rowse Family 62
St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth 6 10 12 62 69 91 113 124 128 129 135
St. Budeaux 30 31 33 61 72 76 79 172
St. Columb 34 211
St. Ewe 196
St. Germans 33
St. Ives 27 34 74 87 190
St Kew 98
St. Levan 60
St. Mabe 181
St. Maben 211
St. Mawes 208, &c.
St. Michael's, Otterton 157
St. Michael's Chapel, Torquay 130 135 143
St Paul 191
St. Petrock Minor 92 195
St. Piran Cross at 174
St Sidwell's, Exeter 28 37 38 109
St. Tudy 129
Salcombe 148
Sale by inch of Candle 122
Salmon Clause in Indentures 125
Sancreed 83 196
Scarlet Day at Plymouth 75 78
Scott (Sir Walter), Proverb in Kenilworth 13
Screens in Churches 184 196
Seller (Rev. Abednego) 91 162
Seymour Family 62 97
Shipping Scraps 148
Shorthand Writer, Early 104 111 127
Shortt (Cap. W.T.P.) 120 140
Shrove-tide Customs 189
Skimmetting 31 45 46 59 160
Snail Creep Dance 10
Specott Family 62
Spectral Processions 117 138 158 175
Spenser's *Faëry Queen* 16
Spreyton 172
Sprye 21 23 29 56 62
Squab Pie 156
Soady Family 189
Somaster MSS 24 29 56 62 66 69 80 83 96 108 123 162
Somers (Sir George) 120
Somerville Family, Arms of 90 187
Song 133
Spanish Armada 133 167
Staverton 159 186
Stocks, Parish 57 71 92 108 117 127 135 139 162
Stoke Damerell 61
Stokenham 69
Stoke Murder 18 23 25 30 37
Stonehouse, East and West 174
Storm at Plymouth 90
Street (G. E.) 163

Street Names 91
Strode Family 56 62 66 69 80 186
Surger 17 27
Suicide's Grave 138
Sundials, Inscriptions on 19 91 109 125 161 163 172
Superstitions, West Country 156
Sutton and Potton 92
Tacitus Coin of 101
Taillefer 151 152 153
Tamerton Foliot 195
Tall Hats 90
Tavistock 32 88 125 141 157 176 189
Tea-houses 164
Teignmouth and the Danes 75 82 85 148
Telegraph Hill 58
Tenement 113 121
Thanckes, Torpoint 57 117
Thunderstorm at Antony 44 62
Thurlestone 87 96
Tides, High at Plymouth 160
Tiles, Ancient 105 115 125 133 166
Tillie, of Pentille 127
Tokens 20 189
Toll Gate at Totnes 133
Torpoint 42
Topsham 105
Torquay 130 135 143
Tothill 35 43 68 85 120
Totnes 3 13 19 20 36 117 121 133 196
Tradition of the Oxenham Family 42
Traditions about Devonshire Churches 63
Trafalgar Relic 119
Trebarfoot 157
Tre, Pol, and Pen 95 110 121
Trees, Old 113 124
Tregay 164
Trevalga 211
Trewardreth 194
Truro 117 123
Turnchapel 163
Turner, the Painter 70 81 93
Umberleigh 11
Uniform, Naval 135
Union Jack 184
Upton 62 97
Valley of Rocks, Legend of 67
Vicars of St. Andrew's, Plymouth 113 124 128
Vinegar-hill 3 11
Vivian 41
Volunteers, Devonshire 124 146 147 174
Vorputter 177 193 197
Wade (Capt.) 28 80
Wager (Admiral Sir Charles) 70 78 89 92 96
Waller 62 108
Warden (Lt Jas.) 74
Warenne 195
Waterloo Battle, Cornishman's Account of 40
Watts (Nich.) of Tavistock 176
Watts Family 157
Welsh Spoken in Devon 164 168 172
Wembury 175
Werrington 75
West Country Duel 73
West Country Garland 36
West Country Superstitions 156
Western Antiquary, Origin of 1
West of England Customs 192
Wesleyan Queries 167
Whipping the Cat 23 30
Whitcombe (Mrs.) 143
Whitsand Bay 77
Widecombe-in-the-Moor 18 63
Widey Court 185
Wightwick (Geo.) 55
Wise Family 37 60 62 83 85 108
Wiseman (Robt.) 54
Worthies, Cornish 145
Worth 72
Worth (R. N.) 155
Worth (Simon) 159
Woundy 104
Wyndham Family 162
Yarn Jobbers 26 113
Yarns of Plymouth and Dock 84 89 136 147 184
Yew Trees in Churchyards 80 183
Yonge Family 62
Yonge's Plymouth Memoirs 78
Young Family 69 80 109

Index to Contributors.

Amery, P F S 88 102 103 114 117 140 143 144
Andrews, W 134
Bailey, J E 111
Beedham, B H 88 182
Biddick, G 17 18
Bird, S V 67 71
Boase, G C 21 27 92 93 104 113 116 128 130 183
Boase, J J A 60
Bonython, J L 76 77 79 200 to 214
Borlase, W C 19 144 151 152 153
Briggs, T R A 16 33 184
Briscoe, J P 18 19 122 135 182
Brown, F 162
Bennett, E G 19
Cameron, F A 165
Cann, M 176
Capern, E 40 117 126 136 137 144 183 185
Chanter, J R 8 47 58 59 82 85 89 98 104 106 115 118 119 132 133 179
Clements, W W 135 174 175
Clogg, S 166
Cole, E 164
Cornish, R 35
Cotton, C 130 158 175 178
Cotton, R W 42 158 162 194
Courtney, W P 62 173
Crossing, W 14 63 94 95 130 131 142 143 163 168 190
Davidson, J B 117 138
Defniel, 157 161 171
Doveton, F B 107 114
Drake, H H 15 25 100
Dredge, Rev J I 85 91 92 215 216
Dymond, R 6 8 12 14 29 37 39 40 59 63 75 83 99 115 121 123 128
Editor, 5 6 9 11 17 18 19 21 24 56 62 65 72 81 82 89 91 92 101 104 109 110 111 115 119 120 124 125 128 130 134 138 145 148 153 156 161 174 182 187 199
Ellis, R R W 64
Fowler, G H 177
Franc Plume, 3 35 46 60 170 177 184 194
Friend, Rev H 17 23 24 25 26 29 36 43 47 58 82 84 87 88 92 96 181
Frost, F C 31 37 168 169 182
Genealogist, 126 153
George, W 40 43
Gill, H S 4 14 20 101
Gain, W A 104 195
Hall, S C 104 105 116 119
Hamilton, W 174
Harris, C 193
Harris, J 188
Hawker, Rev. J M 13 14 15 35 158 182
Heard, W E 137 175 183
Hems, Harry 32 59 98 99 107 109 110 112 114 116 118 121 122 123 124 130 133 135 137 139 142 146 148 149 157 164 165 169 170 171 176 179 187 190 193 196
Hibyskwe, 19 20 23 26 32 36 42 46 81 84 87 95 109 113 116 120 123 161 163 169 171 172 174 182 184 190 194 196
Hughes, Thomas 96
Hughes, T Cann 91 167
Hunt, R 84
Inglis, R 28
Jeffery, W A 135
Jewers, A J 2 6 9 12 13 28 32 34 40 61 62 81 86 87 89 96 126 128 129 130 212 213
Karkeek, P Q 117 157
Kearley, 43 46 57 64 70 71 91 96 113 124 141 156 161 168 174 192
Kernick, W 74 87 88 99 134 137 138 190
Keys, I W N 93
Kitto, Rev J F 187
Lach-Szyrma, Rev. W S 46 57 59 60 67 72 75 80 82 83 89 90 93 113 115 116 120 123 130 132 136 141 146 147 156 162 164 167 172 174 175 187 192 193
Leavenworth, F P 161
Leonard, P T 193
Lory, H C 181
Maclean, Sir John 38 44 77 79 81 102 149 150 157 211
Manley, Rev. R H 67 68
Nicholls, J F 99 119 120 146 148
Octogenarian, 97 107 108 111 119 123 160 163 179 181 197
Olver, J 70 96
Parfitt, E 13 14 23 27 28 34 39 43 58 82 87 95 146 149 156 160 165 168 172 177 180 185 191 192 193 196
Pearce, F D 13 158 165
Pengelly, W 18 135 158 161 165 184
Pode, J D 138 149
Porter, P 5 21
Pring, J H 17 33 132 142 155 156 188
Preston, T J 183
Pulliblank, Rev. J 84 120
Radford, E S 164
Rogers, W H H 31 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 74 87 99 113 120 159 190
Rutter, J F 184
Rye, W B 188 197 198 199
St. Aubyn, J P 118
Sharrock, H 10 11 109 172 174 195
Shelly, J 73 172
Smith, S 3 113
Spry, J 143 149
Sowden, W 194
Townsend, G 17 99 112 115 121 128 139 140 178 195
V, J L 138 157 167
Wyvern Gules, 6 13 16 17 19 25 34 37 40 43 46 56 62 66 69 80 83 96 97 108 136 148 158 172 183
Wade, W C 10 67 68 163 167
Walford, E 104
Walford, C 127
Watkins, M G 105
White, W P H 124
Whitmarsh, J 7 21 22 28 31 33 38 61 64 69 73 76 86 105 111 126 127 129 133 156 158 171 172 186 196
Windeatt, E 29 30 39 85 117 121 122 123 134 159 160 161 167 177
Windyer-Morrish, G T 26 32 75 137 165 189 191
Worth, R N 40 113 114
Wright, W H K 8 9 18 21 30 36 42 60 65 66 78 79 106 114 139
M Y, 4 5 11 23 27 30 39 40 43 46 89 108 125 138 162

*** In the above Index we have endeavoured to include all writers whose communications have appeared with their proper names attached, and only in a few instances in which *noms de plume* or initials were used. It seemed scarcely desirable to lengthen it by the addition of fictitious initials or *noms de plume* known only to the writers themselves.

ERRATA.

Page	28	Col.	2	Line	31	For Description read Inscription.
,,	53	,,	1	,,	43	For Pease read peace.
,,	67	,,	1	,,	11	For Taillops read Taillefer.
,,	101	,,	1	,,	27	For Philpipus read Philippus.
,,	121	,,	1	,,	19	Should run on after "occurs."
,,	140	,,	2	,,	1	For Short read Shortt.
,,	164	,,	1	,,	55	For St. Columb read St. Austell.
,,	182	,,	1	,,	6	For Westwood read Westcott.
,,	192	,,	1	,,	35	For Curry Yeovil read Curry Rivell.
,,	215	,,	2	,,	34	For Tregoose read Tregosse.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book,

Being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and Others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties.

Reprinted after Revision and Correction from the "Weekly Mercury."

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Public Librarian, Plymouth, &c., &c.

No. I.] QUARTERLY ISSUE—Annual Subscription: Five Shillings. [Vol. I.

MARCH 12th, 1881.

Announcement.

THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY.

It is proposed under this heading to set apart a column of the *Weekly Mercury* as a medium of communication between antiquaries and seekers after information concerning the history and traditions of the two Western Counties, Devon and Cornwall.

The object of this column is to encourage the search for obscure facts; to awaken in the minds of readers and students an interest in local lore; and to collect in one depository such matters as may be of service to the future historian or ardent antiquarian. Amongst the various topics that will thus be treated of, may be enumerated the following:—Notes, Queries, and Replies; Stray Scraps and Quotations, Legends, Traditions, Folk-lore, Village Customs, Local Dialect, Proverbs, Quaint and Early Literature, Personal Recollections, Old Letters and Diaries, Anecdotes, Biographies, Archæological, Heraldic, and Genealogical items; Parish Books and Registers, Corporate Records, Agricultural, Architectural, and Horticultural Notes of a curious or interesting character, besides many other matters of more than passing interest.

Several well-known antiquaries and others engaged in literary pursuits have already promised their valuable assistance, by the contribution of short articles, and by supplying information under the various headings. The assistance of others interested in the local traditions of the West of England is invited, in order that the contents of the column may be of interest to our readers and the public generally, as well as valuable as a permanent record. It is hoped sufficient encouragement will be given to this scheme to warrant the re-publication of the *Western Antiquary* in some more enduring form than that in which it first appears.

Contributors are requested to note the following methods by which they can assist:—

1.—By sending brief notes on out-of-the-way, but interesting, topics.

2.—By asking for information upon any point on which they require enlightenment; local, of course.

3.—By replying to the communication of others when possessing the needed information.

4.—By submitting to the Editor, cuttings from papers containing local information, from old periodicals, curious works, or other sources.

5.—By calling attention to obsolete customs, strange occurences, singular coincidences and striking peculiarities.

6.—By giving information concerning peculiar words or phrases, proverbial sayings, and peculiarities of dialect.

There are many matters which escape the attention of the historian, antiquarian, or journalist, which it would be valuable to have placed upon record, and to this end the *Western Antiquary* will be established, as a sort of literary exchange open to all.

The column will be under the personal superintendence of a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and he has received promises of assistance from several members of other learned bodies. It will be the endeavour of the Editor to make this department available to all, useful to all, and welcome to all; and he trusts that the spirit of the old Cornish motto—"One and All"—may actuate those who love West Country lore, and who are anxious to preserve the memory of old traditions.

All communications should be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, although not necessarily for publication.

Contributions are invited, and may be addressed to

W. H. K. WRIGHT,

THE EDITOR OF THE "WESTERN ANTIQUARY,"

Weekly Mercury Office, Plymouth.

Notes.

THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

BY ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

At this time, when the name of Sir Francis Drake has been so prominently before the public, some gleanings relative to him not generally known may be acceptable. The story given by Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," is too well known to need repeating, and was for some time generally accepted as a correct account of the quarrel between Sir Francis and Sir Bernard Drake; and though Barrow, in his life of Sir Francis Drake, quotes it, declaring it to be "as absurd as improbable," he adds, "it appears to be unsupported by any evidence." Although much embellished in the telling, there were undoubtedly some grounds for the tale, for the wyvern of Drake was, it is certain, originally introduced into the crest of Sir Francis, but not hung up by the heels, as will appear below.

The facts of the case appear to be these:—Sir Francis was born in a humble station; his parents had no thought of being entitled to armorial ensigns, nor was it until their son had acquired a prominent position that the thought was ever entertained of claiming relationship to the Family of Drake of Ashe (whose representative at that time was Sir Bernard Drake), yet it is quite certain that Sir Francis greatly desired to graft himself on to the house of Drake of Ashe, but whether this desire arose from a personal weakness on the point of ancestry, or whether there was some vague tradition in his family that they were descended from the same stock as Sir Bernard, while the evidence is against such a connection, it is certain Sir Francis did all he could to get the connection acknowledged. For instance, in his will, he calls Richard Drake of Esher (brother of Sir Bernard) his cousin; he also became mortgagee of the estate of Ashe.

In the Herald's College is a MS. (F. 12, p. 164) which is apparently the original draft of the grant of arms to Sir Francis, as it contains many paragraphs subsequently erased and altered. Amongst these alterations and additions is the following: "Notwithstanding the sayd Sir Fraunces Drake may, by prerogative of his birth, and by right from his auncestor, bear the arms of his surname and family, to wit, Argent, a wyver dragon gewels, with the difference of a third brother, as I am credibly informed by the testimony of Bernard Drake, of the county of Devon, Esquire, chief of that cotarmure, and sondry others of that family of worship and good credit."

It would appear that Sir Francis, presuming on Bernard Drake being under some obligation to him, expected he would have attested the foregoing statement of their relationship, but he refused, and Sir Francis, having failed to satisfy the heralds, the paragraph was for very sufficient reasons omitted from the grant made by Rob. Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, dated 20th June, 1581, of which the following is a copy, viz.:—

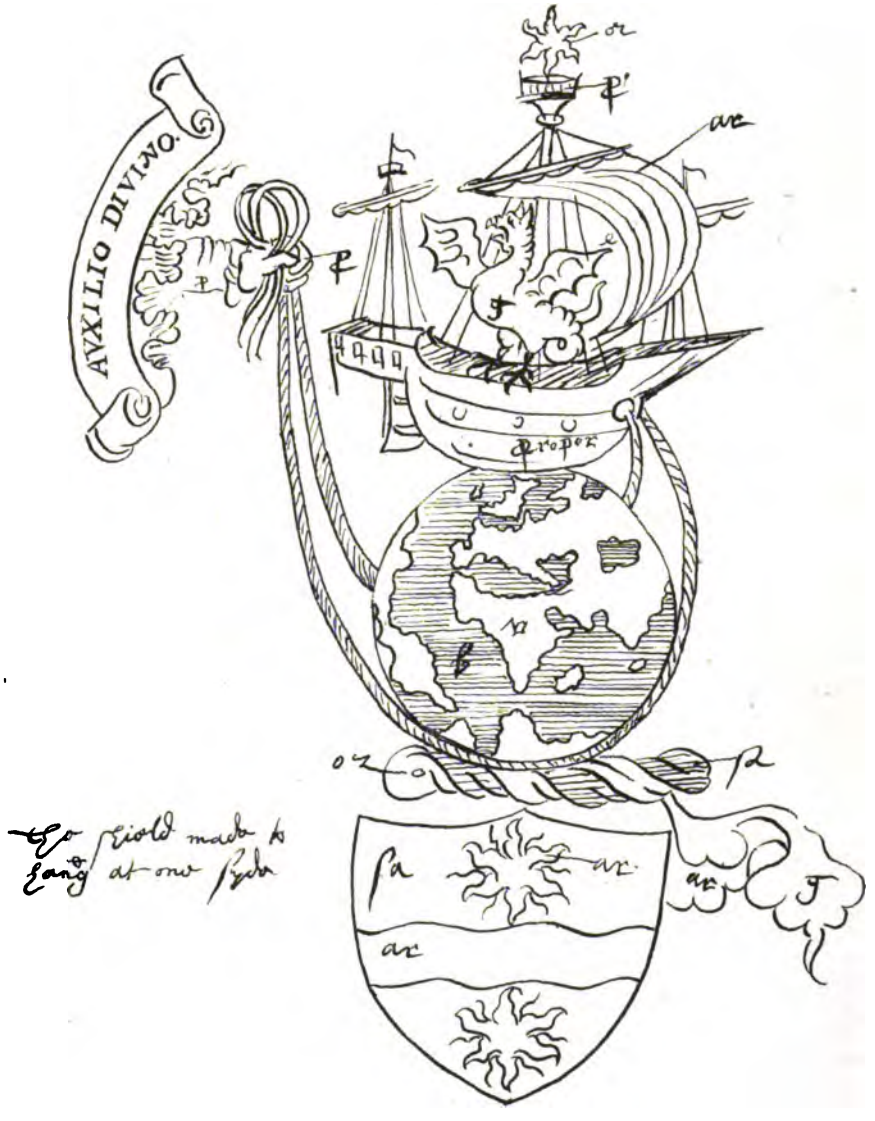
"Whereas it hath pleased the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty graciously to regard the praiseworthy deserts of Sir Francis Drake, knight, and to remunerate the same to him not only with the honorable order of knighthood and by sundry other demonstrations of her Highness's especial favor; but also further desirous that the impressions of her princely affections toward him might be, as it were, immortally derived and conveyed to his offspring and posterity for ever, hath assigned and given unto him arms and tokens of virtue and honor answerable to ye greatness of his deserts and meete for his place and calling. That is to say, a field of sable, a fesse wavy between two starres Argent. The healme adorned with a globe terrestrial, upon the height whereof is a ship under sail trained about the same with golden haulsers by the direction of a hand appearing out of the clouds, all in proper collour, with these words AUXILIO DIVINO. The said Arms with all other the parts and ornaments thereof here in the margin depicted, I Robert Cooke Esq., al's Clarencieux King of Arms of the East, West and South parts of ye realme of England, according as the duties of mine office binds me, have caused to be registered, entered and recorded for perpetual memory with the arms and other honourable and heroicall monuments of the nobility and gentry within my said province and marches.

"In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name the twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1581, and in the 23rd of the prosperous reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, &c.

"Robt. Cooke, al's Clarencieux, Roy d' Armes."

Although in this grant no reference is made to the "wyvern," its insertion in the rigging was at one time intended, as in a draft or docket of the grant (Coll. of Arms, R. 21, p. 31), a "Dragon volant sheweth itself"; a sketch in the college of Arms (MS. 184, p. 54) shows the wyvern with its wings displayed, standing on the deck gules, and also an estoile or, on the mast-head. This crest does not appear to have been used by Sir Francis himself, but it was used by the descendants of his brother, as late as Feb., 1740, as seen in a workbook in the College of Arms, L.B., 18. 139. In an exemplification of the crest in 1813 at the College of Arms (grants 27, p, 277), the wyvern and estoile are omitted. In the Bodleian Library, Ashmole MS. 834, folios 37 and 38, are two drafts of the grant of Arms; one gives the red dragon and estoile in the crest, with the same Arms as those in the grant above; the other gives the "vpper haulf of a red dragon," and makes the stars in the Arms gold.

After the death of Sir Bernard Drake, Sir Francis quartered Drake of Ashe, with the coat granted to him —viz., 1 and 4 arg., a wyvern wings displayed gu., 2 and 3 Sa., a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles arg., as appears on a seal attached to some letters (Lansdowne MS. 70.) from Sir Francis Drake to the Lord Treasurer Burghley in 1592; and in Harl. MS. No. 4762, attached to a document dated 24th July, 1595, both after the death of Sir Bernard, which happened in 1586; but it is pretty clear that Thomas Drake, brother and heir to Sir Francis, nor his descendants, considered they had any right to the wyvern coat. The earliest mention of the name of Drake in Devonshire is in the Assize Rolls, temp. Hen. III., when Reginald le Drake held lands in Tiverton; the next one Reginald le Drake a monk of Tavistock 4 Edw. III., De Banco, but the name spread rapidly. The baptisms of the children of Thomas and Robert Drake occur about



Arms of Sir Francis Drake Knt.

Fac-simile of Ashmole M.S. 834 fol. 38 Bodleian Library

See p. 2.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

1590 in the parish Registers of St. Andrew, Plymouth, beside many other entries in the above and other Registers.

In Burke's Peerage, Sir Francis Drake is said to have married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Sir George Sydenham, of Comb Sydenham—marriage settlement dated 25th Aug., 1595, but no mention is made of his first wife Mary Newman, she was buried at St. Budeaux, and entered in the register there as Mary Drake, wife of Sir Francis Drake, Knight, buried 25 Jan., 1582; her burial is also entered at St. Andrew's—viz., 1582, Jan. 20. The Lady Mary, wife of Sir Francis Drake.

I hope to return to this subject at a future time by some notes on the arms and monuments of Drake at Buckland Monachorum.

Queries.

1.—"OVER-HATTED LIKE A TOTNES MAN."—Can anyone give me the origin of this peculiar saying, which is frequently applied to those who wear a *cranial* covering which is too big for them? DEVONIAN.

2.—LORD HIGH STEWARD of PLYMOUTH.—Can any of our local historians or antiquaries inform me who was the first distinguished personage who held the office of Lord High Steward of the Borough of Plymouth, and also give a list of the various holders of this honorary position, now held by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales?

PLYMOUTHIAN.

3.—OLD PLYMOUTH RELIC.—Can any of your readers inform me of the whereabouts of a tablet, either stone or wood, which formerly hung on the front of a house at the foot of Looe (Pike) Street (now demolished), bearing the inscription,

"The time shall be
The lion and the lamb shall agree."

ANTIQUARY.

4.—BISHOP COLENSO.—Am I right in supposing that Bishop Colenso was a Western man? If so, can you inform me of his birthplace and parentage?

SYDNEY SMITH.

5.—MISS BRADDON.—The writings of Miss M. E. Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell) frequently refer to the West country. Is that talented authoress a native of this district? W.

6.—VINEGAR-HILL.—Can any student of nomenclature give the derivation of this singular appellation?

NOMEN.

7.—NUMISMATICS.—I have a small brass coin, or medal, one of several said to have been taken from beneath the structure formerly standing at the head of Hoegate-street, and called the "Hoegate." The medal bears on one side the letter C, with an imperial crown. The other side is quite blank. Its size is a little larger than a modern sixpence, but thin. Can any numismatist give me a clue to the date and identity of this piece?

W. K.

8.—HERALDIC ARMS OF CORNWALL.—What is the correct description of the Arms of the county of Cornwall? And to what circumstance can their origin be traced?

CORNUBIA.

9.—PLYMOUTH HOE.—From whence was the term "*Hoe*" derived, as applied to the commanding eminence of which Plymouthians are so justly proud, and in the embellishment of which they are somewhat sparing?

A PLYMOUTH BOY.

10.—BILLY BRAY.—Who was BillyBray?—where and when did he flourish? ENQUIRER.

11.—PLYMOUTH ECCENTRICS.—Where can I find some information respecting the eccentric characters who have been prominent in Plymouth during the present century? CURIOUS.

12.—DRAKE BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Will you give me a list of books relating to Sir Francis Drake and his contemporaries. What are the most reliable biographies of the great Devonian worthies of the days of Elizabeth?

M. A. P.

13.—PIXIES.—There is a "Grandfather's Tale," which still obtains credence to this day in these parts, that people returning home late at night, and chancing to meet with the above-mentioned little folk (ere they forsook the West countrie), would be compelled by them to join in their moonlight revels, and dance, until exhausted, the celebrated pixie (or pisky) dance, known as the "zowtow-jig." After such an adventure, a person so stricken would not be "his own man" for days; but would, to the terror of beholders, occasionally so trip it again, repeating the words, "Dance! dance! a zowtow-jig!" This exact misfortune is known to have happened, some fifty years ago, to a certain most worthy, if not most temperate, Customs' official of this town. I may not be correct as to the orthography of the term "zowtow," except phonetically so. Is it possible to trace some connection between this peculiar step and the Tarantula? Sober science may point to chorea and an overwrought imagination, yet like the dozy old Dean in "Roland Cashel," *unde derivatur*—let me ask—what *was* the "zowtow-jig"? FRANC PLUME.

MARCH 26th, 1881.

Notes.

FURTHER NOTE ON THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Several communications on these "Arms" have lately appeared in *Notes and Queries*. The following will be of interest:—

In a MS. History of Devon in my possession, I find, under the head of "The Armes of the Nobility of Devonshire, Cornwall, and the Citty of Exon," by Mr. Bartholomew White, the following description of the Arms of three families of Drake:—

"1st Drake. Sab. a . . . betw. ye 2 Stars Artick & An tarctick arg. . . . a Ship under Ruff, held by a Cable . . . and issuing out of ye clouds in a Ship . . Sergreant Gu. ye motto auxileo divino sic parvis magna. ye renown'd Sir ffrancis Drake Sea Capt Kt ffrancis Drake of Buckland monachorum was created Baront. in Aug. 1622."

"2nd Drake. Arg. 3 Battle-axes Sab."

"3rd Drake. Arg.a Wivern, ye wings display'd Gu., ye crest is an eagle display'd Arg., Sr Jno. Drake of Trill Knt was made a Bart in Augt 1660."

Where I have placed dots the writing is effaced by age and damp. As it may interest your correspondents on the subject, I transcribe from the work above alluded to the following :—

"Musbery, antiently Muchberry, doth not now answer its name, as little as it seems now, it hath been sometimes great. Upon ye top of ye hill above it yre is a strong castle, the entrance very narrow to come to it, somewt nearer the Sea is another of like strength wch I believe were the holds of ye Saxons, over agst ye Danes were they first Incamped wn they landed yre about wch I leave to ye Judgement of others. The Chief Mannr ye Conqr gave to Baldwin Baron of Okehamton, to hold after 7 lives, wn he had taken it from Ailmer an English man, where of the Courtnays Earl of Devons were since seized as appeareth by ye evidence.

"Willg Courtnay & Ioha. valetort nunc uxor ejus, quitum clama verunt, Dom. Joh Courtnay totid. Manorii de Musbery & Ken cu. plinentiis Test. & Will. de Wedworthy, Will de Leigh, Rob. de Helion, Robt de Siccavilla, Ric. de Lucy, Rog. de Prideaux, Dat apud Musbery 37 H. fit K. Iohis.

"This land at length came into ye Ks hand, & was purchased by ye Succes. of Sir John Drake yt is now ye Ld yreof, in wch pish. lyeth Mount Drake a mansion house, built & baptized by that name.

"In ye same pish. is Aysh, whoce first inhabitir yt I find was Quardus de Aysh, from whose posterity by Orway it came to Hampton yt married ye Da. of Orway, & so to Bellet by whose Da. Christian first married to Drake, 2dly to ffrank Cheiny whose posterity held ye Land 2 Descents untill John Drake brought his formedon agst ye 1st ffrank Cheinys grandchild & recovered ye Land, being ye Son of Jno ye Son of Jno son of Christian, by Jno Drake her first Husband. This John Drake was a married man of very great estate, from whom issued Jno Drake, yt Amy ye da of Roger Greenvill, by whom he had issue Sr Bernard Drake Knt father to John Drake Esqre father of Sr John Drake Knt."

Again, under the head of Netherton in the parish of Farway :—

"Netherton in ye pish. was pcell of ye possession of ye Abby of Cannonsleigh, wch after ye dissolution was sold to Sir Bernard Drake Knt, who granted ye grange to Mr. Loman [grange is a house, barn, granary, or pcell of ground distant from any other house]."

Again, under the head of *Littleham* :—

"Woodlands in ys Pish. was sometime ye inheritance of a family of Whalosborough, wch by Eliz Da. of Thos Whalosborough, came to Trevilian of Nettlecomb, of wm Jon gave ye Land to the Trevilian of Yarnscomb his youngest son, in wch family it now remaineth. Gilbert Drake of a Younger Son of ye house of Ash, had a proper house & demesne called Spratshards yreunto belonging within ye pish. wh he left unto George Drake Esqre his eldest son."

Then under the head of Buckland :—

"The site and Demessne of ye Abbey was purchased by Sir Richd Greenvill, whereupon he built a fair new house & after sold it to Sr ffrancis Drake, yt famous Navigator yt made his dwelling there, who dying issueless left his land to his Bror Thos Drake whose Son Sr ffrancis Drake Bart yt married ye Da. of Sr Willm Stroud, now enjoyeth this place."

Unfortunately, the title and first three pages of the MS. are wanting. I cannot therefore fix the date of it.

Idridgehay, near Derby. John Parkin.

Erratum.—In Mr. Jewer's notes on the Arms of Sir Francis Drake, the date of Sir Bernard Drake's death is printed 1586, instead of 1585. He was one of the five magistrates, who, with the presiding judge, and eleven of the jury, fell victims to the gaol fever brought by the prisoners into the Court at Exeter during the "Black Assize." R. D.

Queries.

14.—Blue Friars.—Was there ever a Plymouth fraternity called the "Blue Friars," and if so, is anything known of them and their doings? I think they may be confounded in the minds of many people with the White, Black, and Gray Friars. Some particulars of this singular brotherhood would therefore be of interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. Green Friar.

15.—Devon and Cornwall M.P.s.—Where can I find a list of the Members of Parliament for the various divisions and boroughs of the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, particularly a complete list of the Plymouth representatives? Burgess.

16.—Sir Martin Frobisher.—Was Sir Martin Frobisher—one of the favourite admirals of Queen Elizabeth—a native of Devonshire? Armada.

17.—Local Railways.—At what date was the railway system extended to Plymouth, and at what subsequent dates were extensions made in the district? Millbay.

18.—"Isabel of Cothele."—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of the following work :—"The Fair Isabel of Cothele, a Cornish romance in six cantos. By the author of Local Attachment, and translator of Theocritus. London : Printed for J. Cawthorn, 24, Cockspur-street, by Michell and Co., Truro, 1815." Bibliophile.

19.—Birth-place of Sir Francis Drake.—In what town or parish was the birth-place of Sir Francis Drake? Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon" (page 315), says he "was born in or nigh Tavistock." Chamber's Encyclopædia (vol. III. p. 639, 1862 edition) states he "was born in a cottage on the banks of the Tavy, in Devonshire;" but Mr. R. N. Worth, referring to our grand old naval hero in his "History of Plymouth" (p. 37), calls him "a Plymouthian by adoption, and almost one by birth,' and a writer in the *Bazaar* of the 16th instant (p. 276), with the cognomen of "the author of provincial copper coins," asserts that Plymouth "is the birth-place of Sir Francis Drake." In the face of these discrepant statements, an answer to my query will oblige. H. S. G.

Replies.

Query No. 2.—19th March, 1881.—Lord High Steward of Plymouth.—R. N. Worth, in his History of Plymouth, says that the origin of the office of Lord High Steward and its early holders is involved in much obscurity. One of the Earls of Bedford held it in 1631. Lord Robartes, Lorl Privy Seal, in 1666. It has long been the custom of the Corporation to invite one of the Royal Family to accept the post. It was conferred on George IV. when but a child. After his death it was held successively by the Duke of Sussex and the Prince Consort. In 1862 the Prince of Wales succeeded his father. Anon.

4.—19th March, 1881.—Bishop Colenso :—The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Lord Bishop of Natal, is the son of John William Colenso, and was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, 24th January, 1814. M.Y.

Bishop Colenso's grandfather was Mr. Blackmore, a solicitor, residing in Morris (?) Morice Square, Devonport, and succeeded, I believe, by the late Mr. Walter Blackmore, his son. Mrs. Colenso, who was a widow, was residing with her brother and sisters in Morris (?) Morice Square, when her son was about eleven years of age, and he was even then remarkable for his wonderful attainments, especially in mathematics. My mother was at that time visiting them from Cornwall, and I have often heard her describe his appearance, and precocity, but never heard whether he was born at Devonport. One of his aunts was the wife of the late Samuel Rowse, solicitor, of Princess Square, Plymouth—and the other Mrs. Johnstone, was the widow of a Nonconformist minister; and died in Regent-street, Plymouth, only a few years since.—Radnor-place, March 21, 1881.

M.P.

Another correspondent writes:—"Dod's Peerage", &c., says,—Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., 1st Bishop of Natal, son of John William Colenso, Esq., of Lostwithiel (who for many years was an officer of the Duchy of Cornwall), by the daughter of Thomas Blackmore, Esq. of Devonport, merchant. Born at St. Austell, Cornwall, 1814.

Some interesting particulars respecting the career of the Bishop of Natal will be found in the last edition of *Men of the Time*. A list of his published works and writings will be met with in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, edited by Messrs. Boase and Courtney.—ED., *Western Antiquary*.

5.—19th March, 1881.—MISS BRADDON.—Miss Mary Elizabeth Braddon, now Mrs. Maxwell, is of a good old Cornish family. She is a daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, and was born in Soho-square, London, in 1837.

M. Y.

Walter May and Anon give replies to the same effect.

7.—NUMISMATICS.—It is difficult to identify the medal from the slight description given. The inscription is also so slight as to offer very little clue to the date of the piece. The Hoe gate itself was erected in the sixteenth century, rebuilt in the seventeenth century, and demolished in 1863.

ED., *Western Antiquary*.

Another writer says "most probably a medalet or memorial of Charles I."

8.—19th March, 1881.—ARMS OF CORNWALL.—The Cornish Arms are a field sable with fifteen *bezants*, not *balls* as they are commonly called—5 4 3 2 1 in pale *or*. These arms were borne by Condurus, the last Earl of Cornwall of British blood, in the time of William, and were so borne until Richard, Earl of Cornwall, on being created Earl of Poictou, took the arms of such. According to the custom of the French, these were a rampant lion *gules* crowned *or*, in a field of *argent*; but to show forth Cornwall, he threw the fifteen *bezants* into a bordour *sable*, round the bearing of the Earl of Poictou; but the Cornish arms, those of Condurus, are unaltered, though the *coins* are often mistaken for balls, and painted on a field coloured to the painter's fancy.—Can you tell me when the Cornish motto "One and all" was adopted, and why?—S. H., in Notes and Queries, 1st. series, vol. 4, No. 97, Sep. 6., 1851.

8.—19th March, 1881.—CORNISH ARMS.—Condorus, *alias* Cadocus, *alias* Cadoc, Earl of Cornwall. This Prince is said to have been deprived of his Earldom by William the Norman in 1066, who gave that honour to his half-brother Robert, Earl of Morton. Camden observes that he was the last Earl of British blood. Other accounts state that his son Cadoc was restored to the Earldom, that he lived and died at Trematon Castle, and was buried at St. Stephen's Church. There are two places in Cornwall which still retain his name, and rank high in traditionary antiquity, viz., Condurra, in the parish of St. Clement's, and Condurra in St Anthony Menage.

The arms of Cadoc, which are now used as the county arms, are sable, fifteen bezants, (five, four, three, two, one); supporters (of more modern date), are two lions rampant, crest, a lion passant,—or; Motto, "One and all."

P. PORTER, Saltash.

9.—19th March 1881.—PLYMOUTH HOE.—"What is now called the 'Hoe' is a modern corruption of the 'Haw,' its proper name, and the meaning of the word is a field or an outlying work of a fortification. In this case it explains itself. Fifty years ago all the old people then living called it the Haw, and in the Old Guildhall Offices there were some excellent prints, or engravings, of views from the *Haw*. This proper name should be restored. The prints must be in existence." (?)

10.—19th March, 1881.—BILLY BRAY.—William or "Billy" Bray, commonly called the "King's Son," was born at Twelveheads, a mining village in the parish of Kea, near Truro, Cornwall, on the 1st of June, 1794. During the early years of his life he was very much addicted to drunkenness, but in 1823, being then about twenty-nine years old, he was converted, and became an itinerant preacher, in which occupation he continued until his death, which took place in 1868 at the age of 78. He was buried at Baldhu Church, near Truro.

WALTER MAY.

BILLY BRAY.—This eccentric personage lived in the neighbourhood of Liskeard; he travelled about the country playing on the violin, &c. He died about twelve months ago. Another Billy Bray, who is much demented, is still living at Trematon, St. Stephens-by-Saltash; he may frequently be seen on a hedge, or gate, or sometimes sitting in the middle of the road. Occasionally he visits Saltash, when boys much tease him. He is very harmless, but his appearance is apt to frighten timid people or flighty horses. This Billy Bray is not at all related to the former, who was a very clever fellow.

P. PORTER, Saltash.

Another writer says: "Billy Bray was a poor harmless idiot, who lived in Devonport, whom the boys used to run after and hoot at in the streets. He died about 40 to 50 years ago."

It is possible that there may have been two individuals, to whom the above patronymic was applied, or possibly the writer of the last reply has somewhat confused recollections of his hero; but it is evident that the personage referred to by "Enquirer" in our last number was the itinerant preacher mentioned above, who was a remarkable character in his day and generation. Billy Bray has preached in Plymouth more than once. A sketch of his life, and many of his quaint sayings, may be found in a little volume published entitled "The King's Son," &c., &c.—ED., *Western Antiquary*.

11.—19th March, 1881.—Eccentric Characters.—A short paper, by Mr. R. N. Worth, author of the 'History of Plymouth,' entitled 'Some Neglected Biographies,' was read before the members of the Plymouth Institution some two years since, but unfortunately it has not been published. 'Curious' will find references to some local eccentrics in Doidge's Western Counties Annual for the present year, now out of print. It is a subject that might be followed up to advantage.

Ed., *Western Antiquary*

APRIL 2nd, 1881.

Notes.

THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

(to the editor of the "western antiquary.")

Sir,—The announcement that information respecting the Arms of Sir Francis Drake was to be given in your first number excited the expectation of something novel. Assertions may be true or false, and in these days count for nothing unless proved by undeniable evidence; therefore, as an earnest enquirer after truth, permit me to ask Mr. Jewers what grounds there are for Prince's tale, besides a word which could not be relied on?

What proof he has thatSir Francis was of humble origin, or that his parents had no thought of being entitled to armorial bearings?

Or that he claimed relationship to Ash, rather than that Ash claimed relationship to him?

Or that Sir Bernard was knighted before Sir Francis?

Or that Sir Bernard bore the red dragon before Sir Francis?

Or that Sir Francis desired to graft himself upon the house of Ash?

Or that his line, if distinct, was not older than that of Ash?

Or whether there really is evidence against their connection?

Or that Sir Francis "did all he could" to get the connection acknowledged?

Or that no other instance exists besides the will of Sir Francis for calling Richard Drake cousin?

Or whether Richard did not aspire to the honour of relationship with Sir Francis, and call his own son Francis in his honour?

Or that Sir Francis presumed on Sir Bernard's sense of obligation?

Or that Sir Francis expected or required Bernard to attest further than he and others of his name had already done to Cooke, Clarencieux?

Or that Bernard refused, if expected, so to do?

Or that the paragraph containing Bernard's assertion of relationship was excluded from the grant in consequence of any alleged refusal of Bernard to confirm his own words?

Or that Sir Francis did not quarter the red dragon till after Bernard's death?

Or that it is clear that neither Thomas Drake nor his descendants considered they had a right to the wyvern coat?

The reign of fabrication is over now, and these second-hand assertions, taken by Mr. Jewers from Vol. VIII. p.p. 307-476 of *The Herald and Genealogist*, 1874, and Vol. I. of *The Genealogist*, p. 209, etc., should have been proved before asking Plymouthians to credit them. If Mr. Jewers cannot prove each and every of the assertions he has made, his letter is calculated to mislead, and had better have been suppressed. Contradictions to each and every one, if worth the trouble, could be made good by,

your humble servant, Wyvern Gules.

London; March 23, 1881.

Reply to "Erratum" on the Arms of Drake.—R.D. seems to be ignorant of the fact that in 1585, when the year commenced the 25th March, the Lent Assizes would be quite at the end of the year 1585, and allow just time for the fever-stricken Sir Bernard to return home and die as stated on his monument, the 10th April, 1586. Has R.D. any proof to show that the inscription on the monument of Sir Bernard Drake is wrong?

Arthur J. Jewers.

There is, in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, an interesting monument, to the memory of Captain Francis Drake, R.N., a descendant of the celebrated Sir Francis Drake. At the head are the arms of Drake, with crest mantling, etc., beautifully sculptured. The arms are *sable*, a fess wavy, *or*, charged with a cresent, *gules*, between two pole stars, *argent;* impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, *or*, a lion rampant, *gules*, 2 and 3 *sable*; crest, on a helmet, a ship under ruff, drawn round the globe with a cable rope, by a hand out of the clouds; over it the motto, "Auxilio Divino," and underneath it "Sic Parvis Magna."

Captain Drake died 26th December, 1729.

The monument is now placed in the tower near the south entrance. Fess.

Queries.

Query 20.—Damnation Alley.—Andrew Brice, in his *Mobiad*, published 1770, refers at page 50 to the evil reputation of Castle Lane at Exeter, and classes it with Drury Lane of London, "or Damnation Alley (as 'tis nicknamed) of Plymouth." Can the last-named locality be identified? Was it an alternative for the Castle-lane at Plymouth, whose cant name is or was Castle Rag, and which in Brice's time, bore the same character as the Castle-lane of Exeter. R.D.

21.—Hyst-gavell.—In a paper read by Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A., at last year's meeting of the Devonshire Association, on some *Ancient Documents relating to the Civil History of Totnes*, he explains the nature of several kinds of toll, or customary rents, payable in the reign of Henry III., to the Lord of the Manor. Thus, *Fry-gavell*, free gavell on tolls; *Than-gavell*, tan gavell payable by tanners; *Chep gavell*, chepe or market tolls. *Hyst-gavell* was due from certain curtilages at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, but I have not met with it in any of the Glossaries I have consulted, and should like to know whether it is met with elsewhere, and what its nature?

Exoniensis.

22.—PERRAN-CROSS.—Who erected the solitary cross on Perran sand-hills, and what is the date of its erection?

ANTIQUARIAN.

23.—What is the origin of the curious term "Pennycomequick," as applied to a district in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; and can any of your correspondents refer to another instance of the same name as in use elsewhere? W.H.

24.—CARN BREA CASTLE AND THE BASSET FAMILY.—Connected with Carn Brea Castle (the relic of which, now standing, bears but the shadow of the name), there has been, from a remote period of Cornish history, handed down from father to son, a legend, the explanation of which (if possible) would, I am sure, be very interesting, especially to those whom it may concern. The legend was short, and generally given in rhyme—perhaps the better to be handed down to posterity—and was to the following effect:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give the graunt
Of all my land and fee;
From me and mine—
To thee and thine—
Thou Basset of Bumberlie."

This "John of Gaunt" was believed to be about the last of the giants (whether mythical or real) who once peopled Cornwall, and he resided in the Castle on the "Brea." He could stride—

"From Carn Brea Castle to Tuckingmill Stile,"

a distance of several miles. Can any of your readers, who may be conversant with the legends of old Cornwall, explain why this conveyance was made? Where was (or is) "Bumberlie" situated? And was the Basset of that place an ancestor to the well-known Cornish family of that name? ANTIQUARIAN.

25.—PENNYCROSS CHURCH.—I have an old print of "St. Pancras Chapel, near Plymouth." Is this the correct name of Pennycross Church and village, and if so, when and why was the alteration made? W. H. W.

26.—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—I have heard it said that Mary Newman, the first wife of Sir Francis Drake, was a lady who belonged to Saltash. I should like to know from some of your contributors what reason exists for this supposition. I am of the opinion that early in the 16th century there were families of Drake and Newman residing in the parish where the famous navigator married his first wife. On referring to the parish registers I find that on November 25, 1552, Lyon Worthe, of East Witley, and Maud Newman were married. She was his second wife; Johan, his first, was buried on May 4th, the same year. Mr. Lyon Worthe died in 1586. On April 29th, 1560, John Bodnam and Margaret Newman were married, and on May 27, 1564, their son, Lacherye, was baptised. The marriage of Francis Drake and Mary Newman took place on July 4, 1569. On August 19, 1565, Robert——and Johan Newman were married, and on September 4, 1571, "Mr John Sandars and Elinor Newman were married." In 1582, on December 2, James Reede and Johan Drake, were married, and on Januarie 18, 1569, Vincent Drake, sonne of John Drake, was baptised. The names of Worthe and Newman seem to have become extinct in this parish towards the close of the 16th century, but that of Drake continued many years. In the 7th of Edward VI. when the King's commissioners took an inventory of Church goods in this parish, they found at "*Badocke iii belles in the tower their.*" These bells and a chalice were given into the custody of Mr. John Ernesettle and Mr. Leonard Worthe and other parishioners for their use. All the transactions above referred to dating previous to 1564, must be understood as connected with the older parish Church, which stood near to the spot on which Lower Ernesettle House now stands. J. W.

27. PARR FAMILY OF DEVONSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.

Can any one assist me or give me any information respecting the following? A branch of the ancient Lancashire family of Parr was seated in Devonshire, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Robert Parr, a merchant in Exeter, was born about 1567, and of this branch, it is presumed, the late Codrington Parr, Esq., of Stonelands, Dawlish (who died there November, 1853), was a descendant.

Of what branch of the ancient Lancashire family of Parr was Robert Parr? What is the surname of Parr derived from, and how long has it been in use in Lancashire? Or, can anyone give me any further information relating to the Lancashire and Devonshire family of Parr?

The following are a few extracts I have obtained from different parish registers in Devonshire:—

From the Parish Register of St. Paul's, Exeter—Baptism, "1564, April 18, John, son of John Parr."

From the Parish Register of St. Petrock's, Exeter—Baptism—"1585, Oct. 7, Henry, son of John Parr."

From the Parish Register of St. Martin's, Exeter.—Baptism—"1591, Dec. 3, John, son of Robert Parr"

From the Parish Register of Chudleigh—Marriages.—"1626, Dec. 8, Mr. L. Thomas Parr, and Jane Parr, both of Chudleigh." "1627, March 7. John Parr of Chudleigh, and Joan Lucy, of Ashcombe, widow.

From the Parish Register of Exminster.—Burials—"John Parr, 1641. John Parr, 1680."

"PARR."

Replies.

5.—19th March, 1881. MISS BRADDON.—I do not know whether or not Miss Braddon's place of nativity is in the West country, but this I do know: that her references to North Devon are founded on the frailest of foundations. She took a flying tour through North Devon a few years since, and her description of Barnstaple then given clearly betrays that her only knowledge of it was derived from the box seat of the break which plies from the G.W.R. station to Ilfracombe, passing through a circuitous street of the town, and noting the houses and sign-boards on the way. The same as to her interesting romance of "Joshua Haggard's Daughter," the principal localities and characters of which are apparently sketched from an equally hasty view of Combemartin—such as would be had on passing through it from Ilfracombe to Lynton, and possibly some casual chat with the coachman or fellow-passengers as to its inhabitants; and a former proprietor of Watermouth Castle. But all the greater honour to the wizard, or rather witch, who can conjure

up such vivid and life-like descriptions from such airy foundations, and I should be glad to hear that her name can be inscribed on the roll of Devonshire celebrities.

J. R. C.

19th March, 1881. Miss Braddon.—The editor of the *Western Antiquary* has received the following interesting and reliable information respecting this talented lady, which he is pleased to be able to place at the disposal of those interested in this matter:—"The Braddon family are Cornish: they own the house and lands known as Skisdon, in the Parish of St. Kew, where Miss Braddon's father, Henry, was born, and where her grandfather and grandmother were buried. The estate now vests in Wm. Clode Braddon, whose father William was also born at Skisdon. By reference to any History of Cornwall it will be found that the Braddons were important local gentry as far back as Queen Bess, in whose Parliament, Lawrence Braddon sat as member for Tregony, or Bonary, which belonged to the Braddons. Miss Braddon was born in Soho-square, London, her father being then in large practice as a solicitor. His brother John, also a solicitor, exercised his profession in Camelford, where he lived and died. He was the entertainer of Douglas Cook year after year, when Mr. Cook took his annual trip into Cornwall. At that time he (Cook) was assistant-editor of the *Morning Chronicle*. When he left that position, he founded the *Saturday Review*. It was the interest of the Braddon family that first brought the great Henry Brougham, afterwards Lord Brougham, into the British Parliaments."

Query No. 9.—19th March, 1881. The Hoe.—A high place. The word is found in the names of many places in this county. Thus we have Trentishoe, and the fatal headland of Mort-hoe, in North Devon. There is West Hooe in Plymstock, and Pinhoe (anciently Pen-how) near Exeter, the scene of a bloody encounter between the Danes and the men of that city. It occurs again in the name of the home of John Hawley, the mediæval merchant of Dartmouth, and is preserved in the familiar distich:—

"Blow the wind high, blow the wind low,
It bloweth good to Hawley's Hoe."

Hoe is found in the Latin form in *Hoga de Cossodone* (Cawsand Beacon) in an early perambulation of the forest of Dartmoor.

R. Dymond, F.S.A.

10.—19th March, 1881. Billy Bray.—The editor of the *Western Antiquary* begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of several communications respecting this religious enthusiast and eccentric Cornishman. He does not consider the information therein contained of sufficient interest or importance to warrant the publication *in extenso*, and therefore thinks that the following brief summary, in addition to the particulars given in the last number of the *Western Antiquary*, will suffice. "A Cornishwoman" dating from Exmouth, gives the date of birth (1794), and date of death (1868), and says "He was beloved and respected by all who knew him." "Earle" (who had a personal knowledge of the man), says, "He was converted by reading Bunyan's 'Visions of Heaven and Hell.' He was a great advocate of teetotalism, was well-known and appreciated, especially by the miners in the parish of Gwennap, near Redruth. He belonged to the sect first called Bryanites, and since changed to Bible Christians; but held meetings—rather noisy ones—in Plymouth and Devonport for the Primitive Methodists in January, 1867. His sayings were very quaint, and altogether he was a most remarkable man for the class of life in which he moved."—"Field" expresses surprise at the nature of the query, as "an equivalent for an acknowledgment of ignorance of the existence of a man than whom no person in Cornwall, in the humbler ranks of life, at least, was better known or more respected whilst he lived. And now, after death, not only the Bryanites of Cornwall and Devonshire, but those also of the whole kingdom, delight to honour the memory of his name, and to that end have recently erected a stately monument above his cherished remains in Baldhu Churchyard." The writer then gives a lengthy outline of the life and career of "Billy Bray," and recommends "Enquirer" to read "The King's Son; or, a Memoir of Billy Bray," by the Rev. F. W. Bourne. James Willoughby also sends an interesting pamphlet, entitled "The Story of Billy Bray," by Mark Guy Pearse.

Query No. 12.—19th March, 1881. Books relating to Drake, etc.—The following list of books relating to Drake and his contemporaries may be found useful: They are all in the Plymouth Free Public Library:—

Barrow's Life of Sir Francis Drake, Biographies of Sir Walter Raleigh, by Edwards, Cayley, Creighton, Whitehead, Tytler, St. John, and others. See also Frost's Early Explorers, Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, Kingsley's Plays and Puritans, Edgar's Naval Heroes and Sea Kings, Clinton's Sword and Pen, Kingston's Popular History of the British Navy, Adams's Famous Ships of the British Navy, Lardner's History of Maritime and Inland Discovery, Lives of the Illustrious, Early English Navigators in Edinburgh Cabinet Library, Creighton's Age of Elizabeth, Langford's Prison Books and their Authors, Voyages of Drake, Dampier, and others, Cunningham's Lives of Eminent Englishmen, etc., etc. Amongst other general works of history and biography, containing copious references to the Elizabethan worthies, may be mentioned Froude's History of England, Prince's Worthies of Devon, Motley's United Netherlands, Fuller's Worthies of England, Lodge's Portraits, Johnson's Lives, Life of Sir Philip Sidney, Histories of the British Navy by James Yonge, Southy and Campbell, Ranke's Lives of the Popes, Prescott's Phillip II., Knight's Pictorial History of En land, Watson's Phillip II., &c., &c., Kingsley's Westward Ho! Mrs. Bray's Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy, Worth's History of Plymouth, Jewitt's History of Plymouth, Camden's Brittania, and many other works, also contain more or less interesting chapters on this period of English History. Biographical notices also appear in the various Encyclopædias and Biographical Dictionaries, besides interesting papers in the transactions of the Plymouth Institution, and Devonshire Association. A brief biographical sketch of Drake was appended to Smith's Plymouth Almanack for the present year.

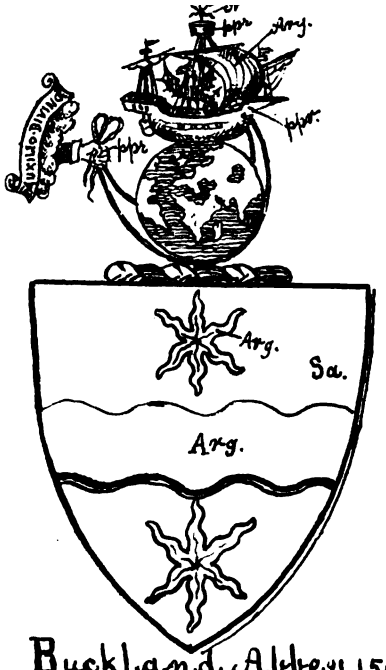
W. H. K. W.

12.—19th March, 1881. Books Relating to Drake, &c.—Refer to the late Mr. Davidson's well-known *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, which may, or should, be found in every public library of Devon.

R. D.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

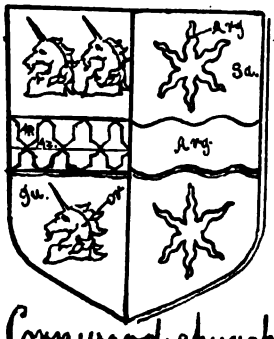
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



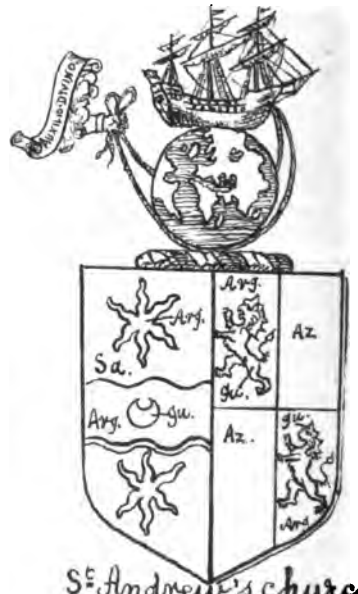
Buckland Abbey. 1594

Buckland Monachorum church 1685.

Drake of Ashe.



Cornwood church 1696



St Andrew's church 1729.

Arms of Drake.

See p. 9.

16.—26th March, 1881. Sir Martin Frobisher.—Little is known of the early life of this great mariner. He was probably born at Altofts, in the Parish of Normanton, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, between the years 1530-40.—During his career as one of the great captains of Elizabeth he was frequently at Plymouth, and sailed from this port on more than one of his eventful voyages. "The life of Sir Martin Frobisher, Kt., containing a narrative of the Spanish Armada," by the Rev. Frank Jones, B.A., published by Longmans, 1878, will be found highly interesting. His biographer says:—"Frobisher is a historical figure which has always stood behind Hawkins and Drake, and been hidden by them. Frobisher has come to be considered as an appendage to the other two admirals, and to ordinary readers of history is as an item in the multiplication table which can only be reached after repeating the column. But he had an individuality more clear and prominent than any of the great mariners that served the Queen. He was something more than a privateer and warrior."

W. H. K. W.

18.—26th March, 1881. "Fair Isabel of Cothele."—This work was from the pen of the Rev. Richard Polwhele, the historian of Cornwall and Devonshire, and one of the most voluminous writers of the West of England. See Boase and Courtney's *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, Vol. II., for a list of his works.

Ed., *Western Antiquary*.

APRIL 9th, 1881.

Notes.

THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

By ARTHUR J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

(CONCLUDING PAPER.)

In continuation of our former paper, and in fulfilment of the promise contained in it, we proceed to notice the Arms in Buckland Abbey, and in the parish church of Buckland Monachorum.

At the Abbey, on a full-length portrait of Sir Francis himself, there are, in the upper corner to the spectator's left, the arms granted by Cook, Clarencieux, as before-mentioned, with this difference: the red wyvern is added on the deck and estoile at the mast-head; while in the opposite corner is painted "ætatis suæ 53, Anno 1594" (the same arms are on the portrait of Sir Francis in the Plymouth Guildhall). Over the fire-place, in what is known as the Chapel-room, in the tower, are precisely the same Arms as on the above painting, the ship in this case being three-masted; on the side of the projecting chimney to the left is a shield quarterly, viz., 1 and 4 a wyvern displayed, 2 and 3 a fesse wavy betw. two estoile; beneath it the date 1655, and the initials R. N.; on the opposite side are two shields, the upper one, on the base barry wavy thereon a duct naiant, doubtless for Maddock of Plymouth. The lower shield bears, within three increscents, as many mullets (Gregorie). Such is the armorial evidence remaining at Buckland Abbey. The following are notes of the Drake monuments in the church of Buckland Monachorum; on an old ledger stone almost obliterated, a shield of arms, viz.: Three bars, thereon as many martlets, on a chief two bars nebule (Crymes of Buckland Monachorum); imp. per fesse, in chief, a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles (Drake), in base per fesse, in chief three wolves heads erased, the base paly of six; the inscription is quite gone. Another large ledger stone, quite perfect, but without any inscription, has these arms: a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles, with the badge of a baronet, imp. on a bend cotised betw. six lions ramp., five escallop shells (Boon); for Sir Francis Drake, 3rd Bart., and his second wife Ann, daughter and co-heir of Tho. Boon, of Mount Boon, co. Devon, Esq. This Sir Francis died in 1714. On a mural monument arms, Sa. a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles arg., with badge of a baronet; crest as in Cook's grant above. It is in memory of Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart, who died 19th Feb., 1794, aged 70. There are mural monuments for the first and second Lord Heathfield, but as both have the arms of Eliot only, it is unnecessary to describe them here. The foregoing are all the Drake arms now in the church, though previous to its restoration the arms of Drake, as granted by Cook, were in one of the windows, also a lozenge charged with, Or, on a bend gu. three estoiles of the field (Bamfylde). There were also two hatchments, the first for Francis Augustus, second Lord Heathfield, viz., quarterly 1 and 4 gu. on a bend or, a baton az., on a chief of the last betw. two pillars a castle arg. from the gate a golden key pendant, and below in letters of the last, PLUS ULTRA (Elliot); 2 and 3 Sa. a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles arg. (Drake); the arms surmounted by a baron's coronet, and for crest a cubit arm erect vested gu., on it a key, the ward in base gold, the hand gloved arg. holding a scymiter ppr. Supporters, dexter a ram arg. armed and unguled, or, sinister a goat arg., armed and unguled or; motto, *Fortiter et recte*. The arms on the other hatchment were in a lozenge, quarterly, 1 and 4 Sa, a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles (Drake), 2 Eliott as above. 3 arg. three bars and a canton gu., imp. quarterly, 1 and 4 arg. a greyhound pass. Sa. gorged with a crest coronet or, on a chief az. a lion ramp. betw. two fleur de lis of the third, 2 and 3 per fesse emb. gu. and erm. three, five-barred gates counterchanged on the centre of the shield the badge of a baronet; It was for Dame Eleanor, wife of Sir Thomas Drayton Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart., and only daughter of James Halford Esq. of Laleham in Middlesex; she died 18 Sept. 1841, aged 55, and is recorded on a mural tablet.

Beside the above, we may mention the following as giving evidence of the arms used by the family. In the church of St. Andrew, Plymouth, is a mural monument for Francis Drake, Esq., Capt., R.N., who died 26th Dec. 1729, aged 61, and his sister, Prudence Saussure, widow, who died 22 Nov. 1737, aged 90. Arms, Sa. on a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles arg., a crescent gu. imp., quarterly arg. and az. in the first and fourth a lion ramp. gu. Crest as in Cook's grant. In the Church of Cornwood, Devon, is a ledger stone partly covered by the font, for Lady Jane Rolle, daughter of . . . . formerly wife of Richard Hals Esqre., and late wife of Sir Henry Rolle Knt., she died 9 June 1634; Arms (of which the dexter

half only is uncovered) dexter per fesse. in chief a fesse betw. three dragons' heads (Hals), in base a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles (Drake) Sinister hidden by the font. In the same church is a mural monument for Mr. John Savery, son of Wm. Savery of Savery Esqre. by Prudence, daughter of John Drake of Ivybridge Esq. He died 21 Feb. 1696. Arms, Gu. a fesse vaire betw. three unicorns' heads couped or, imp., Sa. a fesse wavy betw. two estoiles arg. (Drake). Also Savery alone with a mullet for difference. From the above notes it will be seen that the only place where we have been able to find the wyvern quartered with the coat granted to the great Sir Francis, is in an obscure corner in the tower at Buckland Abbey, and here it must be noted, the wyvern does not appear in the principal shield, whose ample size would well allow of quartering, and show them prominently, but the quartered shield is where it can only be seen when carefully looked for, a wall facing it at about the distance of two feet. The space at command has prevented our doing more than give a brief summary of the arguments and evidences in the case, the sum of which points that Sir Francis Drake failed to prove to the heralds of his day, his descent from any one whose legal right to Arms was recognised, whether it were the red wyvern or the older coat of Drake of Ashe—viz., arg. a chev. purp. betw. three halberts az.

In closing this paper we gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity of acknowledging the courteous attention and assistance of Frederick Bundock Esq., of Buckland Abbey, in pointing out the Arms remaining there, and of the Rev. R. J. Hayne, M.A., Vicar of Buckland Monachorum, in a long search, and making copies from the registers of his parish, relative to Drake, and other names of local note. Those who wish to follow the subject up without going to the original evidences will find the matter more fully treated in the papers of Sir William Drake, and Dr. H. H. Drake, in the Herald and Genealogist, Vol. VIII., pp. 307—476—478—482, to which this paper is indebted for reference to MSS. in the College of Arms, British Museum, &c.

I was much interested by Mr. Jewers's paper on the above Arms, but was somewhat disappointed that he did not speak of their symbolical appropriateness. The symbolical side of heraldry has been very much lost sight of, or misunderstood, of late years.

The heralds of the olden time, in granting new coats of arms, were always most ready to recognise any distinguished performance, or the possession of any marked virtues in the candidate for the new grant. This disposition is particularly noticeable in the arms in question. Indeed some have affirmed that Queen Elizabeth herself suggested heraldic emblems for the coat armour of the great Admiral.

The Arms are thus quaintly described by Guillim, (Edition of 1632): "The field is diamond (black), a fess wavy between the two pole stars, arcticke and antarcticke, pearl (white), such was the worth of this most generous and renowned Knight, Sir Francis Drake sometime of Plimmouth, as that his merits do require that his coat armour should be expressed in that selected manner of blazonry—that is, fitting for noble personages, in respect of his courage and high attempts achieved, whereby he merited to be reckoned the honour of our nation, and Naval profession &c."

In this coat we have the two pole stars, Arctic and Antarctic (and between a fess wavy) to commemorate Drake's passage around the world. The waved fess is typical of the sea. Guillim also says: "The bearing of waved bars may put us in mind that in a tempestuous storm, one wave succeeds high above the other, in immediate succession, so God has ordained that one trouble should succeed another to keep his chosen in continual exercise, and that his Faithful may have manifold experience of his great providence and fatherly care in preserving them in all their troubles, giving them a comfortable event, and happy end of all their afflictions."

Again, the colours of which this coat is composed, being a complete blend of two colours, are what were termed by the old heralds, "Most fair," being of sable and argent, (black and white,) and, which blend of colours, according to the old blazoners, would signify to the beholder, at a distance—Fame. Finally, the proper crest is represented by a globe, around which a ship is being drawn by a hand from the clouds, this also, commemorating the voyage of the great Admiral.

W. C. Wade.

THE "SNAIL CREEP" DANCE.

At Roche, and in one or two other adjacent mid-Cornwall parishes, a curious dance is performed at their annual "feasts," and which, I am of opinion, is of very ancient origin. It enjoys the rather undignified name of "The Snail Creep," but would more properly be called the "Serpent's Coil." The following is scarcely a perfect description of it:—The young people being all assembled in a large meadow, the village band strikes up a simple but lively air, and marches forward followed by the whole assemblage, leading hand in hand (or more closely linked in case of engaged couples), the whole keeping time to the tune with a lively step. The band, or head of the serpent, keeps marching in an ever narrowing circle, whilst its train of dancing followers becomes coiled around it in circle after circle. It is now that the most interesting part of the dance commences, for the band, taking a sharp turn about, commences to retrace the circle, still followed as before, and a number of young men with long leafy branches of trees in their hands as standards, direct this counter-movement with almost military precision. The lively music, and the constantly repassing couples make this a very exhilarating dance, and no rural sports of which our poets treat could be more thoroughly enjoyable. Is this dance a relic of the Saxons, Romans, or old Britons? I do not remember ever reading of any similar dance, or of any reference to the above.

W. C. Wade.

Queries.

28.—Pilchard Fishery.—Does a custom prevail anywhere in Devon and Cornwall, in connection with the pilchard fishery, of holding a religious service before the boats start to commence the fishing, similar to that described in "Charles Kingsley: his Letters, and Memorials of his Life"; as having been conducted by him on the Quay at Clovelly

H. Sharrock.

29.—ASHBURTON.—In Harrod and Co.'s "Royal County Directory of Devonshire" (page 17, 2nd Edn., Norwich, 1878), it is stated: "Ashburton was a Roman settlement, and the township was occupied by the Romans, at Lemonford, Headborough, and Belford." Can any of your Ashburton readers inform me whether any Roman coins, pottery, or other remains have been found in the above-named place. ARCHÆOLOGIST.

30.—THERE'S A RAT IN YOUR FORE-CHAINS!—Why does this ejaculation, addressed to the men on board some passing trawler in the Sound, always rouse their ire? and what is its origin and applicability?

H. SHARROCK.

31.—ISA IABH.—At Lew Down, on the road from Okehampton to Launceston, a carpenter has a board on his shop wall painted as below.

ISA IABH.
The key is sure to fit the lock,
If he that reads can turn it right.

Perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to supply a 'key" and oblige.

Okehampton. G. W. G.

32. NO-PLACE. Amongst the enquiries concerning curious local names, I should like to place the above, No-place. How did the designation arise? Many of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* will recollect the sign on the inn at Eldad, with the wife's inquiry, "Where have you been all the day?" and the husband's rejoinder, —"No place." Some light on this peculiar name will be of interest. K. H.

33.—INCORPORATION OF DEVONPORT.—In what year was the town of Devonport incorporated as such, and the name altered from Plymouth Dock? and where can I find a full account of the proceedings on that interesting occasion? DEVONPORTER.

Replies.

Query No. 6.—19th March, 1881. VINEGAR-HILL.—The origin of this name is somewhat obscure. It may have been imported from elsewhere by some early settler in the district, or it may be simply a corruption of some other name, possibly derived from *vineyard*. Rev. John Bannister, LL.D., Vicar of St. Day, in his "Glossary of Cornish Names," cites several instances, one of which "Vinegar Park (?) close near the hop-yard or garth (? Vineyard)" may have some family connection with our own *Vinegar-hill*. Mr. R. N. Worth, in his paper on "Local Nomenclature," does not throw any light upon this singular instance. ED., *Western Antiquary*.

7.—March 19, 1881. NUMISMATICS.—There were two answers to this query in your paper of the 26th. The Editor of *Western Antiquary* very truly said: "It is difficult to identify the medal from the slight description given"; and another writer says: "most probably a medalet (Pinkerton spells it medallet) or memorial of Charles I.," but I am of opinion it is neither a coin nor a medal. I have the works of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, Hawkins, and Dr. John Evans, who are the recognised authorities as regards our English Coinage, and find that since the money which was circulated in this island amongst its earliest inhabitants before the Christian era, when there were a few specimens struck with one side plain (see Hawkins's "Silver Coins of England," plate No. 1, and Evans's "Coins of the Ancient Britons," pl. B., Nos, 8. 10, 12), no coin (or medal, that I am aware of) has ever been struck or circulated in our country, on which "one side is quite blank." A few of the Silver Siege pieces struck in the troublous times of Charles I. by the nobility, out of their plate, may be an exception to this rule, but even they had the value they were issued for, on one side. I believe, therefore, the piece found near the old Hoe-gate, may have been a brass livery button, with the shank broken off so close to the surface of it, that from the lapse of time, and exposure to the earth it was buried in, the mark where the shank was, is not now distinguishable NUMISMATIST.

14.—March 26. BLUE FRIARS AT PLYMOUTH.—Will "Green Friar" kindly state the circumstances leading to the suggestion that there was ever at Plymouth, or elsewhere, a fraternity of *Blue Friars?* R. D.

17.—March 26, 1881. RAILWAY EXTENSION TO PLYMOUTH.—"Millbay" is informed that the South Devon Railway was opened to Plymouth in the year 1849, in the Mayoralty of Mr. John Moore; the Cornwall Railway was opened in 1859. The Tavistock branch of the South Devon line was also opened in 1859, and that from Launceston to Tavistock in 1865. The recent opening of the London and South Western Railway system to Plymouth and Devonport has completed the Three Towns' system, and placed the "metropolis of the West" in direct railway communication with the whole country, by both narrow and broad-guage routes. The Three Towns now possess five passenger stations and four goods depôts. The need of a passenger station at the eastern end of the town is, however, increasingly felt, and is being repeatedly pressed upon the directors of the two companies. FRIARY.

Query 23.—April 2, 1881. PENNYCOMEQUICK.—The name "Pennycomequick" is a relic of the Old Cornish, or British language, and signifies "Head of the Creek Valley." The town of Falmouth was formerly named "Pennycomequick," which supplanted the still earlier name of "Smithick," or "Smythike," or "Smythweek." The name "Falmouth" was given by Royal proclamation in 1660. M. Y.

24.—April 2. BASSET AND CARN BREA.—The rhyme heard by "Antiquarian" is evidently a version of the deed of the John of Gaunt of history, whereby he gave the manor of Umberleigh (near Barnstaple) to the Bassett family.—I quote the statement from Besley's Handbook of North Devon, p. 28, "Umberleigh, the ancient seat of the Bassett family, lords of the manor, who holds the property by a grant, worded:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
"Do give and grant,
"To thee and thine,
"From me and mine,
"The manor and fee
"Of Umberleigh,
"And in token of my truth,
"Do seal it with my tooth."

By repetition no doubt "Umberleigh" has become corrupted to "Bumberleigh," or else the sound has been misunderstood by "Antiquarian."

H. SHARROCK.

25.—April 2. Pennycross.—"W. H. W." will doubtless be told, by more than one, in reply to his query, that "St. Pancras Chapel" was the original name of Pennycross Chapel. To my mind, the present name is simply a corruption. For the sake of brevity, the "Saint" was dropped in speaking. Then we get "Pancras" only. As that word was not easily pronounced by the rustic, on account of the two consonants *n* and *c* having no vowel between them, the extra syllable *ny* was introduced, for sake of fluency; and then the *a* in "Pan" naturally slid into *e*, to form the dissyllable "Pen-ny," which was more familiar and more euphonious than "Pan-ny." Again, as "cras" is not native, it dropped into the common word "cross;" and so we get *Pennycross*.

Plymouth. K.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

Notes.

THE ARMS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Mr. Parkin appears to be unaware that his extracts in your last issue are from that well-known work Risdon's "Survey of Devon." His MSS. is doubtless one of the several written copies known to have been extant in this county before the work was printed in 1811, and which are referred to in its editor's preface Sir Lawrence Palk (now Lord Haldon) showed me some years back a MSS. copy at Haldon House. I saw another not long ago in the possession of a gentleman at Torquay, who probably has it still; and a third was some time since offered to me by a bookseller for two guineas. One would like to know something more about Bartholomew White's "Armoury," from which Mr. Parkin quotes. R. D.

REPLY TO "WYVERN GULES."

Sir,—In reply to the letter by "Wyvern Gules," I regret that my paper should have caused the annoyance so plainly visible in his letter, and which has carried him so wide of the mark, while it has led to the waste of a large piece of your valuable space, when the quickest and most effectual way to have disposed of my statements would have been to have adduced the proofs which he supposes he possesses, and certainly no one would have been more pleased to have seen incontrovertible proof of Sir Francis Drake being of the family of Drake of Ashe than myself, for not being related to any family of Drake, I am able to take an unbiased view of the controversy.

To enter fully into all the proofs which "Wyvern Gules" desires, would exceed the space at command, nor are they much to the point in question, but for the satisfaction of the editor and readers of the *Western Antiquary*, I will notice the main points of his objections—1st, as to my statements being true or false. Whatever was beyond my own personal observation in my two papers were stated on the authority of Sir Wm. Drake and Dr. H. H. Drake, as duly acknowledged at the close of my second paper. As to their being second hand: the work from which I quoted extracts from original manuscripts is almost as inaccessible to the greater part of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* as the manuscripts themselves, and their correctness was unquestioned by the opposing parties named above. What I really did was, to study the evidence produced by each side in the controversy, and to form my own judgment on the case,—a judgment assisted by many years devoted to the special study of heraldry and genealogy, and the result of my judgment was placed before the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, condensed as much as possible, together with the armorial notes collected by myself from Buckland Abbey, &c., and which I believe the readers of this column will consider an acceptable and legitimate course.

2nd. As to answering the questions, "Wyvern Gules" has strangely confused my assertions and assumptions, as well as wandered from the point at issue, viz.:—Could Sir Francis Drake prove his right to arms other than those granted by Cook? The heralds require *pr. of* of descent from some person whose right to armorial bearings was already legally recognised.

Now we cannot say that the matter was overlooked, for we have the additional paragraph (given in my first paper) added to the original rough draft of the grant. It is certainly unlikely, when arms were being granted, that Sir Bernard would have interfered to get the paragraph in question added, and if he did, why did he not sign it, and so secure its insertion in the actual grant? Again, the above paragraph proves that some person desired to get an official acknowledgment that Sir Francis was descended out of Ashe, while the omission of the paragraph from the final grant is legal proof that whoever desired its insertion failed to satisfy the heralds.

Dr. H. H. Drake advanced this paragraph as evidence that Sir Francis was entitled to the red wyvern, but certainly anyone not blinded by prejudice cannot fail to see that it cuts the other way. I would advise "Wyvern Gules" carefully to study the papers by Sir William Drake and Dr. H. H. Drake, and he can hardly fail to see that the latter has utterly failed to produce any *proof* that Sir Francis was entitled to the red wyvern, or even to the earlier coat of Drake, viz., arg. a chev. purp. betw. three halberts az.—For my own part, I shall be delighted to see any *proofs* "Wyvern Gules" has to produce; only, let them be simple proofs, not deductions or arguments; will he kindly favour us with the will (or a sufficient abstract of it) and Inq. P.M. on the death of the father and grandfather of Sir Francis? for unless in very humble circumstances there can be no difficulty in that; also that of his great-grandfather, if necessary, to connect him with any of the acknowledged families of Drake. These are the only proofs of descent, and consequently of right to arms, likely to be existing.

Apologising for obtruding so far on your limited space, I am, &c., Arthur J. Jewers.

THE DRAKE MONUMENT IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Allow me to call attention to the fact that both the Arms themselves and the blazon are wrong in the note by "Fess" in last week's issue. They are as given in

my paper above; on the monument, from age and varnish, the white has certainly a somewhat yellow appearance. A. J. J.

I have been much interested in the letter of your correspondent "Fess" concerning the monument in St. Andrew's Church to Capt. Francis Drake. The arms 1 and 4 or, a lion rampant, gules, 2 and 3 Sable, are those of Pollexfen. Capt. Francis Drake married Jane Pollexfen at St. Andrew's Church in 1708; he was the son of John Drake, of Ivybridge, third son of Sir Francis Drake, created a baronet in 1622, and first cousin to Rev. Bamfylde Drake, Rector of Farway, Devon, my lineal ancestor; in his will, dated 1711, in the reign of Queen Anne, he is described as Commander of Her Majesty's Ship Swallow. He left his property to his sister Prudence Saussure. I believe he died *sine prole.*

Brook House, Kingsbridge, Devon; April 4, 1881.

FRANCIS DRAKE PEARSE.

The monument "Fess" calls attention to is in memory of Francis Drake, Lieut. of H.M.S. Rye in 1697, Capt. of H.M.S. Swallow, died 26th Dec., 1729, without issue; will proved P.C.C., 6 Auber, bequeathing all his property to his eldest sister, Prudence Saussure, widow, who died aged nearly 90, as it is said, and, I believe, was buried with him in St. Andrew's. Her baptismal register (Buckland Monachorum) dates 15th June, 1655. He married Jane Pollexfen, whose arms are impaled, should have been Qrly. 1 & 4 Arg. *or* lion ramp. *Gu.* 2 & 3 az. The new departure from the original blazon is a trifle in Church restoration. He was the son of John Drake, of Ivybridge, by Prudence (Savery?), 3rd son of Sir Francis Drake, the first baronet, nephew of the great Sir Francis.

London. WYVERN GULES.

Queries.

34.—"PARLIAMENTARY FAMILIES OF DEVONSHIRE," by Sir J. L. Spry.—Is anything known of this work? When and where was it published? It does not appear in Davidson's *Bibliotheca Devoniensis.*

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

35.—FAMILY OF HOOKER.—Wanted, any information respecting the family of Hooker, as the family tree is now being built up. There are many of the lateral branches and off-shoots lost sight of. Any information on these will be thankfully received. E. P.

36.—PROVERB IN SCOTT'S "KENILWORTH."—Would this enquiry suit your columns on the strength of Amy Robsarte's and Tressilian's Western Connection? Where did Sir Walter Scott get the proverb in the ninth chapter of "Kenilworth"—"*Quid hoc ad Iphycli boves*"? The oxen of Iphyclus are mentioned in the Odyssey and by other classical writers, Propertius, &c., and are known all about, but Sir Walter Scott, although of wide reading in many directions, was not scholar enough to coin a Latin proverb out of a Greek legend. I have asked, and caused everybody to be asked—the Oxford Professor of Latin, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Sherbrooke, and others. It is put into Tressilian's mouth in addressing the pedantic schoolmaster. J. M. H.

37.—BILLY BRIGHT.—Homer is credited with seven birth-places, and why not Billy Bray? As Autolycus was the Grecian equivalent for an R, so, I judge, is Billy Bray the "change" for an F among us, the Welsh of the Horn. I have heard a Plymouth original dub himself "Billy Linty," and he seemed to imply thereby that he was light-headed as well as light-hearted. Can any of your correspondents inform me if the following (or something near it) is part of a song they have heard?—

Alas! alas!—But let it pass,
They know not what they say,
They think I am a silly ass,
And call me Billy Bray!
But could hey be along with me
On any moonlight night,
And could I show what I can see,
They'd call me Billy Bright.

J. G. SMITH.

38.—PARR FAMILY, OF EXMINSTER, NEAR EXETER.—Can anyone assist me, or give me any information, respecting the ancestry of John Parr, who died at Exminster, 23rd March, 1641? Where did the Parr Family, of Exminster, reside in Devonshire prior to 1641? The following are a few extracts from the Parish Register of Exminster:—

BURIALS.

John Parr, 23rd March, 1641.
John Parr, 20th January, 1680.
Sussanah Parr, 14th April, 1707.
John Parr, 21st February, 1737.
George Parr, 12th May, 1743.
Henry Parr, 7th February, 1749.
William Parr, 6th March, 1753.
Thomas Parr, 6th March, 1753.

MARRIAGE.

John Parr and Susanah Edmonds, 2nd May, 1706.

PARR.

39.—SIR WALTER SCOTT AND SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—In a foot-note to Scott's "Kenilworth," Chap. VII., occurs the following:—"Sir Francis Drake, Morgan, and many a bold buccaneer of those days, were, in fact, little better than pirates." Did this idea, which has been so boldly and frequently re-asserted of late, originate with Sir Walter Scott, and what grounds had he for making such a statement? RIGHT.

40.—"GO ON THE HOE, TO HEAR THE BAND AND SEE THE SOUND."—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* give me a notion as to the origination of this appropriate and oft-repeated witticism? QUERIST.

Replies.

Query 1.—March 19. OVER-HATTED LIKE A TOTNESMAN.—With reference to this phrase, I have heard that a Totnes man once having occasion to visit Plymouth, looked with admiration at the fine things displayed in the shops. Among other things, a very large hat attracted his attention. It had a very high crown and wide brim, being evidently put there for show, and not for sale. He, however, went into the shop, and, telling the shopkeeper that he came from Totnes, bought the hat and put it on, carrying the old one away under his

arm. He felt quite delighted with his appearance, and when people smiled at him he thought it a smile of approbation. But his happy thoughts were soon dispelled by hearing the boys shouting "Look! look at the Totnes man; he is over-hatted." The crowd increased, and the poor fellow took shelter in a barber's shop, where he put on his old hat and eventually returned to his native town disconsolate, declaring that he would never make another purchase in Plymouth.

LENNIE.

5.—19th March, 1881. MISS BRADDON.—Miss Braddon, so I am told, lived two or more months one summer at Combe Martin, and is supposed to have described a pew in this church. The clergyman of Combe Martin did not, it is said, pay her any attention, and so the church parson does not figure to advantage by the side of Joshua Haggard. J. M. H.

14.—26th March. BLUE FRIARS.—"Green Friar" will find in "Old England," edited by C. Knight, Vol. I., page 294, that the crossed or crutched Friars were distinguished by carrying an iron cross in their hands (changed afterwards to silver), and by wearing a cross of cloth on their garments, at first grey, then red, and lastly *blue*; hence the name *Blue Friars*.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

19.—March 26th, 1881. BIRTH-PLACE OF DRAKE.—As an answer to this query does not appear in your columns of the 2nd instant, I may now state that the author in the "Bazaar" of the 16th ult., who asserted that Sir Francis Drake was born in Plymouth, has, in a subsequent issue, inserted an "Erratum," and states that "Sir Francis was born at Crowndale, near Tavistock"; but in correcting one error, I fear he has fallen into another, for he adds, "He (Sir F. D.) was intimately connected with Plymouth, and first supplied it with fresh water, at his own expense"; which was denied by Mr. R. N. Worth in his recent lecture at the Plymouth Institution. It appears, however, by the discussion after his lecture, that all Mr. Worth's hearers were not of his opinion. Mr. W. White, in his "Directory of Devonshire, 1880," p. 627, says that "Crowndale is a mile from the town" (of Tavistock). H. S. G.

23.—2nd April. PENNYCOMEQUICK.—You will no doubt receive the usual "cock and bull" story about the old woman who sold penny cakes there so fast that she kept on exclaiming "Penny, come quick"; but it is generally understood to be merely a corrupted form of the British PEN Y CWM CUIK. These survivals of British names in the West are worth investigation. Such, for example, as CWM TA GOED, near Truro, now known as "Come to Good," a name associated, in the popular mind, with the Friends' Meeting House there. R. D.

The district known as "Pennycomequick" is said to have derived its name from the following circumstance:—On an occasion of severe drought many of the inhabitants of Plymouth were obliged to send to that place for water, there being a well there from which a copious supply could be obtained. The owner of the well made a charge of a penny for each bucket of water drawn, and so eagerly was it sought after at that price, that he had hard work to supply his numerous customers. He, however, always demanded the money before the water was drawn, with the words "Penny, come quick!" In the course of time the spot where this happened, always having the same story connected with it, became known by its present name. The ancient name of Falmouth was also "Pennycomequick," and the appellation in that instance is said to have arisen from the penny coming quickly, not for water, but ale. A servant of Mr. Pendarves opened a little ale-house near the spot where Falmouth now stands, and her master bid her brew some ale by a certain day, when he would come and bring some of his friends and put a little profit in her way by drinking it. Before the day arrived, some Dutch sailors called at the house, and the ale was supplied to them. When the appointed time for Mr. Pendarves's visit arrived, he and his friends came to the house, and on being told there was no ale to be had, naturally enquired the reason. The landlady told him all, adding—"Truly, master, the *penny come so quick*, I could not deny them."

WILLIAM CROSSING.

The following interesting notes on this subject appeared in "Notes and Queries," 1st Series, 1853, and were re-published by Mr. W. Pengelly in his "Devonshire Gleanings from Notes and Queries" in the Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Vol. VIII., 1876, pp. 721-2.—ED., *Western Antiquary*.

"Pennycomequick, adjoining Plymouth.—The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society held their recent annual meeting here. Will any one of your correspondents oblige me with the derivation of this remarkable word."—R. H. B.—1st S., VIII., 8, 1853.

"In days gone by, when the boundaries of the town were much more circumscribed than at the present day, a well-known old female (a perfect character in her way) had long fixed her abode in a curiously-built hut-like cot in the locality in question, the rusticity of which, together with the obliging demeanour of its tenants, had gradually induced the good folk of Plymouth to make holiday bouts to this retired spot for the purpose of merry-making. As years rolled on, the shrewd old dame became a general favourite with the pleasure-seekers. The increasing frequency of these picnics suggesting to her an opportunity which might be turned to good account, viz., that of providing her visitors with the cheap requisite, boiling water, for the brewing their sober afternoon's beverage, at the low rate of a penny a head. Still later in the autumn of life . . . she would . . . recount to her pleased auditory how many a time and often she had made the 'penny come quick' by the above-recited inexpensive vocation; until at length her saying became a by-word in the neighbourhood, and universal consent fixed on the . . . triplet as a fitting appellation for the then nameless and retired little nook, but now thickly studded grounds of *Pennycomequick*."—Henry H. Hele, Ashburton.—1st Series, VIII. 113, 1853.

"Your correspondent, 'R. H. B.,' is informed that the name of this village is Welsh, viz., *Pen y cwm (l cwm) quick*, and signifies a village at the head of a valley."—H. C. K., Rectory, Hereford.—1st Series, VIII., 113, 1853.

"A similar story to that related by Mr. Hele is told of Falmouth. . . . The old Cornish word *ick* signifies a creek; and as it became a village it was

called 'Pennycomequick,' which . . 'H. C. K.' clearly explains. The Welsh and Cornish languages are in close affinity. The name 'Pennycomequick' is evidently a corrupted old Cornish name. See Pryces's *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, V., 'Pen,' 'Coomb,' and 'Ick,' the head of the narrow valley, defile, or creek."—James Cornish, Falmouth.—1st Series, VIII., 184, 1853.

24.—2nd April. Bassett and John of Gaunt.—The grant was made by John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," to a Bassett, of Umberleigh, some time before a younger son settled in Cornwall—in Henry VIII.'s reign—when George Bassett, second son of John Bassett, of Umberleigh, and Frances Plantagenet, was portioned off with a desolate tract of land in Cornwall, which turned out to be so rich in mines that the Cornish branch became much richer than the Devonshire family. J. M. H.

30.—9th April, 1881. "There's a Rat in your Fore Chains."—I am told by a nautical authority that this is a mere hoax, akin to that of "April fool," and the result is somewhat the same. The purpose of the joker is to induce the jokee to look out over the side of the vessel on the expectation of seeing a rat on the narrow ledge close to the aperture from which the chains protrude, and to which the rats which congregate in the bottom of a ship would have access. Parade.

APRIL 23rd, 1881.

Notes.

CONCERNING CHARLES' CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.

The following entry may be interesting if the incident is forgotten :—

Near the pulpit of Charles' Church, Plymouth, were buried Captains Richard Kirby and Cooper Wade, who were shot for cowardice on board the "Bristol." They had deserted Admiral Benbow at Carthagena, 19th August, 1702. Benbow's leg was shattered by a chain shot, yet he remained on deck fighting till the French sheered off. Next day Du Casse, the French Admiral, wrote to Benbow a short complimentary letter, ending—"As for those cowardly Captains who deserted you, hang them up, for by G—d they deserve it." H. H. D.

BLUE FRIARS.

14.—26th March, 1881.—Blue Friars.—Your correspondent "Green Friar" is perfectly correct in supposing that such a fraternity as the "Blue Friars" did exist in this town, and at no very remote period in our local history. As far as I know, however, no sketch of this notable brotherhood has ever been written, although doubtless many records of them and their doings exist, the publication of which would be highly interesting to the reading and thinking Plymouthians of this generation. In fact, it is somewhat singular that in these days of history-writing, and general research into the archives of the past, when every nook and corner is being rummaged in order to make it reveal the secrets of its innermost recesses; when the painstaking student of history in his search after truth, demolishes our oldest and most cherished traditions, throws a new light upon old scenes, gives a new reading to old characters, and in many respects entirely remodels our old notions, it is singular that the history of the "Blue Friars," a fraternity which did undoubtedly exist in this town not a hundred years ago, should have been so utterly disregarded, aye, even ignored, as of little or no interest.

In the belief that an account of these old Plymouth worthies will awaken a more than passing interest in the minds of many of my readers, I shall endeavour to remove the curtain which for so long has hid them from view; and, by giving a prominence to the names and works of the principal members of the Order in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, hope to perpetuate their memory, and possibly, by inviting discussion, draw forth other testimony of a valuable and interesting character.

Before mentioning them more particularly, however, I wish to say a few words with respect to the Order itself, in comparison with other Orders under somewhat similar names. The Blue Friars must not be confounded with the various Orders of Religious or Mendicant Friars which have from time to time been located in this neighbourhood. They are in no way akin to the White (or Carmelite) Friars, the Black (or Dominican) Friars, the Grey (or Franciscan) Friars, or any other of the members of similar religious houses. They must be understood to be quite distinct, and to have nothing in common with them.

The only authoritative work from which I can quote, and to which I shall have occasion to refer in the course of my inquiry upon this subject, gives the following idea of the origin and progress of the Order :—

"Researches concerning the Monastic Orders of Great Britain, from the earliest times until the final extinction of the celebrated Order of Blue Friars, in the nineteenth century.—Dated 2836."

"About this time—one thousand years back—we first hear of that order of wisdom, wit, and good fellowship, whose members were the authors of those volumes of pleasantrie, which are amongst the most val. . . . . time, ancient or modern.

"The origin of the Blue Order is involved in obscurity, though writers have been found determinate in the belief that it was forest-born with Robin Hood and his merry men. The reader will instantly see an objection to this, in the fact of Robin's having been a *green* – and not a *blue*—man ; but even this discrepancy is met with an explanation by Professor Grubdust, whose hypothesis chiefly rests on what he imagines to be a true decipherment of the monastic seal, still fortunately preserved to us. [I regret that I am unable to re-produce this singular device.]

"It is said that the letters W.H.I.N. form a decided word ; and certainly there is such a word, exactly so spelt, and put down in the dictionary as a noun-substantive, signifying *furze, shrub, prickly bush*. Professor Grubdust thence deduces his conclusions that the brethren frequented heaths, commons, or woods: that they were originally huntsmen or highwaymen, 'night's foresters,' as signified by the owl,—merrymen by day, as typified by the magpie,—alternately fierce and funny, as

shown by the double-headed crest (the profiles of which relatively indicate the ferocity of their highway maraudings, and the fun of their indoor revelries),—that the 'NOS NOSTRAQUE' denotes their corporate interests, and that the clasped hands mean nothing more than honour among thieves, that they *were* green brothers, until the dissolution of monasteries in the time of Harry the Eighth, after which they became blue because they had good reason to look so. The professor further believes, that with the change of their coats they also changed the habit of their minds, and subsequently became mere innocent freebooters in the whims and oddities of humanity, the fruits of their gatherings being now before the world in their volume of Pleasantries:

"Professor Mustyhead reads the seal differently, and gives it as his opinion that the blue brothers have never been false to the colours which they originally nailed to their mast; that, although exclusive as it respects their monasticism, they were philanthropic in regard to the practical good which emanated therefrom; and that they could alternately chatter with the magpie or philosophise with the owl. 'Then,' says he, 'look at the double-headed crest, with cinnamon and ginger in the one face, and wisdom and water-gruel in its fellow—exemplifying that exact medley of jollity and asceticism which should distinguish every mortal, who, with good cause to be merry to-day, can yet say, with Mercutio, ask for me to-morrow, and you'll (perhaps) find me a grave man.' The four mysterious letters (W.H.I.N.) are translated by Mustyhead into Wisdom, Hilarity, Innocence, and Noodledum,—showing how the wise, the happy, and the innocent, may consistently indulge in a few occasional freaks of fantasy, not exactly appertaining to the philosophy of mind. Professor Threadbare supports an opinion that W.H.I.N. are the initials of Will, Harry, Jack, and Nathaniel; but with less reason than he might adduce in proof that they stand for Wine, Harrico, Jelly, and Nut-crackers. Others incline to the belief, that the four letters are the initials of the founders' names; and, certes, as they say, B.F. may signify Brothers Four as well as Blue Friars. But B.F. may also signify Brothers Fifty,—leaving us to conclude that the fraternity is of heathen origin, being descended from the fifty sons of Œgyptus, who got their throats cut—"all save one,"—by marrying the Danaides.

"For our own part, we incline to believe that they comprised a fraternity which associated under the patronage of 'two-headed Janus,' by whom they swore, as the merry Gratiano instructed them, and that they held themselves free to laugh at a jest, without caring a whit whether Nestor deemed it laughable or not; that they were in the habit of holding periodical conclaves, when, under the invigorating influence of the wassail-bowl, each brother delivered an essay on men, manners, and things; and that from the collection of papers thus made were subsequently selected those which we now possess under the title of 'Blue Friar Pleasantries.'"

The remainder of this interesting description, with a solution thereof, and some particulars of the individuals comprising the Order, must be deferred until the next issue of the *Western Antiquary*. F. R. H. S.

Reply to A. J. Jewers in *Western Antiquary*, April 2nd.

Sir Bernard Drake.—"Sir Bernard Drake did not return fever stricken to Musbury to die, nor is it so stated on his monument. Prince said so, and Prince gave currency to the fable about Drake's Arms."

Wyvern Gules.

Queries.

41.—Pike's Catalogue of Bideford Plants.—In Polwhele's "History of Devonshire," Vol. I., p. 81, the statement is made that "Mr. Pike, of Bideford, published a collection of plants," as growing in the neighbourhood of that town; also, that Pike's Catalogue had been reprinted more than once, and that it contains notices of 114 plants. I should be glad to know where a copy of this work could either be seen or obtained. Polwhele's Volume I. was published in 1797, so Pike's work must be of earlier date than that year.

T. R. A. B.

42.—Pictorial Newspaper.—Some time since I saw at the Great Western Railway waiting rooms several good local views hung on its walls, which were taken from the "Pictorial Newspaper." Will you kindly inform me, through the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, whether such a newspaper is now published, and, if so, the name of the publisher? Elixir.

43.—"A Plymouth Cloak."—The Playwright Massinger, in his drama "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," published in 1628, has the following reference to the "Plymouth Cloak," which is simply another name for a cane, staff, or cudgel:—

> *Wellborn*—How dog? (raising his cudgel.)
> *Tapwell*—Advance your Plymouth Cloak.
> There dwells, and within call, if it please your worship,
> A potent monarch, called the constable,
> That doth command a citadel, called the stocks.

I shall be glad if any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* will give other instances in the works of well-known writers of the use of this peculiar phrase; and also if any clue can be obtained of its origin.

Plymouthian.

44.—Devonshire—"Debon's Share."—Spenser in his Faëry Queen (1590) has the following lines, which seem to suggest a novel line of thought for our West Country students of nomenclature and the origin of place names:—

> "that ample pit, yet far renowned
> For the great leap which Debon did compel
> Coulin to make, being eight lugs of ground,
> Into the which retourning back he fell.
> And *Debon's Share* was that is *Devonshire*."

Devonshire, according to historic fable, is a corruption of "Debon's Share"; Debon being one of the companions of Brute, the descendant of Œneus. Does the name occur in the same connection in any other writings? W.

45.—THE NAME OF PLAS.—Is the Celtic name *Plas* still present anywhere in Devon or Cornwall, or does it now exist in these counties in the Anglicised form only of the name of *Place*? I am induced to ask this question and to seek information on the point, as the existence of the

word Plâs, or Plaïs, as anything more than a modern Welsh word, has lately been called in question. The statement, indeed, recently promulgated by the Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford Professor Rhys—that the letter *p* did not exist in the Welsh language previous to the period of the Reformation, would be equally fatal to the existence of the Cornish *Pol* and *I'en*, examples of which, extending back far more than 300 years, might, I apprehend, be easily adduced. The frequency with which the word Plas is met with in Wales in connection with ancient Celtic names forbids the notion of its being a term of mere modern introduction. Thus we have:

Plas Brythron	Plas Llanidan
Plas Bodidris	Plas Maen
Plas is y Clawdd	Plas y Pant
Plas Cerrig	Plas Penrhyn
Plas Coch	Plas y Rhos

and a host of similar instances. It may further be observed that E. Llyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, and many other able Celtic authorities, though all treated with scant consideration by Professor Rhys, concur in regarding Plas as a true Celtic word.

Taunton. JAMES H. PRING.

46.—"CHARGER" and "SURGER."—The "Academy," April 9, has the following paragraph, which I would commend to the readers of *Western Antiquary*, and would ask for further instances of the use of the word referred to. "Speaking to some old folk in a Devonshire village the other evening on the changes which have come over words since our present version of the Bible came into use, I mentioned the word *charger*. An old man remarked that he remembered people speaking of a *charger* and a *surger*, used years ago for sifting meal, the one being fine and the other coarse. Perhaps students of our dialects have met with the words elsewhere."

HILDERIC FRIEND.

Newton Abbot; April 6, 1881.

Replies.

QUERY 1.—March 9. "OVER-HATTED LIKE A TOTNESMAN."—I have met with another description of the Totnes-man, viz.:—"Totnes horse-heads," which will perhaps explain the term "over-hatted." The following local expressions I have also met with, which, although by no means complimentary, are nevertheless interesting.

Exeter Jail-birds.
Moreton Tatie (Potato) Eaters.
Paignton Pudding Eaters.
Churston Liver Eaters.
Dartmouth Dickey-Birds.
Brixham Dabs.
All on one side like Kingswear boys.
Budleigh boys, straight hair and long teeth.
Chaggesford (Chagford) "Good Lord, that cold country."
One o'clock all over Dock.

Exeter. G. T.

(The Editor would be glad to receive further additions to the above list, as doubtless nearly every town and village in Devon and Cornwall has some local quizzical appellation for its inhabitants.)

16.—March 26. SIR MARTIN FROBISHER.—The following entry, taken from the Registers of the Parish Church of St. Andrew, Plymouth, will doubtless be of interest to your readers:—"22, Nov., 1594. Sir Martin Frobisher (in red ink) being wounded at the Fort built agaynst Brest by the Spaniardes, deceased at Plymouth the 22 November, whose entralls were heyere enterred but his Corpes were carried home to be buried in London," 1594. By the above it will be gathered that the bowels of Sir Martin Frobisher were buried in St. Andrew's, and in all probability his corpse was embalmed and conveyed to his native place in Yorkshire. Sir Martin is said to have been very angry that Sir Francis Drake stole a march upon him, early in the Armada fight, and captured Don Pedro de Valdez. He swore he would have "he best blood in his (Sir Francis's) belly." It is curious that his own bowels were interred in Sir Francis's favourite town.

London. WYVERN GULES.

23. PENNYCOMEQUICK.

Sir,—In the *Mercury* of April the 2nd, you would like to know the origin of the curious term Penny Come Quick. My mother was born in Dock, which is now called Devonport,—this new name took place about 60 years ago,—she was born 1785, now dead. She told me many times about the long lane called Five-field lane. It began at the corner where Dodd's No-Place Inn now stands; it led to the top of the Tavistock Road, where the cab rank now stands; inside this lane were five path fields: the first, the present Naval Burial Ground, opposite Dodd's; the fourth field up, a man with one cow rented it, but he seemed to know, before he took it, of the existence of a valuable well of water at the bottom of it. It seems the people of Devon and Cornwall found out the value of it, and the doctors recommending it for all complaints, of the eyes, also for drinking. Thus, the people flocking from all parts with their bottles, the cowman had good custom for the water. He charged every one a penny and filled their bottles; he had so many around him at a time, he would call out "come quick, quick, out penny, come quick, out cork, come quick, quick, quick, look sharp." He was so accustomed to these words, he would keep repeating them wherever he went. However, he was soon able to get several more cows. It was said the water was as cold in the middle of summer as in the middle of winter. This went on for many years; the boys and people for miles round kept repeating those strange words "quick, quick, come penny, come quick," and it appears it still holds the old name, and likely to continue as such for some time to come. I myself was born in 1815. When I was ten to fifteen years old we boys used to ramble in those fields. About this time another old man built a little house close to this well. He also sold this water 1d. a bottle. Died at last, then everybody helped themselves. I think the well is still there, and a four-roomed cottage is built close to it. It's close to the marble-mason's, the left-hand side going down Pennycomequick-hill, down in the bottom. Hereby the curious name of Pennycomequick is traced back to about 100 years." GEORGE BIDDICK.

Plymouth, 2nd April.

(We gladly give insertion to the above original communication, as a valuable addition to the tales and

traditions relative to this singular appellation, and shall be glad to receive similar contributions from personal knowledge from other old residents concerning local "people, places, and things.")

Ed. *Western Antiquary.*

26.—April 2. Sir Francis Drake and his Family Connections.—The communication from "J. W." is most interesting. I should like to know more of the Newmans; they are to be found in the Registers of Gulval, near Penzance, the Christian name of Francis prevailing. "Francis Newman, bur. 23rd Jan., 1690." Also, in the same parish, "Samuel, son of Christopher Harris, 1697" (several Devon and Tavistock names are found here). Christopher Harris, of Radford, was the executor of Sir F. Drake's will. Wm. Strocde, Strode, was another executor. In Harl MS. 5871, p. 48, are the arms described as "Newman, of Newman (now known as Newnham, I believe) quartered by Strode, in the Abbey Church, of Plimton."

John Bodnam married Margaret Newman in 1560. Francis Drake married Mary Newman, in 1569; both marriages at St. Budeaux. Will "J. W." kindly search for the baptism of a Jonas Bodnam or Bodenham? because (by Chanc. Proc. t Eliz.) Sir Francis "trained" one Jonas Bodenham "up from his infancy," he had no means of maintenance; was entrusted by Sir Francis with £100,000 at a time; would gamble away hundreds of pounds at a sitting, and purchased large estates in Ireland. Sir Francis by will left his servant Jonas Bodenham £100, and by codicil the manor of Sampford Spiney, which, by fine levied Trinity term 43, Eliz., 1601, he conveyed to Thomas, brother of Sir Francis Drake.

By an earlier fine, Easter term, 1552, Thomas Drake and Margaret his wife, and John Ernsettle and Joan his wife, conveyed a tenement in Hawcombe, parish of Beer Ferris, to Richard Sawle. It would appear from the nature of the fine that Drake and Ernsettle married sisters and co-heiresses. The Furneaux, of Swilley and St. Germans, descend from these parties, and might throw light. Richard Sawle was the friend, parishioner, and overseer of the will of the Rev. Edmund Drake, vicar of Upchurch, Kent, the father of Sir Francis Drake.

Vincent Drake settled in Holbeton. The Drake families of Holbeton and Tavistock were evidently the same. Wyvern Gules.

28.—9th April, 1881. Kingsley.—The religious service in connection with the *herring* fishery on the quay at Clovelly was conducted by Charles Kingsley's father, not as Mr. Sharrock supposes by Charles Kingsley himself. Wm. Pengelly.

33.—9th April, 1881. Incorporation of Devonport.—'Devonporter" is informed that the town of "Plymouth Dock" threw off its allegiance to the mother town, Plymouth, and took officially the name "Devonport," by Royal letters patent, on the 1st day of January, 1824. See "History of Plymouth," by Llewellynn Jewitt, pp. 397-406, and "History of Devonport," by R. N. Worth. Librarian.

APRIL 30th, 1881.

Notes.

MURDER NEAR STOKE CHURCH.

Mother used to say that when people would go from Plymouth to Dock, or from Dock to Plymouth, they would not pass the bottom of Stoke Church Hill singly, but would wait up by the church, or down by the old mill, for company to go on in a lot together, by night or day. This was on account of the high gibbet that stood so many years a little way out from the bottom of the hill, in sight of the spot where the murder took place of Mr. Smith, by two men named Richards and Smith, both executed at Exeter, and brought down here in one of Russell's four-horse waggons at that time. The cross at top of gibbet at each end held up a large round wire cage. A man was in each cage, left there to decay, and for an example. Mother said that hundreds of birds would keep going in and out between the wires. I think the murder was in 1780.

Plymouth. George Biddick.

[The Editor will be glad to receive similar notes from contributors of any special local circumstances from the two counties that may be thought worthy of preservation.]

ON CHARLES' CHURCH.

Your correspondent "H. H. D." may be interested to know that on removing the pulpit in Charles' Church, during some alterations, in the year 1816, the leaden coffins containing the bodies of Capt. Richard Kirby and Capt. Cooper Wade—who were shot in Plymouth Sound for cowardice in the action between Benbow and Du Casse, in 1702—were discovered. W. H. K. W.

ANCIENT MANORIAL CUSTOM IN DEVONSHIRE.

In his work on "Primitive Folk-Motes; or Open-air Assemblies in Britain," 1880, Mr. George Lawrence Gomme, F.S.A., tells us, on page 127, that "of the six manors within the large parish of Widecombe-in-the-Moor (*i.e.*, Dartmoor), that of Dunstone is the smallest in area, save one. It comprises 933 acres, 400 of which are common, and it includes the hamlets of Dunstone and Newton, and several small farms. Dunstone, as the name of a manor, occurs more than once in the portion of Domesday devoted to Devonshire, but this one may be clearly identified by the connection with it of Blackslade, or Blacheslach, as the original has it. It was one of the many manors bestowed by the Conqueror on Ralph de Pomeroie, and it is a curious fact that the farm of Blackslade has remained (as it does now) in the possession of the lord of the manor from the time of the Conquest. It remained with the Pomeroy family for at least two centuries, and appears to have passed under several lords of other names, until Mr. Dymond purchased it in 1869. But the point which is of most interest now is this—In 1869 there was something more than a vague tradition that the manor courts were formerly held in the open air in a small open space, or village green, in the hamlet

of Dunstone, and that the chief rents were deposited in a hollow, or 'rock basin,' on the upper side of a huge granite boulder in the middle of the green, where a granite cross formerly stood. Mr. Dymond resolved to revive the practice of the open-air court, and did so two years ago."

Nottingham. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S.

THE ARMS OF DRAKE.

The Editor has received another lengthy epistle on this matter from "Wyvern Gules," in reply to Mr. Jewers, which, though doubtless of considerable interest to those gentlemen, is scarcely of sufficient general importance to warrant its publication in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*.

A communication is also to hand from Mr. Jewers, to which the same remarks may be applied.

Deeming it unwise to open these columns (which are devoted to the investigation of antiquarian matters) to a lengthened controversy into the merits of which few persons take more than a passing interest, the Editor considers it best, for the present, to hold over both communications; believing that the points at issue may be reached in a much less circuitous manner than that essayed by the disputants. Although he has no wish or intention to stifle free, full, and fair discussion of any matter within the province of the Antiquary (his aim being to elicit truth in any and every direction), it will readily be seen that the publication of lengthy arguments, which furnish little information, and lead to nothing but heated disputations, is injudicious, besides crowding out other matters of more general interest.

The Editor is thankful to Mr. Jewers and "Wyvern Gules" for the interesting information already given in these columns, and if they will advance any fresh points, or give any additional evidence or proofs, unweighted by long-drawn arguments or personal disputations, he will publish them with pleasure. Pending the receipt of such, the matter is held over, and, in order that his readers may have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the controversy, the Editor will do his best to prepare a *resumé* of the correspondence for next week's *Western Antiquary*.

BLUE FRIARS.

The second instalment of the paper on the "Blue Friars," by "F. R. H. S.," is unavoidably held over, in consequence of an *embarras des richesses* this week. The Editor hopes to be able to publish it in the next number of the *Western Antiquary*, as it contains interesting references to several noteworthy Plymothians; and embodies information kindly furnished by several other contributors as well.

Queries.

47.—Charles' Church, Plymouth.—The consecration of this Church was by Seth Ward, Lord Bishop of Exeter, on 2nd September, 1665; this is clearly right. In Mr. R. W. S. Baron's "Mayors and Mayoralties" (1846), is the following entry:—"1656, King Charles' Church consecrated by Dr. Gill, Bishop of Exeter, Sunday, November 9." In Mr. P. F. Bellamy's "Thousand Facts," this statement is qualified and amplified, "1656, Charles' Church consecrated and dedicated to the Martyr"; the latter part of Bellamy's statement is clearly wrong. In 1643, the Church was, according to Mr. Worth, built so far as the roof, and, during the Civil War, was temporarily used, if not for service, for the soldiers. In 1656, an intermediate consecration would not have been unlikely, but poor Richard Brownrigg, who was appointed Bishop of Exeter in 1642, was so driven and buffeted by the ecclesiastical tempests of the times, that he never visited his diocese, and lived privately in London, where he died 7th December, 1659; Dr. Gauden became Bishop on the Restoration. Is Dr. Gill a myth, is Gill a miscontraction for Gauden, or was there no consecration of Charles' Church before 1665? E. G. B.

48.—Inscriptions on Sun-Dials.—May I ask the readers of the *Western Antiquary* to be good enough to furnish the Editor with a list of mottoes, now or lately to be seen on the Church Sun-Dials of Devon and Cornwall? I have no doubt that sufficient dials still remain for an instructive and interesting list to be arranged. The motto on the dial of Maker Church is "*Sicut tempus*" (such is time, or like time).

Charles Harris.

49.—Brutus's Stone.—Can any of your Totnes correspondents give a description and historical account of the stone called "Brutus's Stone," now shown to visitors to the ancient borough of Totnes, in the main street. I think a note on the subject would be of interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

Debon.

50.—Allen MSS.—William Allen and Samuel Allen, of Plymouth, persecuted Nonconformists about from 1660 to 1670, so near as can be guessed, from fragmentary diaries, or casual jottings in pocket-book almanacs of the period. These MSS. were a few years ago lent by a descendant of the family of Allen to the esteemed and lamented antiquary, the Rev. C. M. E. Collins, of Trewardale, and he afterwards returned them to the owner. Can any of your correspondents furnish the name of the fortunate possessor of these ancient and valuable manuscripts? E. G. B.

51.—Mineral Springs in Devonshire.—Is anything known as to where such springs did exist, and what were the particular properties of the water to denote a mineral spring? Did there ever exist a mineral spring at Pennycomequick, near Plymouth?

Plymouth. S. S.

52.—Poets of Devon and Cornwall.—Will one of your literary correspondents kindly furnish the names of some of the principal poetical writers of the "West of England," as well as give reference to any work which bears upon the subject? I suppose a list of the names of these literati would be too lengthy to appear in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*. Poetaster.

53.—"Ye Fyshinge Feaste Toaste."—Can you inform your readers what was the earliest form of words employed, and when this Feast was instituted?—Yours truly, Hibiskwe.

54.—Devonshire Leaden Tokens.—In the introduction to Burns' "Catalogue of the Beaufoy Cabinet of Tokens," in the Guildhall Library, London (2nd edit., 1855, p. xxxiii.) there are extracts from the book of accompts, *yet extant*, of "Nicholas Balle. markytman of Chudleigh, in Devonshire." Referring to the issuing of his leaden tokens, and under the head of expenses, he states as follows:—"January 24, 1562—Item, paid for a-nyron (an iron) with a prynt, and for led, and for smyting of my tokense, iijs." Again, "Feb. 23, 1566, paid for ij pownde of led for tokens, and for making of the same, xxijd,"; again, at the end of 1567, he exhibits the following outlay, "paid for led and for tokens for ij years paste xvjd."

Can any of your readers inform me where the said accompt book, *still extant*, is preserved? H. S. G.

Replies.

Query 1.—March 9. "Totnes Man."—I have heard another expression having reference to Totnes men, which may perhaps be of interest. It is said of a sharp business-like man, one not likely to be got over—"He sleeps like a Totnes man, with one eye open."

Hibyskwe.

QUIZZICAL LOCAL APPELLATIONS.

See *Western Antiquary*, March 19, and April 23.

Sir,—The inhabitants of St. Ives are known by the appellation of "St. Ives Hakes." The circumstances that gave rise to this appellation are as follow:—A great many years ago, probably in the last century, a man by the name of Hake committed a most dastardly assault on a young lady. He was placed before the magistrates, and ordered to be put in the "stocks" for four consecutive hours. While he was on his way to receive this punishment he was wrested from the policeman, and the indignation of the inhabitants was so great against him that they whipped him around the Market House. From that to the present, St. Ives people have been called "St. Ives Hakes."

There are also two villages in the neighbourhood of St. Ives known by equally quizzical appellations. The first of these is Lelant, about three miles from St. Ives, and two from Hayle, the inhabitants of which place are termed "Lelant Badgers," while the second is Towednack, four miles from St. Ives, and the inhabitants are called "Towednack Buccas." The circumstances that led to these singular appellations are to me *incognito*.

W. K.

I can add five to your list of local expressions, viz.:—

Devonshire Dumplings.	Penryn Skiverdowns.
Lizard Onions.	Falmouth Trollops.
Cadgwith Pilchards.	

Earle.

13.—March 19. The Pixies, or Piskies.—In an early number of the *Western Antiquary* there appeared a communication from "Franc Plume" respecting these interesting mythical personages. I had hoped that some of your Cornish or Devonian correspondents would have followed up the query by giving some amongst the innumerable traditions of the West, concerning the Pixies. As they have not done so, and in order to reawaken an interest in so attractive a theme, I venture to subjoin the following, which appeared in *Notes and Queries*, 1st S. II., 510, 1850:—

"At Chudleigh Rocks, I was told . . . by the old man who acts as guide to the caves, of a recent instance of a man's being pixy-led. In going home, full of strong drink, across the hill above the cavern called the 'Pixies' Hole,' on a moonlit night, he heard sweet music, and was led into the whirling dance by the 'good folk' who kept on spinning him without mercy, till he fell down 'in a swoon.'

"On 'coming to himself' he got up and found his way home, where he took to his bed, and never left it again, but died a little while after." . . . In the tale I have given above, he persisted (said the old man), when the medical attendant . . . inquired of him the symptoms of his illness. This occurrence happened, I understand, very recently, and was told to me in perfect good faith.

"I have just been told of a man who, several years ago, lost his way on Whitchurch Down, near Tavistock. The farther he went the farther he had to go; but happily calling to mind the antidote 'in such cases, made and provided,' he turned his coat inside-out, after which he had no difficulty. 'He was supposed,' adds my informant, 'to be pixy-led.'—H. G. T., Launceston."

A great deal has been written and published respecting these fairy legends, and a mass of information on this and many kindred topics has been gathered in Prof. Hunt's "Romances and Drolls of the West of England," which, I am pleased to see, has just gone into a new edition; but doubtless there are still many legends and stories told in the chimney corner, and handed down from sire to son, from mother to child, that would, if repeated, interest and amuse the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, and might possibly, by their publication in these columns, tend to their preservation. I trust, therefore, that you may receive many such communications, and that you will have space for them. W.

[We cordially insert the above, and would emphasize the suggestion of our correspondent, promising to give all possible prominence to such contributions.—Ed., *Western Antiquary*.]

23.—2nd April. Pennycomequick.—Prior to the year 1600, "a certain person, a female servant of Mr. Pendarvis, of Pendarvis, about 10 or 12 miles from Falmouth, erecting a house, came hither and dwelt in it." This seems evidently to have been a house of entertainment, as her master, Pendarvis, in order to encourage her in business, directed her to brew some ale against a certain day, when he would come and bring a company of gentlemen with him, and help her to a little money by drinking it out. This order she most readily obeyed. But the biddance and the promise plainly show that it must have been prior to the year 1552, as early in that year a law was made, for the first time, requiring ale houses and tippling houses to be licensed. But on the present occasion not a word is spoken about any license for this solitary house. It happened about this time, while the ale was put in readiness for Mr. Pendarvis, that a Dutch vessel entered the harbour, when the crew, coming on shore, laid siege to the barrel, and actually

drank all the ale. This is the earliest intimation that occurs of any Dutchmen visiting this harbour. But they seem aft rward to have had a large connection with it, and to have left memorials of their frequent visits in the name of Flushing on the one side, and in that of Amsterdam, given to some houses, on the other. Ignorant of what had passed, Mr. Pendarvis and his company came at the time appointed and called for the ale; when they were informed by the servant that she had none left. Her master expostulating with her on the impropriety of her conduct, she replied, "Truly, sir, the *Penny come so quick*, I could not deny them." The country people around caught the story, and, from that time, gave to Falmouth the name of *Penny-come-quick*. The house which was the scene of the transaction has been marked as the earliest in the town. A smith's shop was erected on the margin of the creek, at a very early period; from which circumstance the village which in process of time gathered around it was denominated—*Smithike*.

In 1769, Lord John Robartes was created Earl of Falmouth, which title he retained only six days, in consequence of a joke passed by Lady Mohun, in complimenting his lady in an ironical manner on her acquisition of the title of "Countess of Pennycomequick."

P. Porter.

[The above differs but slightly from the narrative we published last week, from William Crossing, but as it mentions some additional particulars, and includes other interesting matters, we freely give it insertion.]

25.—April 2. Pennycross.—I think it is generally understood that Pennycross is a corruption of Pancras. A church was erected on the spot where the present edifice stands in this Tithing, at a very early period, as the architectural remains which have been found here at various times testify. I have heard that some of these relics are so ancient as to show that a church, or more properly, perhaps, it should be said a chapel, existed here in times as far remote as the Norman period. There are but few ecclesiastical edifices in England dedicated to St. Pancras, a Roman youth, who, at the age of fourteen years, suffered martyrdom in the fierce persecution of Dioclesian. These are ancient foundations. As yet, I have only heard of eleven churches in England which commemorate the name of this youthful Saint—viz. St. Pancras, Middlesex; St. Pancras, Soper-Lane (incorporated with Mary-le-Bow); the churches at Pancraswick and Widdicombe, Devon; St. Pancras, Exeter; St. Pancras, Chichester; Alton, Pancras, Dorset; Coldred, Kent; Wroot, Lincolnshire; Arlington, Sussex; and St. Pancras, Pennycross, which was so nicely restored in 1869. Perhaps some contributor to the *Western Antiquary* can add to this number.

J. W.

31.—April 9, 1880. ISA IABH.—You must turn the letters of the lock to form a name; thus I. S. A., I. A. B. H., would be *Abishai*. Earle.

34.—April 16. Spry's Parliamentary Families of Devonshire.—Mr. George C. Boase, one of the editors and compilers of the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, to whom the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* referred this query, thus writes:—I know of no such book, nor any such person. I was at the British Museum to-day (April 25) and searched the catalogues, without any success. Of course, I know Colby's "Visitation of Devonshire," brought out by the Harleian Society, Prince's "Worthies of Devon," and other kindred books. The Rev. F. T. Colby is just now bringing out another "Visitation of Devonshire," by subscription. It is possible that there is some confusion about Colonel J. L. Vivian's "Visitation of Cornwall," which he is now bringing out in numbers. Application has also been made in this matter to Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c., &c., who, in his "Parochial History of the Deanery of Trigg Minor, Cornwall," frequently refers to "Spry's Survey." On receipt of his reply, Mr. Parfitt shall be advised.

Ed., *Western Antiquary*.

40.—April 16. On the Hoe to Hear the Band, &c.—Our old and highly-respected, but deceased, friend Dr. Jonathan Hearder was the author of the following conundrum, from whence, no doubt, the above originated. He gave it to us with others very many years ago:—"Why is the Plymouth Hoe one of the most notable places in the world?"—Answ., "Because there you can hear the band and see the sound."

Southampton. Old Plymouthian.

41.—April 23. Pike's Catalogue of Plants.—Polwhele's statements are very general, and are not to be trusted. A description of 114 plants would only, it seems to me, make but a very small pamphlet indeed. Davidson does not give it; Mr. B. D. Jackson, in his exhaustive "Guide to Botany," just published, does not mention it. If it cannot be heard of at Bideford, I do not know where else to look for it.

London. George C. Boase.

I can find no trace of this work, either in the Devon and Cornwall Department of the Plymouth Free Public Library, or in the catalogues of the chief Public Libraries of England to which I have referred.

Librarian.

43.—April 23. "Plymouth Cloak."—"Plymouthian" will find the following interesting ref rence to the *Plymouth Cloak* in Fuller's "Worthies of England," vol. 1., page 273:—"A Plymouth Cloak. That is a *cane* or a *staffe*, whereof this the occasion. Many a man of good extraction, coming home from far voiages, may chance to land here, and being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time, and place, to recruit himself with cloaths. Here (if not friendly provided) they make the next *wood* their *draper's shop*, where a *staffe* cut out serves them for a covering." W. H. K. W.

MAY 7th, 1881.

Notes.

BLUE FRIARS.

Part II.

Concerning the individuals who comprised the fraternity, we know little more than is to be gathered from the signatures of those whose contributions have been published to the world. These are observed as follows:—*Herricke* (the cardinal), *Tuck* (the prior), *Locke* (sub-prior), *Bacon*, *Somno*, *Prism*, *Glastonbury*, and

Roger (sacristan). Of these, Tuck, Locke, Roger, and Bacon, are, on two occasions, alluded to as "the four" distinct from the others—leaving us to imagine that the fraternity at one time consisted of these only, and, at all events, making it certain that *they* were contemporaneous.

In Locke's poem of the "Bridal Banquet" we have the following:—

"Such glist'ning eyes and habits gay
As on this Hymeneal day,
Have sure been seen by few:
The bravest knight and fairest dame
Were seen to head the line: then came
A hundred guests of honoured fame,
And *four*, at last, of worthiest name,
God bless the Brothers Blue!"

Again:—

"The twain are gone—my song is o'er—
The guests have parted—save the *four*:
They entered last of all the rout—
They'll be the last to vanish out;
For, ere they go, they must unthrottle
The neck of many a balsam bottle,
And spice with many a joke their liquor,
And sing 'a fico for the vicar.'
And if, when Sol the morn shall greet,
They're found not *on* the banquet-seat
With caps and noses red,
Then look below upon the ground,
And if they may not there be found,
'Tis like they're gone to bed.
And so, good night, Sir Prior Blue—
Roger, Bacon, Locke, adieu!"

Whether these were the *original* or the *surviving* "four" must be left open to discussion, together with a variety of other indications which may be gathered from a careful perusal of the B. F. Miscellany. It is, however, clearly ascertained that at one happy period of the monastery's existence the celebrated Charles Mathews (who stood *alone* in the comic department of the drama) was its most distinguished member. This fact is expressly recorded in a sketch of the last days of the Hogarthian actor, penned by one of his Blue Brothers, and first issued to the world by James Fraser, of well-beloved memory, under the title of "My Acquaintance with the late Charles Mathews." His actual name not appearing among the autograph signatures, leaves us to presume that the brethren, on their admission into Blue Orders, were invested with certain cognominations independent of those given to them by their godfathers and godmothers; nor is it improbable that "Brother Prism" was no other than the monastic appellation of the *prismatic* minded Mathews, through whom, as an optical medium, the world saw itself in all its multiformity.

The above, which is dated "From our Cerulean Cell, this 15th January, 1837," is signed LOCKE, and appears in Vol. 15, "Fraser's Magazine," 1837.

The "Blue Friar Pleasantries" are continued at intervals through several volumes of the Magazine, and contain many interesting articles.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that this fraternity flourished— F. R. H. S.

[The Editor regrets to have again to cut the thread of this interesting narrative—just too, when the writer is about to give a clue to the personality of the principal members of the "Blue Friar brotherhood"; but economy of his limited space compels him to do so, and he is reluctantly compelled to hold over the more matter-of-fact and, therefore, useful portion of the article, for subsequent publication].

ARMS OF FORTESCUE.

In the *Edinburgh Review* for April, 1877, is an interesting note on the Arms of Fortescue, which, I think, is worth noting in the *Western Antiquary*. The writer of the article on this ancient family remarks, "That the shield of arms borne by the Norman Fortescues, although not exactly the same as that borne by the English house, has so much resemblance to it, that it is difficult to suppose but that one must have effected the other." "The shield of the English Fortescues is azure, a bend engrailed, argent, between two bendlets, or. That of the Norman Fortescues varies. Guillaume Fortescu, killed at Aginoourt, bore argent, three bends azure. Fortescu, Seigneur de Corainville, has the bends gules. The Sieur de Tailly has the field azure, like that of the English Fortescues, with the bends argent; and Tristrain Fortescu, of Mesnil Angot, has the field argent with a single bend azure, thus coming nearest to the English coat." It is uncertain at what period a branch of this family settled in Devon. Perhaps the most celebrated of the English Fortescues is Sir John Fortescue, the famous Chief Justice of Henry VI., and who was some time his Chancellor. This remarkable man was a staunch and devoted Lancastrian, and followed most loyally the varied fortunes of that illustrious, but ill-fated house. In 1461 he fought in the disastrous battle of Towton, and ten years later witnessed the fatal fight at Tewkesbury, which crushed his friends and laid his young protege, Prince Edward, low. Sir John Fortescue died at the age of 90, and was buried in Ebrington Church, Gloucestershire, where a fine monument commemorates him, on which is his recumbent effigy, representing him in the scarlet robes, ermine tippet, and coif of a judge. There is a nice engraving of this effigy in "Ancient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon," by W. H. Hamilton Rogers, Esq., F.S.A. On this monument are two fine shields of arms—1, Fortescue impaling Grenville and Northcote.—2, Quarterly of six: 1, Fortescue; 2, or, a bird sable (–?); 3, gules, a mullet within the horns of a crescent, or (Denzell); 4, argent, on a bend vert, between six crosslets, fitchee gules, three crosiers, or (Treawin); 5, gules, a fess vaire between six crosses, formee, fitchee, or (Filleigh); 6, Fortescue. Coming nearer home, I may remark that in St. Budeaux Church there is a monument to Mr. Charles Fortescue, and Dorothy his wife, over which are the Arms of Fortescue impaling Scobell, ensigned with the crest of the former. This was erected by Mr. John Fortescue, son of the above. Several of the family lie buried within this church, and amongst them repose the remains of John Fortescue, in a finely-moulded leaden coffin underneath the monument. The inscription is in letters of bold relief, as follows:—"John Fortescue, Esq., departed this life May 12, 1722, aged 33." It is between four fleur-de-lys. His

baptism is thus recorded: "1688 July 19. Was borne the sonn of Charles Fortescue, Gentleman, and of Dorothy his wife, and baptized (John), on the 8th of August felloing, at the parish of Yealmpton, by Mr. Serjant Minister of Brixton."—His baptism is, I believe, entered on the register at Brixton. J. W.

MURDER AT STOKE.

I desire to correct the statement made in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* by George Biddick. The murder of Philip Smith took place on the 21st July, 1787, and not it 1780, as he believed. "A genuine account of the trial of William Smith and John Richards," for the murder, was published in 1788, and re-published in 1846 and 1847. Copies of the first edition are scarce. It is said that "twenty-thousand copies of this tract were sold around the gallows near Stoke Church, where the bodies of the convicts were hung in irons." Many persons can still remember the remains of the gibbets or cages, and also the custom, so long perpetuated, of every passing painter daubing with his paint-brush the portion of the wall against which the ill-fated Mr. Smith's brains were said to have been knocked out. Possibly other correspondents may be able to add to this fragmentary note.

BIBLIOPHILE.

PLANT NAMES.

Perhaps some of your botanical readers can supply us with local names of plants, trees, flowers, &c. An illustration may be afforded of their interest and value by comparing the following examples. In Devonshire, people speak of *pep·ermint*, and *lommint* (for *lamb-mint*), but in Sussex they call these herbs *spare-mint* (for *spear-mint*), and *mint*. The Devonshire people distinguish garden-cress from water-cress by calling the former *pepper-cress*, this name being unknown in many parts of England. Then there are local corruptions of names, as *hyercind* for *hyacinth*, and *nenomy* for *anemony*. Such words are valuable for philological purposes. Some names are corrupted by false analogy. I do not remember a case from this neighbourhood just now; but, to help collectors, may instance the word *piney*, as used in Sussex. There *piney* means (1) a fir-cone, and (2) the *peony*, which latter word, being hard to remember or unfamiliar, became corrupted to *piney*. In Sussex the *Artemisia Abrotanum* is called *suthey-wood* (for *southern wood*), but in Devonshire "boy's love and maiden's ruin." I will add other illustrations another time.

H. FRIEND.

POLPERRO.

An article entitled "Some Early Briefs," Part II., in the *Antiquary* for May, 1881 (Vol. III., p. 218), states that of eighteen briefs, or permissions to beg, "graunted between the 30th of October, 1625, and the 22nd of September, 1626," one was "for repairing a wharf and sea-breaches at Polperrowe in Cornwall."

As a contribution to local history it may be worth a place in your columns. M. Y.

Queries.

55.—WHIPPING THE CAT.—The other day, in course of conversation, a friend made use of, to me, a stange expression. It was applied to a tailor who works out at people's houses, instead of having a shop of his own. This working out is termed, so I was informed, "Whipping the cat." My informant could give me no explanation as to its meaning. Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw some light upon this curious expression, and say if it is peculiar to this neighbourhood.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

56.—DOWSE AND DOWSING.—Can any of your readers give me the origin of the words *Dowse* and *Dowsing*, used to signify a violent blow on the face?

An old writer derives it from Dowsing, who was employed after the Reformation in breaking down and destroying so-called superstitious images, &c., in churches.

Also is the word *Dowse* used by sailors in various ways, generally signifying to lower from a height, or to extinguish—as "Dowse the glim," meaning "Put out the light," really the same word.—Yours truly,

HIBYSKWE.

Replies.

LOCAL EXPRESSIONS.

23rd April, 1881.—"All on one side like Kingswear," is a well-known expression. The addition of the word "boys," given by G. T., is new to me.

I have often heard, in Cornwall, "All on one side like Smoothy's wedding." A Midland form is "All on one side like Bridgenorth election" I suspect there are many other variants, but have no idea as to the character of the one-sidedness in any of the cases. M. Y.

23rd April, 1881.—"One o'clock all over dock," is but the beginning of some doggerel lines, not intended to flatter the British Navy, which were in the mouth of every boy in Devon and Cornwall early in the present century.

"One o'clock all over Dock,
The ships be gone to say (—sea):
But Bonypart let's go a——,
And drives em all away."

M. Y.

23rd April, 1881.—"Polperro Gander Geese" and "Duloe Blues" were common expressions, in the neighbourhood of the Cornish villages named in them, fifty years ago. M. Y.

34.—April 16 and April 30. SPRY'S PARLIAMENTARY FAMILIES OF DEVONSHIRE.—Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., &c., &c., to whom reference was made with regard to this matter in the last number of the *Western Antiquary* thus writes:—"I am sorry that it is not in my power to give you any information upon the subject of your inquiry. I have no knowledge whatever of Sir J. L. Spry, nor of the work attributed to him. He certainly was not a member of the family of Spry of Cornwall. Of that family three only ever attained to Equestrian rank. Sir Henry (temp. Ch. I.), Sir Richard (the Admiral), and his

grandson, the late Sir Samuel. The Survey to which you allude as referred to in my 'History of Trigg,' was a valuation of some of the Duchy Manors, made, if I rightly remember, by Sir George Spry, of Blisland, or Arthur Spry. Neither the name of Sir J. L. Spry nor the work of which he is said to be the author is mentioned in the 'Bibliotheca Cornubiensis,' nor is his name found in any list of Knights in my possession. It would have been well if Mr. Parfitt had said something more about the book and its author. It might possibly have afforded a clue to his identification." It is a somewhat singular coincidence, taken in connection with this matter, that, in rummaging amongst a lot of old local books at a second-hand book shop in Plymouth, the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* should stumble upon what seems very like a clue to the book in question. A title page with list of contents of a work "preparing for the press," of which (title page) the following is a copy, is a somewhat interesting discovery, and, it is hoped, may lead to still more interesting results:—" | An | Account | of several | Ancient and Noble Families | of | Devonshire; | members whereof were | members of Parliament for that County and its Boroughs | in the year 1640 | through the Civil War and Commonwealth, and in the Pensioners' Parliament | by | Samuel Somaster | Lieutenant of the Major's Troop of Sir Francis Drake's Regiment of Horse | in the Brigade of Sir Edward Massey, of the Parliamentary Army; | and Son of Sir Samuel Somaster, Knight | of Paynsford, Co. Devon | 1694 | . With | Introduction, Additions, and Notes | Historical, Genealogical, and Illustrative | by | Richard S. M. Sprye | of the Indian Army | and of Ugborough, in the County of Devon | London | 1837 | ."

This is evidently the work of which Mr Parfitt is in search, and which, as far as the evidence now before us shows, was never published. If published (and it may have been for private circulation only), it ought to be known at some of our great libraries, or to some of our leading bibliographers. If not published, then a more interesting quest may be entered upon, viz., the bringing to light the original manuscript of Samuel Somaster; which it is hoped may be still in existence, and will, probably, when brought to light, give some interesting particulars relative to the various Devonshire families, the names of which are included in the table of contents. This list of families, with any additional evidence upon this matter, will be published, if possible, in the next number of the *Western Antiquary*; in the meanwhile information is solicited upon the several points raised, viz., 1st, the work itself; 2nd, the writer, Samuel Somaster; 3rd, the editor, Richard S. M. Sprye, of Ugborough. ED., *Western Antiquary*.

38.—April 16. THE PARR FAMILY.—Some inquiries have been made in the *Western Antiquary* relative to this family. The following will be found in *Chambers's Journal* of March 25, 1873:—"Dr. Parr, of Exeter, relates that the last plague which infected that town arose from a traveller remarking to his companion that, in a former journey, long ago, he had the plague in the room where they then sat. 'In that corner,' said he, 'was a cupboard in which the bandages were kept; it is now plastered over, but they are probably there still. He broke open the cupboard, tore down the plaster, and found them. The disease was soon disseminated."

At the end of the last century a volume of "Essays by a society of gentlemen at Exeter" was issued.—Dr. Bartholomew Parr, M.D., read to this Exeter society on its anniversary, 4th August, 1803, a sketch of the life of one of its former members, the Rev. R. Hole.

Exeter; April 29, 1881. G. T.

44.—April 23. DEVONSHIRE.—Persons interested in the etymology of this word should note the valuable remarks of T. Kerslake, Esq., in "The Welsh in Dorset," p. 21-2, reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquary Field Club."

H. FRIEND.

[Will Mr. Friend kindly furnish a quotation from the paper to which he refers, for the information of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*?

ED., *Western Antiquary*.

45.—April 23. 1881. THE NAME OF PLAS.—There are in Devon and Cornwall, at least, four places:—Place Barton, in the parish of Ashton, near Chudleigh, long the seat of the Chudleighs, of which family the famous Duchess of Kingston was a member. Place House, near Padstow, the ancient seat of the family of Prideaux. Place House, at Fowey, the residence of the Treffrys. Pryce derived the name from the Cornish *plás*, a palace. Place House on the shore of Falmouth Harbour, and occupying the site of the Augustinian priory of St. Antony. I know of no Plas in Devon or Cornwall.

M. Y.

Is not your correspondent labouring under some mistake when he says that Professor Rhys affirms "that the letter *p* did not exist in the Welsh language previous to the time of the Reformation"? As he does not give us the reference we cannot verify it, but certainly this would be a most remarkable statement for the learned professor to make, especially since he is constantly acknowledging that *p* did exist in Old Welsh, Middle Welsh, and Modern Welsh, in his lectures and reviews. In the "Academy" for 1878 he said "*Prynu*, 'to buy' [Gaedh, *cren* and Kymric *prenu*], is still in North Wales pronounced *prynnu*." Again, "The analysis of the Old Welsh *aper*, now *aber*, 'the mouth of a river,' would disclose the same root (*ber*, the Celtic equivalent of *fer* in Latin *fero*)," &c. But may the explanation not be found in the following fact? The letters *pl* in Welsh are modern, or borrowed. They are not the result of the usual *Lautverschiebung* which characterises the adoption of such words as begin with *pl* in Latin or English. For example: Latin *plenus*, according to established phonetic laws, becomes *llawn* in Welsh; the same root giving *lliaws*, *lluossyd*, &c. So the root of the word *place* or *plás* is regularly represented in Welsh by such derivatives *lledann* 'to spread out,' &c. Hence it is inferred that we ought to get *Llás*. or some such form, as the equivalent of the word *place*. On the other hand, there are such words as *plant*, 'a child'; *pluf*, 'plumage'; &c., which must be accounted for. On this point Professor Rhys can speak for himself.—Lectures on Welsh Philology, p. 352. I may add that we find the regular form of the word in the Breton *each*, and (?) in Welsh *Llys* 'a mansion,' as *Llys Helig*, or Helig's Mansion; cp. *lle*, 'a place,' 'where.' H. FRIEND.

MAY 14th, 1881.

Notes.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Sir,—I perfectly agree that your column is not the place for personal controversy; it should form a repertory of authenticated facts from which every mis-statement should be excluded if possible, or, if accidentally admitted, immediately corrected, otherwise it would have the mischievous tendency to perpetuate error. Especial care should be observed in respect to statements in a Plymouth paper about Sir Francis Drake, as the following anecdote will explain:

Some years ago there appeared, in what some call a "goody" paper, which interwove short tales with terse morals, a story of the early youth of Sir Francis; a well-known picture of a young Piedmontese did service for the juvenile hero, who was described as a ferry-boy, whose mind Sir John Hawkins fired with a spirit of adventure while crossing the Tavy in his boat. Now, Sir John was knighted years after Sir Francis, whose boyhood was passed on the Medway. In short, the "goody" was so much vitiated by the false, that I asked the editor for authority: he politely informed me that he would apply to the contributor, and the reply at last came, in a form intended to be satisfactory and conclusive, viz., "The writer had received the story from a gentleman in Plymouth!"

Your column opened with something of the same character. Had the article on the Arms of Sir Francis Drake been announced as a summary of a by-gone controversy, I should merely have shown that the contributor held mistaken views, but, by identifying himself, he made himself responsible to any truth-seeker who had doubts, and, as a truth-seeker, I put a series of questions suggested by statements that fairly called for explanation. Instead of answering them direct, he hazarded another assertion, that in the controversy "Dr. H. H. Drake utterly failed to produce any proof that Sir Francis was entitled to the red wyvern." On the contrary, to my certain knowledge, Dr. H. H. Drake had such good reason to be satisfied with the verdict of interested antiquaries, in speech and by letter, that the assertion is "utterly" inaccurate. By a strange coincidence I was at the College of Arms on Saturday, and on Garter alluding incidentally to the old controversy, I remarked, that a Plymouth paper had again given currency to the error. The reason of the omission of the critical passage in the first grant is simplicity itself to those who know the cause, but remains a mystery to those who do not. I am not called upon to disclose. What has been printed has been, and ought to be, convincing. In duty to myself, I comment on Mr. Jewers's personal reply, and as an atonement for the infliction on your readers, I communicate the following, and only known, verses from the pen of Sir Francis Drake. They were prefixed to Sir George Peckham's "True Report of the Late Discoveries of Newfoundland, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert," printed 1583:—

"Sir Fraunces Drake, Knight, in commendacion of this Treatise."

"Who seekes by worthie deedes to gaine renowne for hire,
Whose hart, whose hand, whose purse is prest to purchase his desire;
If anie such there bee that thirsteth after Fame,
Lo! heere a meane to winne himself an everlasting name
Who seekes by gaine and wealth t' advaunce his house and blood,
Whose care is great, whose toile no lesse, whose hope is all for good;
If anie one there be that covetts such a trade,
Lo! heere the plot for common wealth and private gain is made.
He that for vertue's sake will venture farre and neere,
Whose zeale is strong, whose practice trueth, whose faith is void of feere—
If any such there bee, inflamed with holie care,
Heere may he finde a readie meane his purpose to declare;
So that for each degree, this Treatise dooth unfolde
The path to fame, the proofe of zeale, and way to purchase gold."—FRAUNCES DRAKE.

—Yours truly, WYVERN GULES.

5th May, 1881.

[The Editor is glad to receive the above communication, and to re-open the "Drake" controversy in a way which he trusts will commend itself to the notice of his readers.—ED., *Western Antiquary*.

MURDER AT STOKE.

My father, aged 87, heard from his father, or grandfather, the story of gibbets at Stoke; one curious part of the tale I remember that may be worth repeating. "The bodies were brought from Exeter covered over with straw in the bottom of a cart. A wayfarer asked the driver for a lift by the way, and was permitted to mount; he stretched himself at length on the straw and soon fell asleep. The jolting of the cart settled him down between the two bodies, and on waking and discovering that he had bedfellows past waking, he leaped over the tail-board of the cart and fled terror-stricken, much to the amusement of the driver—who narrated the story, true or false."

London. H. H. D.

GAMES.

The names by which the common games are known in our various dialects are very interesting. I will only here refer to marbles. I suppose that the round ring and shooting is common everywhere. In Sussex it is merely called "Shoot in the ring," but in Devonshire I have found no name; nor for the other game of laying down a marble and shooting at it, then taking it in turn to shoot at the last. This in Sussex is called *shot*. But I find a name for a game here unknown in the parts of Sussex with which I am familiar, viz., *big-ring*, in playing which *alleys* are used. In Sussex an *alley* is called (1) a *boss*, (2) a *bosser*, (3) an *alley*. But the most interesting case remains. In Sussex the boys play *anty*, but in Devonshire *pits*. In both cases a hole is dug and the marbles pitched in. Now the word *anty* is curious; but *pits* is also interesting, because I find it connected with another colloquialism. An old friend, to whom I am indebted for some very interesting "Colloquialisms"

said, "when I *pit* my knee it rises again." She illustrated her meaning by pressing her thumb on the part, so as to make a *pit* in the flesh. I do not know that the verb *to pit* is used in classical English in this sense, though, as often, we have the participle in regular use as in "pitted with small-pox." H. FRIEND.

Queries.

57.—CHURCHES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND ATTACHED TO THE RESIDENCES OF NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.—The statement respecting the recent narrow escape from destruction by fire of Lanhydrock Church raises some interesting questions, which, I hope, may be solved through your columns. They are :—1st. What other churches in the West of England are similarly situated in the parks or grounds attached to the residences of noblemen or other private individuals?—2nd. Under what circumstances did they come to be so placed?—3rd. What right of access do the parishioners possess in such cases? St. Germans Church is an instance, and, I believe, that of Eggesford in North Devon is another, but I should like to know particulars of the second and third points respecting these as well as any other.

HIBYSKWE.

58.—THE NAME "BOVEY."—This name is well-known in these parts, and, of course, there is the usual popular explanations. A member of the Bovey family (or of one of the Bovey families, supposing they are not all intimately connected) gave me the other day this spicy bit of etymology. "It is said that our name, Bovey, is from the German word for *Cow*." She did not tell me, however, what that interesting German word was. Perhaps I may yet ascertain, for it would probably interest the Germans themselves to know what word for cow their language possesses from which *Bovey* could be derived. That would be phonetic decay to perfection! Not having a dictionary of place-names at hand, I cannot give the correct etymology, but some correspondent may be able to say whether the name is in any way connected with *bos*, *bovine*, &c. A. B.

59.—MORRIS OF FISHLEY, CO. DEVON.—From "Notes and Queries," 6th Series, Vol. 3, No. 70, April 30, 1881.—Is there anything further known of this family than the short notice of them in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, third edition! Col. Morris, who commanded the 17th Lancers in the charge at Balaclava, is stated to be the ninth descendant in a "direct" line from Morys ap Morgan, ancestor of the Morrices of Werrington and Betshanger. Are there any of the family or connections who can give me this descent or any more details of the family? G. S. WINDYER MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

60.— DEVONSHIRE AND CHINA.—The following note amongst others, on Devonshire and Chinese folklore, was supplied by me to the *Hong Kong Daily Press* some time ago :—"Can anyone give us the date when the people of Devon came over from China? I find a curious custom common to both people. In Devon, apples are sold, not by measure, but by number. In counting them the people take three in one hand and two in the other, then call the total (five) one. Thus a hundred would be counted twenty. In Canton I have seen the same method adopted in counting eggs." The Swedes count their fish by fours. H. FRIEND.

61.—HOE LAKE, MOUNT EDGCUMBE.—In the work of illustrations, entitled "Eight Views of Mount Edgcumbe," published by William Clarke, London, and Congdon and Hearle, Plymouth Dock, I find one of the illustrations designated "Lodge in Hoe Lake." This is evidently the cottage now known as the Huntsman's. Is the term Hoe Lake the generally-accepted name of this spot, and, if so, whence its derivation? Can any of your readers enlighten me? THGIRW?

62.—"PLYMOUTH IN AN UPROAR."—Was there ever such a work as this published? If so, I shall be glad if one of your correspondents will give me some information with regard to it, and if copies are now obtainable. W. T.

63.—"WHO HEDGED IN THE CUCKOO?"—I have heard this question asked (derisively) of Cornishmen. Your permission to ask, through the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, the origin of this expression will be esteemed by, yours truly, J. C. L.

Plymouth.

64.—THE GOOD EARL OF DEVON.—To which of the Earls of Devon were the following epigrammatic lines, said to be inscribed on the tomb of himself and wife, applied :—

"What we gave we have,
What we spent we had,
What we left we lost."

I quote from L'Estrange's "From the Thames to the Tamar." W.

65.—THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, THEIR LOCAL CONNECTION.—"Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* inform me to which of Barham's inimitable "Legends" the following tale applies :—

One of Barham's amusing stories in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' is connected with Lidwell, where, about three miles from Teignmouth, are some ruins of an old chapel. It seems that a monk, known as Friar John, lived in the monastery adjoining. One Christmas Eve, when the wind blew cold, a sailor came to beg for shelter. He had just landed at Plymouth, and had brought home rich gems and gold, which he admitted he had unjustly obtained. The holy man expressed his detestation of such acts. What would the Pope say, if he were to hear of it? Jack soon came to such a proper state of mind, under these representations, that he offered the monk half his spoil. But the Holy Father refused it, and recommended that he should first be baptized. The sailor consented, and, to carry out his good resolve, he was conducted to a neighbouring well; but while the Friar was in the act of performing the ceremony, the sailor saw something flash behind him. It was a dagger, and he was only just in time to arrest the blow. A struggle ensued, which terminated in the monk's being trapped in his own devices, and hurled down the well."—From the Thames to the Tamar; by the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange, 1873, pp. 310, 311. HISTORICUS.

66.—YARN-JOBBERS.—In a list of the traders in Bodmin in the year 1784, the following names occur :—John Craddock, yarn-jobber; Joseph Edyvean, yarn-jobber; Robert

Edyvean, yarn merchant; Joseph and Thomas Eyre, yarn merchants; John Renorden, yarn-jobber; Thomas Trescott, yarn-jobber. In Launceston is found, John Couch, yarn-jobber. In Liskeard are found Richard Couch, yarn-jobber; William Eales, yarn-jobber; George Fitze, yarn-jobber. In St. Columb is found Richard Traer, yarn maker. Neither yarn-jobbers nor yarn merchants are mentioned in connection with any other town in Cornwall, but serge makers are spoken of as existing in St. Austell and Truro.

What is a yarn-jobber? Were these yarns woollen yarns, and what were they used for? Why did these yarn-jobbers exist only in the eastern part of Cornwall. It may save trouble if I at once state that Sir John Maclean's History of Bodmin contains no reference to any manufactory of yarns having existed in that town, so probably the trade, whatever it was, has long since died out. GEORGE C. BOASE.

Replies.

25.—April 2. PENNYCROSS.—In your issue of April 9, a very ingenious and philologically correct explanation of the word "Pennycross" is afforded by K., but to my mind it seems rather forced. Cornwall is (as well as the parts immediately adjacent) the stronghold, as it were, of the remains of all that is ancient British, and is therefore intimately affiliated with the Welsh districts. Now, 8 miles from Carnarvon there is still a straggling village bearing the name of *Pen-y-gross* (*i.e.*, the head of the cross) the *g* being the consonantal change in this position for *c*, which would give *Pen-y-cross*, and this Anglicised easily assumes the pronunciation *Pennycross*, which is the word we require. In Welsh counties the syllable *pen* is very frequent, and here and there we meet with *cross*—I suppose significative of the time when the Romans introduced both civilization and afterwards Christianity in the 4th and succeeding centuries. Offering this solution with all deference to superior knowledge, I remain, yours faithfully,

E. A. ROWE, T.C.D., late Hele Prizeman (Plympton).

P.S. — Quære. Pen-y-Comequick.—Is there any connexion? (Pennycomequick: Pennycross).

46.—23rd April, 1881. CHARGER AND SURGER.—I think the following is at least part answer to "Hilderic Friend" on "Charger and Surger." (*Western Antiquary* April 23):—In early times before the introduction of linen or cotton cloth used in dressing flour, a thin kind of *serge* was used, and probably is now, in some places, for taking out the bran from the flour; it was used in the flour mill and also in domestic households for the same purpose of sifting out the bran. This is the *Serger*, but probably pronounced by some as spelt by your correspondent. The place of the Serge has now been filled by using silk as sifter or separator in flour mills. The Charger was, I presume, a coarser kind of Serge or some other material used for taking out the very coarse bran, and being the first used is called the "Charger."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

Neither of these words, in the sense intimated, occurs in any Glossary of the South Western Counties known to me, or in Halliwell. M. Y.

47.—April 30. CHARLES' CHURCH, PLYMOUTH. — If E. G. B. had recalled to his recollection the history of the Church of England in the middle of the 17th century, I venture to think he would scarcely have written his query. It is upon the face of it, most improbable that the power, dominant in 1656, which a few short years before had murdered the king, would have suffered a church to be dedicated to their victim. Moreover, on 5th Jan., 1644 (o.s.), "The Directory for Public Worship" was established by an Ordinance of Parliament and the use of the "Book of Common Prayer" proscribed under severe penalties; whilst on 5th Sep., 1646, all Archbishops and Bishops were abolished and the endowments of their sees seized. In these circumstances the statement that the church in question was consecrated in 1656 was evidently an error, arising, probably, from a mis-print by an interchange of the two last figures of the date, being printed 1656 for 1665. We all know how easily such errors arise and are perpetuated.

There was no Dr. Gill ever Bishop of Exeter. Ralph (not Richard) Brownrigg was consecrated 3rd May, 1642, and died 7th Dec., 1659. From that date until the Restoration, there was, of course, no Bishop, but John Gauden was consecrated, 2nd Dec., 1660, upon whose translation to Worcester, Seth Ward was consecrated, 20th July, 1662, who was doubtless, the Prelate, by whom Charles' Church was consecrated in 1665. J. M.

48.—April 30. INSCRIPTIONS ON SUN-DIALS.—In response to Mr. Charles Harris's request, I send the following copy of of the inscription on the church sun-dial at St. Martin's-by-Looe:—

"So soon paseth it away." Psalm xc., ver. x., Date 1762.

Looe. "BLACKROCK."

30th April, 1881. ST. IVES HAKES.—When the 19th century and I were young I was frequently at St. Ives, Cornwall, and heard there the following version of *Whipping the Hake*:—During a pilchard season, not many years before, hakes were caught in such great numbers that their presence became an offence, and the following expedient for abating the nuisance was agreed upon: A procession was formed, consisting of a horse and cart, a hake lashed, or fastened to the tail of the cart, and the fishermen of the place, one of whom, armed with a whip, chastised the hake as the procession perambulated the entire town. The method, it was said, was so successful that not a hake was taken at St. Ives during the following seven years. The act, however, was regarded by strangers as an indication of the imbecile profanity of St. Ives men; and was ultimately felt by the inhabitants generally, to be such a disgrace to the town, that, in order to rouse their ire, it was only necessary to ask any one of them, "Who whipped the Hake?" I have frequently tried the experiment, and rarely without marked success.

M. Y.

MAY 21st, 1881.

Notes.

THE ARMS OF CORNWALL.

SIR,—As the propagation of error is always to be regretted, and especially so in this kind of paper—which

exists for the elucidation of truth, I trust all concerned will take the following in the spirit in which it is written.

In your issue of March 26 are two replies to a query in the previous issue, on the origin of the Arms of Cornwall; in the first reply the bezants are said to be, "in pale or," this is wrong, the bezants are, in pile, but it is needless to say so if their arrangement is indicated by numbers; and again, the name bezants, points out that the roundels are gold, therefore, it is worse than useless to say they are or.

This writer, and also P. Porter, apparently in good faith, state that these Arms were those of Condorus, alias Condocus, alias Cadoc, Earl of Cornwall prior to the Norman Conquest.

It is not the place here to enter into particulars of the early history of heraldry, or the evidences on which our knowledge of it are based.

Arms properly so called were not in use until the 12th century, but when Arms became a mark of distinction and a necessary adjunct to rank, the heralds to whom the care of such matters had been committed, soon invented Arms for the Saxon Kings and Nobles, nor did they stop here. Bolton ("Elements of Armories," 1610) gives the Arms of two of the kings guided to Bethlehem by the Star in the East, at the birth of Christ. Again, Morgan, in the 17th century, gives the Arms of Adam and Eve, &c.; and Dame Julyan Berners, in the "Boke of St. Albyns," gravely assures us that heraldic ensigns were primarily borne by the "hierarchy of the skies."

It is needless to say more; it will be quite evident that in common with the above, the Arms of Cornwall, or rather Condocus, were purely the invention of those worthies who lived at a period far less critical than our own, and in which the existence of such fabulous monsters as griffins and dragons were fully believed in. I may state here, perhaps, that bezants are supposed to represent the gold coin with which the crusaders were paid, and were so called from Bezantium where they were coined. Perhaps some of your readers interested in Cornish affairs could supply us with the date of the earliest seal or other actual use, in which these Arms appear. The correct blazon of the Arms is, "Sa. fifteen bezants, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.—Yours, &c., A. J. J.

THE PHEASANT IN DEVONSHIRE.

So far as can at present be discovered, a Devonshire gentleman has the credit of first introducing this beautiful bird into England, or, if he did not really introduce it, it is on the large domain or estate of Lord William Brewer, whose lands bordered on Torbay, that we first find any mention of this bird. Lord William appears to have been a great favourite with both King Richard I., and none the less so with King John; the latter granted him "licence to enclose his woods at Tore, Cadeleigh, Raddon, Ailesbere, and Burgh-Walter; with free liberty to hunt the Hare, Fox, Cat, and Wolf, throughout all Devonshire, and likewise the Goat, out of regard of the forest; and to have free warren throughout all his own lands for Hares, *Pheasants*, and Partridges." Dugdale's Baronage, p. 701. This extract, it will be observed, does not credit Lord Brewer with the introduction of the Pheasant, only that he is allowed to shoot it; from this it would seem that the bird was already wild in the woods surrounding Torbay in 1199.

The beauty of the Pheasant would certainly recommend it as a handsome present to any gentleman having large estates, independently of its usefulness as a game bird, and as we may suppose that it was well known that Lord Brewer was a great favourite of the King, it is very probable that the bird may have been presented to him. This, however, is mere conjecture. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to throw some light on this question, at what date the Pheasant was introduced into this country, and by whom."

EDWARD PARFITT.

COPIED AT CHARLES CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.

1703. April 16. Captain Richard Kerby and Captain Cooper Wade shot in Plymouth Sound for cowardness on board their Bristol. The lead coffins were lying 20 feet from the Communion Table, about 10 feet out of the centre of the church northward. Found in 1816, when a new pulpit was erected.

(Wade).—In 1807, on June 13, there was buried at Horningshaw, Wilts, Mr. Christopher Wade (said to have been one of this family), who was accidentally drowned with some other persons by the upsetting of a yacht on Crockerton Lake, near Warminster. A headstone in the churchyard commemorates the unfortunate gentleman. At the head of the stone may be seen the traces of the figure of a man lying on a beach, grasping in one hand a bough slipped from an overhanging tree. An interesting description once existed on this stone, which I hoped to have copied; but when I visited this lovely churchyard in 1880, I found that the whole had scaled off. Mr. Christopher Wade, at his death, held an office under the Marquis of Bath at Longleat.

J. W.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REGISTER.—May 18. 1758.—A young grenadier, aged about twenty seven, was shot at Plymouth for desertion. What is remarkable, being to receive 500 lashes by the sentence of a regimental court-martial, he chose to appeal to a general court-martial, which, instead of confirming his former sentence inflicted that of death. The young man suffered with great fortitude, "having done nothing," he said, "to offend his Saviour." The above is taken from the "Annual Register," published just 123 years ago.—W.—(AN OLD PLYMOUTHIAN)—Rodborough, Glos.

Queries.

67.—ST. SIDWELL.—Can you assist me to a knowledge of the history of this Saint, to whom one of the parish churches, and an important district of the Cathedral city of Exeter, is indebted for a name? F. S.

68.—HARTLEY LLOYD.—Notes and Queries 6th S., III., May 7, 1881, has the following:—HARTLEY LLOYD. Can you give me any information regarding Hartley Lloyd, a Devonshire poet? He was the author of "Solitary Hours." London, 1834, printed by Banfield, Ilfracombe, Devon. R. INGLIS.

69.—HISTORIES OF DEVONSHIRE.—I am informed by Miss Jones, the writer of a valuable little History of Chudleigh, that her brother, J. Pike Jones, some forty years ago commenced a History of Devonshire. He had finished the hundred which includes Ashburton, Moretonhampstead, Newton Abbot, &c., when he was called away to Staffordshire. He printed, in pamphlet form, a valuable notice of Ashburton, and another of Moretonhampstead, but lodged the MS. of his larger work with the Trustees of some Society or Institution in Exeter. Can anyone say where the MS. is, whether it has ever been printed, embodied in any other work, or superseded? In her History of Chudleigh, Miss Jones (who has now reached the age of 82, and is as bright and intelligent as ever), has embodied some of her brother's remarks about the places of interest in the neighbourhood, and has given us enough information to lead to the conclusion that the MS. is full of valuable matter for Antiquaries. H. FRIEND.

70.—CURFEW.—In Sir Henry Ellis's Edition of Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, we have some interesting notes on this subject, but it would seem that where the Curfew Bell is rung at all, it is generally only for six months in the year. Thus, at Hastings it rings at 8 p.m. from Michaelmas to Lady-day; and at Stratford-on-Avon, where it was recommenced last year, it is only rung for the six winter months, commencing September 11. But at Newton Abbot the Curfew Bell is regularly rung every evening all the year round at 8 p.m., and after it is rung the day of the month is indicated by the number of tolls. The bell is rung at the tower of St. Leonard's Church, which is detached from the Church itself, and stands at the point where Courtenay, Woolborough, East and Highweek-streets meet. The expense is met by the Feoffees of Wolborough. It would seem that the practice has never been discontinued, but on this point I have not certain information. Perhaps your correspondents will add to the list such other places in the neighbourhood as keep up the custom. H. FRIEND.

71.—GRAVES AT GOODRINGTON.—In a pasture field adjoining Goodrington House, near Paignton, and within a few yards of the shore of Torbay, is a small oblong enclosure, measuring about 10 feet by 6, and surrounded by low walls. At one end of this enclosure is a plain upright gravestone, such as is common in churchyards, and bearing the following inscription:—"In Memory of Major Thomas Hill, of Helston, Cornwall, late of the 47th Regiment, who departed this life on the 22nd day of July, 1815, aged 49 years." It might easily be assumed that the selection of this forlorn place of sepulture was due to some peculiar views or wish of the deceased officer, but turning to the Ordnance Survey of 1809, it will be found that Goodrington House is there described as a Naval Hospital, and in Mr. J. T. White's excellent *History of Torquay*, p. 175, it is stated that the ground adjacent to the Hospital, was appropriated to burial purposes, and there "a considerable number of officers and men have been interred, as may be seen by the memorial stones which still remain." When I visited the spot about a month since, I did not observe any other memorial stones than the one above-mentioned, but perhaps some of your readers more intimately acquainted with the locality may be able to throw further light on the subject. Was the ground ever consecrated, and are there many such instances of the abandonment and neglect of the last earthly resting-places of members of the naval and military forces?

R. D.

Replies.

13.—March 19. PISKIES.—A few years ago, a farm labourer told me his wife had been "Piskie-led." One evening in the twilight, she went into a field adjoining the cottage in which they lived, to get some turnips, but could not find her way out again; until, after wandering about for a considerable time, she turned the pocket of her dress inside out, "when," said he, "the Piskies left and she immediately found the gate." I tried to argue him out of his belief in the Piskies, but could not shake his faith in their existence. J. C.

23.—April 2. PENNYCOMEQUICK.—If it has not been already noted in these columns, I may remark that Mrs. Whitcombe has recorded a tradition respecting the origin of this name in "Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall," a valuable repertory for the student in folk-lore and antiquarian matters. H. FRIEND.

25.—April 2, April 9, April 30, May 14. PENNYCROSS.—The explanations given by "J. W." and "K." do not commend themselves to me. It is more probable that we have here another of the British names so common in these parts; an illustration of which we have already had in the name "Pennycomequick." In the first place, we cannot drop a saint so easily from our speech as would be necessary if "St. Pancras" were the original name; and even supposing the title were dropt, we know of no other instance of such a corruption of Pancras. On the other hand we have the word *Pen* and *Penny* all around us, whilst *croch*, "a cross," is not unknown in British place-names. "Head of the Cross" would therefore be the more probable meaning of the word; whilst the dedication of the Church to St. Pancras might for a time affect the old name. H. F.

34.—April 16, 30, and May 7. "SPRY'S PARLIAMENTARY FAMILIES OF DEVONSHIRE."

The writer of the above, Samuel Somaster, was a member of a family which, from the reigns of Henry VII. to Charles II. owned Painsford, in the parish of Ashprington, near Totnes. It was an old Manor, and the Somasters seem to have purchased it in the reign of Henry VII., and one of them, Westcote says, "sealed with a gate." In "Bibliotheca Devoniensis" there is a reference to a sermon preached at the funeral of Henry Sommaster, of Pensford, in the county of Devon, Esquire, January, 1606, by Samuel Hieron, a Puritan Minister of Modbury; it is dedicated "to the right worshipful Sir William Strode, of Newingham, in the county of Devon, Knight."

As to Richard S. M. Sprye, of Ugborough, he was the son of the Vicar of Ugborough, and an officer.—I am informed Major—in the Indian Army.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

35.—April 16. FAMILY OF HOOKER.—Some valuable information and references may be found in the

Clarendon Press issue of Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. 1, Introduction, p. vi., &c. H. F.

43.—April 23. PLYMOUTH CLOAK.—Sir William Davenant, who held the office of Poet Laureate, 1638-1668, also refers to the *Plymouth Cloak* in the following lines:—"Whose cloak, at Plymouth spun, was crab-tree wood." W. H. K. W.

48.—April 30. INSCRIPTIONS ON OLD SUN-DIALS AND CLOCKS.—It would form a very interesting collection, if your readers would forward copies of such as come under their notice. I send two or three picked up by the way:—

North Huish, South Devon, Sun-dial,—Church Porch:—

"As time and hours pass away
So douth ye life of man decay."

Botus-Fleming, East Cornwall, Sun-dial,—Church Porch:—

"Time's on the wing,—
Death's approaching,—
The hour's uncertain"—1787.

St. Budeaux, Church Porch,—Sun-dial:—

"Ex hoc momento pendet æternitas."

Salisbury, on an old clock:—

"Carpe diem."

What is that on South Brent Sun-dial?— R.

49.—April 30. BRUTUS STONE.—The following extract from *Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall*, may be of interest:—"This borough (of Totnes) is found in Domesday Book, under the title of 'Terra Judhel de Totnais'; who held it in the time of William the Conqueror. There is a story that from Brutus of Troy, who landed on the coast in, or about, the year 1205, it received its name, but this is evidently only a fable. However, according to the tradition, when he first set foot on shore, his words were—

Here I sit and here I rest,
And this town shall be called Totnes.

And Drayton in his 'Polyolbion' mentions his landing at Totnes—

Thy Britain founding Brute, when, with his puissant fleet,
At Totness first he touched."

RICHILDE.

51.—April 30. MINERAL SPRINGS IN DEVONSHIRE.—A mineral spring is said to have been discovered at Totnes in 1605, which was very popular and cured all sorts of diseases, and was so much resorted to, and the water sent away in bottles, that the supply was not equal to the demand, but this appears to have continued for a short time only; and from some cause or other its character declined, and its situation is now unknown.

There is, however, still in use a spring known as Leechwell, in consequence of its supposed curative properties. It is situated near the side of the Maudlyn or Leper house, and the water is still used by persons suffering from weak eyes. Wardens for this well or spring were appointed as far back as 1450.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

55.—May 7. WHIPPING THE CAT and TO WHIP THE CAT are expressions well known throughout the South Hams, at least. I may add that many a tailor having a "shop of his own" has been willing to condescend occasionally to *whip the cat*. The expression, of the origin of which I am ignorant, does not occur in any Cornish or Devonshire glossary known to me; but, according to *Halliwell* (ed. 1874), it is the name of a foolish, cruel Hampshire sport. M. Y.

56.—May 7. DOWSE.—There are two words from which this may come, viz.: (1) Anglo-Saxon *dwæscan*, "to extinguish," and (2) *douse*, Fr. *doucher*, which means originally "to give a shower-bath, to plunge into water," but is used in Colloquial English with the meaning "to dash water in the face," or "to give a blow in the face with water," from which it is an easy step to the sense of a blow in general. JANUS.

62.—May 14. PLYMOUTH IN AN UPROAR.—The following is a copy of the title-page of this work:—Plymouth | in an | Uproar | : a | Musical Farce |, As it is performed at the | Theatre-Royal | in | Covent-Garden | The music composed by | Mr. Dibdin | The Third Edition | London | : Printed for G. Kearsley, No. 46, | Fleet-street | MDCCLXXIX | entered at Stationers' Hall |. Some of the scenes and situations are diverting, as representing the scare which affected the inhabitants of the town on the reported landing of the French troops. The press-gang is a prominent feature in the plot. One or two of the songs are of considerable merit. The writer of the libretto was, I believe, a Mr. Neville. W. H. K. W.

64.—May 14, 1881. "THE GOOD EARL OF DEVON."—A copy, in full, of the epitaph mentioned by "W.," occurs in Rogers's *Antient Sepulchral Effigies, &c., of Devon* (1877, p. 59), and is as follows:—

"Hoe, hoe, who lies here?
'Tis I, the good Erle of Devonshire,
With Kate my wife to me full dere,
We lyved togeather fifty-fyve yere.
That wee spent, wee had,
That wee left, wee loste,
That wee gave, wee have."

The lines were on a fine monument erected, it is believed, to Edward Courtenay, second of that name, and his wife, in a chapel in Tiverton Churchyard. It was destroyed towards the close of the sixteenth century. For much interesting information on this epitaph see the work named above, or *Notes and Queries*, 1st s., xi., 112, 1855; see also *Trans. Devon Assoc.*, viii, 663.

M. Y.

65.—May 14, 1881. "THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS."—The amusing story "connected with Lidwell" is not one of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, nor was it written by their author. It will be found in *Temple Bar* for July, 1867 (vol. xx. pp. 488-496), under the title of *The Monk of Haldon, a Legend of South Devon*, and was written by the Rev. R. H. D. Barham, now of Dawlish, son of the author of *Ingoldsby*. (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.*, ix., 353).

M. Y.

MAY 28th, 1881.

Notes.

MURDER AT STOKE AND OTHER LOCAL TRAGEDIES.

The account I have read of the Murder at Stoke in 1789 reminds me of one extract I made from the registers at St. Budeaux, and two others I copied at Charles'.

Church, Plymouth, and which may perhaps interest some readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

S. B. "1681, Sep. 1, George Carpenter, Murthered" (buried).

C. C. "1682, Sep. 1, Thomas Andrew, slain at Burdeox, buried here."

C. C. "1715, Aug. 30, Robert Spring (new burying place), killed by Mr. White."

The other day, when talking to Mr. S., whose retentive memory stores up many bits of local incident, he told me that one of the men who suffered for the crime near Stoke Church was suspected of murdering a sentinel or watchman in Fore-street, Devonport, by strangulation.

Does any record exist of this Devonport tragedy?

St. Budeaux. J. W.

SKIMMETTING.

A former inhabitant of Kentisbeare, a remote village, about three miles from Collumpton, informs me of a curious custom prevailing there, when occasion offered, many years ago. Thinking it may interest the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, I send it, and as the custom is either expiring or already defunct, your columns offer a good-resting place for this piece of folk-lore by means of which it may be preserved for future generations.

In all known cases of conjugal infidelity, the delinquents of both sexes were rudely seized, tied by the arms back to back, and then seated astride a donkey, escorted through the village by a noisy and indignant crowd. A rustic band, whose only instruments were pots, kettles, and pans, sometimes also led the van of the procession, and effectually called the attention of all spectators to the central figures of the crowd who were alone privileged to ride, and in whose honour (?) the carnival was instituted. In some cases a supplementary attention was likewise bestowed. On the house of the female offender a pair of horns were affixed, and your readers may inform themselves more fully respecting this emblem of an injured husband, its origin, &c., by referring to Brand's "Popular Antiquities," article "Cornutes." And Hogarth certainly must have been familiar with such a custom, as in the picture of "A man loaded with mischief," these very unenviable ornaments may plainly be seen attached to the gable of a house in the back ground. But the horns were not the invariable accompaniments of the other part of the custom which was known as "Skimmetting" or "Skimmetty riding."

Teignmouth. FRED C. FROST.

HANGINGS AND SENTENCES OF DEATH IN DEVON, 1780-3.

The following, from the *Annual Register* for these years, is painfully interesting:—

"March 23rd, 1780.—At the Devon Assizes, which began at Exeter on Monday last, William Wotton, for the murder of three women at Bratton Clovelly, was sentenced to be hanged in chains near the place where the murder was committed; and two men for burglary received sentence of death."

Aug. 16th, 1783.—The assizes for Exeter ended, and was, we are sorry to say, an assize for more business than has been for many years. There were *ninety-two* prisoners tried for capital offences, *twenty-one* were sentenced to be hanged, two of which were hung on Halldown yesterday, for the two most horrid murders, one for the murder of his master, and the other a boy of fifteen, for the cruel murder of his comrade *Thirty-five* of the above prisoners were committed from Plymouth."

The trivial offences, and relentless way in which human beings were strung up by the half-dozen (a monthly occurrence in London) up to within almost living memory, and after every assize, almost in the country, is one of the most humiliating of English traditions. Unhappy wretches ordered before their faces to be "hung in chains," or "their bodies to be handed over for dissection." Women to be "branded on the shoulders, or men "burnt in the hand." Soldiers sentenced from 500 to 1,000 lashes, the press-yard, and other horrors, make the ears tingle with shame a their very memory.

Colyton. R.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

I send you two Cornish epitaphs, which, I hope, will be a welcome addition to your columns. No doubt some of your correspondents will furnish you with some more.

On a marble monument to the Rev. T. Flavel, who died at Mullion, 1682, is the following:—

Earth takes my earth, my sin let Satan have it;
The World my goods, my soul my God who gave it.
For from these four—Earth, Satan, World, and God—
My flesh, my sin, my goods, my soul I had.

On a tablet in Pelynt Church, to Edward Trelawny, a barrister, much noted on account of its singular inscription.:- [It is said that Trelawny never practised]

Oh, what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath.
A nest of worms, a lump of pallid earth,
Is mud-wall man! Before we mount on high,
We cope with change, we wander after day.
Here lyes an honest lawyer, wot you what,
A thing for all the world to wonder at.

Date June the 7th, 1630.

Lostwithiel. ROPER.

Sometimes in my annual visits to the churches of my deanery, I examine and endeavour to decipher inscriptions on the tombs, some now almost illegible from age. Among them I came the other day upon a quaint epitaph in the churchyard of Holne:—

"Here lies poor old Ned,
On his last mattress bed;
During life he was honest and free;
He knew well the chase,
But has now run his race,
And his name was Ned Collins,
D'ye see?"

B. BARTHOLOMEW, R.D. of Totnes.

Harberton.

[The Editor will be glad to receive further contributions to this interesting department of local lore].

Queries.

72.—BOOK-PLATE OF FRANCIS DRAKE.—I have in my collection a Book-plate of *Francis Drake*, of which the following is a description:—Quarterly of eight, viz.— 1 Arg., a Wyvern displ. gu.—2 Arg., on a chief gu. two cinquefoil.—3 Gu., on a fess arg. two estoils.—4 Erm., on a chief ind, Sa. three crosses crosslett.—5 Erm., three bars arg.—6 Az. six lions ramp.—7 Arg., two chevs, Sa. —8 Or, three lozenges conjoined in fess az.—Crest, an eagle displ. with two heads. Motto. *Aquila non capit muscas.*

These quarterings are 1.—Drake of Ashe.—2 Bellot of Ashe—3 Hampton.—4 Orway.—5 Oswell.—6 De la Ford.—7 Esse.—8 (?) if Pennington.

Can any of your heraldic or genealogical readers inform me to what branch of the Drake family this plate belonged, and its probable date?

Plymouth. EX. LIBRIS.

73.—In White's "County Directory" of Devonshire, and in several other reference works, I find Exeter described as a "City and *County* in itself." Will you kindly tell me how, and by what means, the "ever-faithful city" has the exceptional honour of being also a county?

Ford. H. BUCKHAM.

A BIBLIOMANIAC'S QUERY.

74.—Sir,—I have a strong affection for old records of our city's history, and am rather proud of my own collection of such. Among my books is one which I have always been led to believe is Izacke's own original copy of his "Antiquities of the City of Exeter," dated October 20, 1676. While in conversation yesterday, however, with my excellent friend, Mr. F. Drake, of the Cathedral-yard, that gentleman casually remarked that *he* owned Richard Izacke's own private copy. "So do I," was my wondering retort. "Oh! but Mr. Cotton, in his lecture, said mine was the original, and it has got the historian's own handwriting on page 10," continued Mr. Drake. "And mine," I replied, "has got the following passage upon the same page, in the same handwriting as the original MS., now in the custody of Mr. Bartholomew Gidley at the Guildhall." It reads, in quaint characters:—"In all which tortures ye Author's father had not ye least portion, who drank, &c." "Why," declared Mr. Drake, "those are the very words in *my* copy, and at page 36 is also written, "A great matter about a pot of fish!" "That's precisely what mine says," I rejoined.

We have compared the two volumes. The writing in both is identical. Had old Izacke duplicate books, or these two only, or do other collectors share with us the ownership of the historian's "own copy"?

Yours obediently,

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

75.—Sir,—Can any of your readers kindly supply me with a full and accurate genealogical chart of the Carew Family of this county (Haccombe, Devon), dating from the time of Otho? It would be esteemed a great favour.

15, Strand, Dawlish. C. S. A.

76.—LYTE OF LYTE'S CARY, CO. SOMERSET.—Who was the last Lyte of Lyte's Cary? when did he die? and at what date was the property alienated? Is there any good pedigree of this family? Any notices or details of this family will be acceptable.

Southampton. G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

77.—NICHE OUTSIDE TAVISTOCK CHURCH.—Can you inform what was the origin and use of the arched recess in the north wall of the north aisle of Tavistock Church? It is about 18 inches high by 9 broad, and perhaps 6 deep, and is situated close to the first buttress at the end next to the tower, about 3 feet above the ground.

It seems too far from the tower entrance to have been a holy water stoup, unless it is not now in its original position. HIBYSKWR.

Replies.

38.—April 16.—PARR FAMILY.—The following extracts from the Registers of St. Andrew's and Charles', Plymouth, may be of interest to "Parr":—

ST. ANDREW'S.

1597. May 16. Richard Parre and Mary Shipping, mar.
1600. April 21. William Crowder and Agnes Parre, mar.
1603. June 18. Thomas Granger and Mary Parre, mar.
1599. Nov. 11. William, son of Richard Parre, bur.

CHARLES.

1690. Feb. 13. James Tolcher and Margaret Parre, mar.

A. J. J.

39.—April 16th.—DRAKE A PIRATE.—In "Chips from a German Workshop," II. 232 seq. American edition, Professor Max Müller reviews a work written in Latin describing the travels of a German in England at the end of the 16th century. He says:—"After they had seen everything in London—not omiting the ship in which Francis Drake, *nobilissimus pyrata*, was said to have circumnavigated the world—they went to Greenwich." Perhaps someone who has access to the work referred to, could ascertain whether the Latin words here quoted are in it; if so the idea originated long before Sir Walter Scott, and very near the time of Drake himself.

H. F.

45.—April 23.—THE NAME OF PLAS.—Thanks to your correspondent, "M. Y.," for the information that the name Plâs is no longer extant, as such, in Devon and Cornwall. As regards the instance he gives of Place House, Fowey, which he states Pryce derived from the Cornish Plas, a palace, it is singular that in another part of your issue which contained my query, a notice occurs of the sale of the furniture of the late Dr. Treffry, of "*Plâce*"—thus given with the circumflex.

Thanks, also, to H. Friend for his remarks. I was certainly under the impression that I had somewhere seen that Professor Rhys refers the letter *p* to his division of modern Welsh, which he limits to the period of the Reformation, but I cannot now find the passage. It is, however, I believe, generally understood that Professor Rhys regards all words beginning with *p* as importations and not inheritances in the Welsh. In his lectures at page 17 he says: "The Gauls had replaced *qu* by *p* at some date long anterior to the time of Cæsar,

whereas our ancestors do not seem to have done so much before the end of the 6th century." And again, at page 351, "what interests one most is the *qv*, which we find here for the Latin *p*, and this raises the question as to who effected the substitution—was it the Irish or was it the Welsh? If the latter, they must have done so *when as yet they had no p in their language*, and when *qv* was the nearest approach they could make to it."

J. H. P.

45.—April 23. PLAS.—There was, a few years ago, a house standing by the road side not far from Bodmin, on the way to Lostwithiel, called Plas Newydd (New Mansion). For all that I know, it may be existing now; if so it is a genteel residence, it was once inhabited by a family named Richards. The name is not unknown in the county of Somerset. In the *Illustrated London News*, May 7, the death is announced of Mr. Henry Lewis, of Greenmeadow, Glamorganshire, and nephew of the late Viscountess Beaconsfield, who died at Plasnewydd, Weston-super-mare, on the 23rd of April, four days after the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield. In the Principality of Wales, the name is frequently met with, and there is one Plas which has an historical interest attached to it, commending it to the notice of all lovers of Genealogy. I allude to Plas Penmynydd, about 16 miles from Holy Head. Here Owen Tudor resided, who married Catherine of France, the young widow of Henry V., the victor of Agincourt, whose son Edmund was father of Henry VII., king of England, and progenitor of H.M. Queen Victoria. So, out of this mansion has come a long line of British Sovereigns. In the Tudor Chapel there is a splendid Altar-tomb, on which are the recumbent effigies of a Tudor knight and his lady. Several years ago her Majesty contributed a sum of money towards restoring this interesting and handsome memorial to one of her Celtic ancestors. We may venture to affirm that the loyal Welsh respect Victoria I. for this act, more than they do the memory of Edward I., who exhibited to some of their ancestors his newly-born son, who first saw light within the walls of that frowning fortress which he erected at the mouth of the Sevint, on the N.E. side of the Menai Straits. J. W.

48.—April 30. INSCRIPTIONS ON SUN DIALS.—Let me add to the inscriptions already given, the one on the old dial over the south porch doorway at St. Budeaux Church.—"Ex hoc momento Pendet Æeternitas." The dial above referred to is not the original one. In 1640 after Thomas Tapson and Danyell Avent, the wardens, had sold the tithe sheep to Thomas Eusteis for £8, and the tithe woole to Walter Knight for £5 15s. 0d., "they paid for making the dyall 3s. 4d." In 1670, when Richard Knighton and John Martaine were in office, some rather extensive repairs were made at the church. "Edward Waddon, for white-limeing the church and fetching lime, was paid 15s., and for carrying out rubbish from the churchyard, 3s." At this time a new sun dial was erected by the parishioners, probably the one now to be seen :—

Paid for the diall, £1 17s. 8d.
Paid for lime and fetching the diall, 1s. 6d.
Paid beer for workmen setting the diall, 6d.

By 1684, the dial had got out of repair, for John Wallis and Thomas Boley (Bulley), the wardens, paid, among other items, a sum for mending the dyall of the church. Messrs. Wallis and Bulley's year of office was a busy one. At that time they had the church and tower covered with rough-cast to protect the walls from dampness, and paid as follows :—

"6 horses and 3 men for two days, for carin Rowcast Sand for the church and steeple, 15s.
"4 deal boards to make a scaffold to Rowcast, 6s.
"4 large pools (poles) to make the scaffold, 1s. 6d.
"Henry Johns for Rowcasting, £4 3s. 0d.
"Beer at several times for the work, 2s. 6d."

Calculating the extent of the work, Johns does not seem to have been over paid, and the beer was used in moderation. In due course of time the work was completed, the shadows on the dial once more truly marked the departing hours, the "Dean Rurall" made his visit to the church, and let us hope he expressed his satisfaction at what had been done. After the inspection was over Mrs. Teckworthy, the hostess at the inn, received a call from the "Dean Rurall" and the Clerke, and charged 6d. to the Parish Wardens for the beer which they drank.

At that time Matthew Wood was the constable, and no doubt a vigilant one, and a terror to evil doers. "For mayntayning and caring of vagabonds beeffor the justice and their being brought back and wheept on ye Greene," he got 14s. I can well imagine Henry Johns leaving off his work at the church to witness the infliction of the stripes on the backs of those unfortunate vagabonds.

J. W.

56.—May 7. DOWSE.—In the sense of "a blow in the face," this word would seem to point back to the root *dvish* (like *deuce*, from *dyaush*). This word means "to hate," then "to show one's hatred" or "to wreak one's anger on another." In Hindustani *duk* means "a blow with the fist." No doubt Gipsy influence has been at work on the word, though I cannot just now trace the word in Gipsy dialects for want of vocabularies. The Greek word *'odussomai* contains the same root—meaning "to be wroth with one." HERMES.

57.—May 14.—So far as St. Germans Church is concerned, I can answer "Hibyskwe" as to the circumstances under which it became attached to the Port Eliot grounds, the residence of the Earl of St. Germans. They are supplied by the following extract from "Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England, made in the years 1794 and 1796. By Wm. Geo. Maton, M.A., F.L.S."—"There was formerly a burial ground round the church, but Lord Eliot, a few years ago took it into his lawn, and, of course, removed every sepulchral memorial, which occasioned no small murmur and complaints among the helpless inhabitants of the town," vol. 1, pp. 134, 35. It is pleasant to know that such a wrong as this could not be done at the present day. I am tempted to give another short extract from the same work relative to St. Germans, as it implies a great deal as to the state of the place, politically, when Maton wrote his work :—"There are not more than 50 or 60 houses in St. Germans, which, however, would exercise its privileges just as well were the number still less. It is the property of Lord Eliot, whose two sons are the present representatives," p. 136.

T. R. A. B.

58.—May 14th. THE NAME BOVEY.—In answer to your correspondent, "A.B.," as to the above name I think we may infer that it is derived from the following, viz., either from the river Bove or Bovi, or from the fertile pasture lands in the valley in which the town now stands. In Domesday Book it is called "Bovi," speaking of the pasture and other lands, and Risdon says, "The Bovey baptizeth another town, where there is a small market," evidently inferring that it derives its name from the river. It is a curious fact that in Camden's "Britannia" our Bovey is entirely omitted, as if it were not in existence in his time; and yet, as above observed, it is distinctly stated in Domesday. Camden mentions a Bovio in Glamorganshire, about half-a mile from Llandaff, and calls it also Cowbrid or Cowbridge, he also calls it Bovium, but the writer in the Commentary of Antoninus "Iter Britanniarum" goes to show that Camden had fallen into error, as regards the position of this place, and in the "Commentary on Antoninus," p. 248, the writer quotes the words of Camden thus:—"Ita me veritas amet, non alibi Bovium—indagare ausim." Truly, he goes on to say, the itinerary distance, both from Nidus and Isca on both sides, mightily confirm this conjecture. Not far from this Bovium is Saint Denatistis Castle, &c. I quote this to show that this place derived its name from its either being a cattle station in early times, or that it was good pasture land; and that in all probability, although we have no direct evidence, that our Bovey also derived its name from similar circumstances. In J. Gough's edition of Camden, Bovey Tracey is distinctly marked on the maps, but not a word is said in the text about this place. There is also another Bovy near Beer, an old seat of the Walrond family. Further, as to the name Bovey, the author of the Commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary through Britain, quotes Strabo's Geography, lib. x., and he derives the name from "Eubœa," or, Eubous, which latter is, according to Liddle and Scott, "rich in cattle," Bevatus terræ, the land of oxen. Camden says it is not uncommon to have places named from oxen. From this, then, we might infer that the place derived its name, not from the river, as many places have done, but from its being a cattle station or pastures rich in cattle. The suggestion of your correspondent's friend, that her name, or family name, was derived from the German word for cow, is certainly not borne out by reference to Eber's Dictionary, where the word cow is nearly like our own, viz., "Kau."

M. A. Lower, in his Dictionary of Family Names, simply says, Bovey, two parishes in the county of Devon.

EDWARD PARFITT.

ST. IVES HAKES.—The interesting note of M.Y. calls to mind a mass of matter of a similar nature collected in "Credulities Past and Present" in the Chapter on Animals. The student may be glad of this reference.

H. FRIEND.

JUNE 4th, 1881.

Notes.

ARMS OF DRAKE.

We have received a communication from Mr. A. J. Jewers, in reply to "Wyvern Gules," the publication of which in these columns, would, we fear, again bring this matter into the undesirable prominence of a hotly-contested controversy. As we have before stated, it is our desire to aid in the investigation of truth, and to prevent, as far as possible, the perpetuation of error; and to this end we, in the first place, were induced to receive the interesting communications on the "Arms of Drake." But we cannot continue to open our columns to long dissertations upon this matter, in which, as it appears, few of our readers take more than a passing interest, especially as the discussion has not been brought nearer an issue by the recent communications received. In fact, the hope has been expressed, by more than one of our contributors, that the controversy on the "Arms of Drake" is at an end.

Without venturing to express an opinion on the merits of the case, we would willingly accord Mr. Jewers the right of reply, did we not anticipate that his reply, if published *in extenso*, would re-open the matter, at the risk of shutting out from our columns matters of more general interest. We, therefore, give below the substance of Mr. Jewers' reply, and would ask "Wyvern Gules" to give us his *proofs*, for our satisfaction and the benefit of our readers, as briefly as possible.

Mr. Jewers states that he has "shown that documents at the College of Arms go to show that an attempt was made to obtain official recognition of the right of Sir Francis to the Wyvern Coat, and that it failed; also, that the evidence at Buckland Monachorum is against the Wyvern Coat." "It, therefore," he says, "rests with 'Wyvern Gules' to prove the descent of Sir Francis from ancestors whose right to bear arms was admitted, or produce a certificate under the hand of Garter or other of the Officers of Arms, stating that in their professional opinion the documents (referred to before) in their office are sufficient to establish the claim to the 'red wyvern.'"

This appears to be, in brief, the point of the case. We must admit, as Mr. Jewers points out, that "Wyvern Gules" has condemned his (Mr. Jewers') paper somewhat severely, without advancing the necessary proofs against it, or in support of his own statements; and, inasmuch as "Wyvern Gules" has already admitted his ability to settle the dispute, we would call upon him to advance his proofs, and we doubt not but that Mr. Jewers would be as willing as ourselves to accept the decision if supported by the authority of the College of Arms.

We need only repeat that we shall be pleased to publish new facts or additional evidence on either side, or anything that may throw light on the matter, if unweighted with lengthened dissertations or unnecessary arguments. ED. *Western Antiquary.*

MURDER AT ST. COLUMB, 210 YEARS AGO.

The following is a verbatim extract taken from the parish registers of St. Columb, Cornwall.

"Anne, the daughter of John Pollard, of this parish, and Loveday, the daughter of Thomas Rossbere, of the parish of Enoder, were buried on the 23rd day of June, 1671, who were both barbarously murdered the day

before in the house of Capt'n Peter Pollard on the bridge, by one John the son of Humphrey and Cicely Trehembern, of this parish, about 11 of the clock in the forenoon upon a market day."

The following tradition is given in connection with the above:—"A bloodhound was obtained and set upon the trail, which it followed up a narrow lane, to the east of the union-house, named Tremen's-lane; at the head, the hound made in an oblique direction towards the town, and in a narrow alley, known now as Wreford's-row, it came upon the murderer in his father's house, and licked his boots, which were covered in blood."

The sentence on Tremen was "that he be confined in an iron cage on the Castle Downs, 2 miles from St. Columb, and starved to death." While in confinement he was visited by a country woman on her way home from market. The prisoner begged earnestly for something to eat; the woman informed him that she had nothing in the shape of food but a pound of candles; this being given him, he ate them in a ravenous manner. It's a saying here, in reference to a scapegrace, that he is a regular Tremen.

St. Columb. RICHARD CORNISH.

EPITAPH IN LYDFORD CHURCHYARD.

"Here lies, in horizontal position, the outside case of George Routleigh, Watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honour to his profession. Integrity was the Main-spring, and Prudence the Regulator of all the actions of his life. Humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress; so nicely regulated were all his movements that he never went wrong except when Set A-going by people who did not know his Key. Even then, he was easily set right again. He had the art of disposing his Time so well that his Hours glided away in one continued round of Pleasure and Delight, till an unlucky Moment put a Period to his Existence. He departed this life November 14, 1802, aged 57, Wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and of being thoroughly Cleaned, Repaired, and Set A-going in the World to come."

Okehampton. G. W. G.

Queries.

78.—HERALDIC.—I am desirous of ascertaining to what mercantile company (as I surmise) the following armorial bearings belonged in the first half of the seventeenth century. The arms are: Barry wavy of six, arg. and az, a ship in full sail, or; on a chief arg., a cross gu., thereon a lion pass. gard. or; crest, an armillary sphere sustained by two hands, supporters, sea-horses. The arms occur on the sepulchral monuments of at least three merchants in Devonshire and Cornwall, of the period 1640-50. The crest and supporters are added in one instance only. R. W. C.

(From "Notes and Queries," 6th, S. iii., May 28, 1881.)
ED. *Western Antiquary.*

79.—"HOLY FRIAR."—Can any of your readers supply me with information concerning the existence, past or present, of a certain licensed house in Devonport, once known by the sign of "The Holy Friar." It is quite possible the house now stands, although the name may be changed. FRANC-PLUME.

80.—CAVERN AT ST. NICHOLAS' OR DRAKE'S ISLAND.—Can you kindly say if such a cavern did ever exist, and, if so, can you give any traditional matters connected therewith? In a publication, the *Boys' Magazine*, some twenty years' old, I saw an article relating to this cavern, but, as a part was torn off, I was unable to get any definite information. "DNERT."

81.—ROCHE ROCKS.—Do you know of any published history of this wonderful collection of rocks? Did a church ever exist there? P. Y. S.

82.—"MANCHET LOAF."—I was not aware until quite lately that the term "manchet loaf" is still in common use. Is it employed anywhere except in West Cornwall? The manchet loaf is in shape very much like an ordinary French roll, *i.e.*, it is an oblong lump of dough which rises in the middle, and as it is more convenient for household use than the "cottage" or more crusty loaves, we usually have it. Was the word "manchet" formerly used in the same sense as it is here, being applied only to the *shape*, and not to the *quality*, of the bread?

Penzance. L. A. K.

(From "Notes and Queries," 6th, S. iii., May 28, 1881.)
ED. *Western Antiquary.*

83.—LOGAN ROCK.—Can any of your readers inform me whether this rock is in the same position as before the so-called gentleman threw it from its natural basis? I have recently visited it, and found that it scarcely "logs" at all!! T.

84.—GIANT'S GRAVE.—Whilst at this celebrated Logan Rock, I was shown *the* Giant's Grave! Is there any truth in this unheard-of story? T.

85.—COLERIDGE'S "RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER."—Is there any doubt as to the poem of the "Ancient Mariner" having been written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge? A lady, a few days ago, in seeking some biographical information concerning the talented Devonshire poet, hinted that a doubt had been thrown upon the authorship of this poem, and that it had been ascribed to Wordsworth. I cannot think that there is any foundation for this tale, but should be glad to know if it has ever been seriously entertained. KEARLEY.

86.—TOTHILL, PLYMOUTH.—Is anything known as to the derivation of this name, as applied to one of the suburbs of Plymouth? THGIRW.

87.—"REAMING YOUR HEART OUT."—Can any of your readers tell me the explanation of this provincialism? It is, I believe, peculiar to Devonshire, and has something to do, I conclude, with the ream or cream that rises to the top of scalded milk.

Berry Narbor. J. MANLEY HAWKER.

Replies.

23.—April 2, etc., etc. PENNYCOMEQUICK.—Mr. Biddick's account of the name "Pennycomequick" (April 23) is somewhat wide of the mark. He says "Five Field-lane extended from No Place to the cab-stand at the top of the North-road." It only extended from No Place to St. George's-terrace. Also, that the

well was at the bottom of the fourth field. The well was in no field, but by the side of the road, having from twelve to eighteen steps to get from the road into the field: therefore, I cannot see what right the renter of the field had to the well or wells, as there were three of them. They were apparently dug out of the rock by the side of the road for the purpose of supplying water for any cattle that might be passing. The upper one was frequently dry, the middle one nearly always full. It now supplies the cottages at the bottom of the hill with drinking water. The road originally went through where the cottages are now. I have known the place for seventy years: have seen many people come there for water for their eyes, but I never knew any one pay for it. The only house in the neighbourhood of Pennycome-quick when I was a boy was the one Mr. Knowles now lives in, and was called the haunted house. None of us boys would go near it after dark. The lane from St. George's-terrace to the Tavistock-road was called Four Field-lane; Four Fields being inside the lane, making nine fields, and all path fields. The wells were situated by the side of the road under the fifth field; there were steps to get up into the field, and a straight beaten path to the stile at the top of the field, but the renter would not allow it to be used as a public path.

A NEW TOWN BOY.

42.—April 23, 1881. PICTORIAL NEWSPAPER.—I think your correspondent refers to the "Pictorial Times," a weekly journal of news, literature, fine arts, and the drama, pub. 1843-8 W.

52.—April 30. POETS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—Your correspondent "Poetaster" rightly supposes that a list of the names of the poetical writers which the West country has produced, would be somewhat lengthy, and perhaps occupy more space than the columns of the *Western Antiquary* would permit taking for such a purpose. The only work to which I can at present direct his attention as a collection of local poets, is that published by Messrs. Brendon and Son, of Plymouth, entitled "The West Country Garland," selected from the writings of the Poets of Devon and Cornwall, from the Fifteenth to the Nineteenth Century, with Folk Songs and Traditional Verses, by R. N. Worth, &c., &c. The compiler in his "Introduction," gives some interesting particulars of the extent and value of the poetic literature of the district, and although he furnishes "examples of the writings of nearly a hundred poets connected with the Two Counties of Devon and Cornwall," he admits "that at least twice that number might have been quoted without descending below the level of mediocrity; but the object of the 'Garland' is to illustrate, not to exhaust; to indicate the high value of Western poetic writers, not to give a complete list either of names or of examples." The following are a few of the names, examples of whose writings appear in the pages of the "Garland":—Baird, Bamfylde, Barclay, Bidlake, Bowring, Bray, Brett, Browne, Capern, Carew, Carrington, Coleridge, Collins, Davy, Dixon, Drayton, Fitz-Geoffrey, Ford, Gay, Gifford, Hawker, Herrick, Howard, Jackson, Johns, Kingsley, Kitto, Michell, Praed, Polwhele, Raleigh, Rowe, Stokes, Wolcot. Your correspondent would find it an interesting object of research, to carefully peruse Davidson's "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," Boase and Courtenay's "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," and Worth's "Three Towns' Bibliotheca," selecting therefrom all the poetical writings referred to. Further, I would recommend his paying a visit to the Free Public Library at Plymouth, where a collection of the works of Devon and Cornwall authors (including poets) is being made, and in connection with which I have now in course of preparation a special departmental catalogue of such works.

Plymouth. W. H. K. WRIGHT, Public Librarian.

60.—May 14. COUNTING BY "CASTS."—In reference to "H. Friend's" note on the similarity of the mode of counting in China and in Devonshire, I beg to remark that apples are not the only sort of farm produce thus counted, French beans being treated in the same way; as are also pilchards. The name given to the handsful of five is a "cast," but I think "H. F." will find a *hundred* in Devonshire consists of *24* casts. *i.e.*, $24 \times 5 = 120$, or long hundred.

While I do not think the mode of counting by fives referred to by "H. Friend" is peculiar to Devonshire, I think it would be interesting if some notes could be furnished, specifying the differences in the mode of sale of articles of domestic consumption between the Western Counties and other parts of England, with some idea of the causes of these differences. For instance, apples are here sold by number, in other parts of the country by weight! Strawberries, which are here sold by measure, are in London (I believe) sold by weight! Perhaps your readers could furnish more striking instances. HIBYSKWR.

63.—May 14. WHO HEDGED IN THE CUCKOO?—The subject has been exhaustively treated in *Folklore Record* ii. 67 seq. Among other quotations we have the following from "Popular Romances of the West of England," p. 426:—"Certain Cornishmen built a wall around the cuckoo to prevent that bird from leaving the country, and thus ensure an early spring. When built, the bird flew out crying 'Cuckoo! Cuckoo!' 'If we had put one course more on the wall we should a' kept'n in,' said they." The *Gentleman's Magazine, Notes and Queries*, and Chambers' *Book of Days* also give similar stories.

H. FRIEND.

In the absence of anything reliable in the shape of history on the point (I don't think the incident was ever officially recorded). I will answer "J. C. L." with what is locally believed to be the origin of this derisive question. In the days of Bishop Trelawney—when the twenty thousand Cornishmen took up arms to "know the reason why" of his imprisonment—returning from the bloodless demonstration, a native of St. Agnes heard for the first time, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, the notes of the cuckoo. When arrived at home he determined not to forget the music which had such a charm for him, and yet so simple and easy to be repeated, so that every eve at dusk he would stroll upon the Beacon and give forth those two notes of the cuckoo. As this one individual was delighted with the real bird, so it is not to be doubted that the villagers of St. Agnes were with the *fac-simile*. In a body they turned out at eve to listen, and observing that the bird visited their neighbourhood for nights in succession, the scheme was set on foot amongst them to capture such a *rara avis*. A general

spread followed east, west, north, and south, the point of meet agreed on being that nearest where the bird "should indicate by its voice." The field was surrounded, and in a dark corner was discovered—the cuckoo. Of course, concentrated disappointment wreaked its vengeance, and the unlucky wight, unable to get judgment in a neighbouring court house, spread the tale abroad, to the lasting opprobrium of St. Ansers."

64.—May 14. THE GOOD EARL OF DEVON.—"W." seems to have only a part of the epitaph respecting which he is enquiring. The old writer, Westcote, in his genealogy of the Redvers of Rivers family, from among whom came the earlier Earls of Devon, says:—"William, surnamed de Vernon, of Vernona, in Normandy, for that he was there either born or brought up in learning, after the decease of his youngest nephew, was sixth Earl of Devonshire." Westcote then goes on to enumerate the sons and daughters of Earl William, but as this is foreign to "W's." query I will quote only his concluding remarks. "This is he that I conceive to be generally named the Good Earl of Devon, on whose monument was inscribed that epitaph so vulgarly spoken of as thus:—

"Hoe! Hoe! who lies here?
I, the good Earl of Denshire;
And Maude my wife that was full dear.
We liv'd together fifty five-year.
That we have we gave;
That we spent we had;
That we left we lost."

Westcote then proceeds with some reflections thereon, which, however, I omit, that this note may not be too lengthy. He, however, proceeds to explain the meaning of the lines thus:—"Christian charity would understand this old bountiful and religiously affected Earl and his poet's meaning thus,—That he spent no more than was their own rightfully without extorting from others unlawfully or unjustly; and that he died not indebted.—That what he gave to the poor or to charitable and pious uses, as very fair land to the Abbey Quarrer, to pray for the soul of King Henry, his Lord; the Earl Baldwin, his father; Adelicia, the Countess, his mother; Earl Richard, his brother; and for the health of Maud, his Countess, and Baldwin, their son; as is to be seen in his deed dated 4th Sep., 1206; which in those days was not only approved as good and lawful, but laudable and meritorious,—was lent to the Lord, and so they had it repaid them again: and what they left behind them chested and heaped up in treasury might rust, and was to them as lost, not being employed to their right use."

Earl William De Vernon (or de Redvers) died in 1216, and though I do not see any record of his burial, it probably took place in the Abbey above alluded to, founded by the second earl, Baldwin, in 1132. Westcote calls this church "the Abbey of Quarrer, in the Isle of Wight," but Walcott calls it more correctly Quarr or Arreton, a Cistercian monastery, founded in 1132, and colonized from Savigny, of which now only the infirmary chapel remains. My authorities for the above are "A View of Devonshire in MDCXXX." by Thomas Westcote, gent. Exeter, 1845, and the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott's "English Ministers"—vol. 2. The English Student's Monasticon.

Teignmouth. FRED. C. FROST.

67.—May 21. ST. SIDWELL'S.—"F. S." will find an account of St. Sativola or Sidwell in the Rev. Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis*, and in most of the numerious works which treat of the history of Exeter. See also p. 450 of the last volume of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, where Mr. Parfitt quotes an account of the saint from an Anglican Calendar and another from Bishop Grandison's *Legenda Sanctorum*, the latter being as follows:—"St. Sidwella was the eldest of four devout sisters, daughters of Benna, a noble Briton residing in Exeter. On his death, her cruel and covetous step-mother, envious of the fortune of St. Sidwella, who inherited considerable property in the eastern suburbs of the city, engaged one of her servants, a reaper or a mower, to become her assassin, which he did, whilst she was occupied in her devotions, near the well in Hedwell Mede, at a little distance from the parish church which bears her name." Headwell Meadow was intersected by a deep cutting of the London and South Western Railway, and what is left of it is being rapidly built over. St. Sidwell is represented in the east window of Exeter Cathedral standing by a well with a scythe in her hand.

Exeter. R. D.

JUNE 11th, 1881.

Notes.

MURDER AT STOKE.

Part of the story of the Stoke Gibbets was that one of the men gibbetted had a pig, which strayed within reach of a sentry, who saluted it with a bayonet thrust, The owner waited till the sentry came on duty again, and strangled him in his box; or, rather, such was the suspicion. WYVERN GULES.

OLD TRADE ADVERTISEMENT OF PLYMOUTH DOCK.

The following may be interesting to some of your Devonport readers. It is a copy of a business circular or address, enclosed within a very elaborate shield with floral surroundings, and of the fashion much in vogue in heraldic book-plates toward the close of last century:—

"Francis Bell | Peruke Maker | Hair Cutter and Dresser | (From London) | In Plymouth Dock | Cutts and Dresses Gentlemen's | Hair, in the present | Taste," | "Tringham Sculp Castle Alley Royal Exchange." | Various forms of peruke adorn the device, which is an advertisement of a sufficiently pretentious character to warrant the conjecture that Francis Bell was in a fair way of business, and was largely patronised by the gentry of his time and district. H. K.

Queries.

88.—MOUNT WISE AND THE WISE FAMILY.—Is there any record published giving the history of Mount Wise and of the family who lived there in 1620 or thereabouts, viz., Sir Thomas Wise, &c.? I should like to know, also,

if there is any portrait of him in existence, and, if so, where it might be seen. I shall be glad for any information concerning this family. ANN WISE.

89.—ARMS OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.—Can any of your heraldic correspondents give me information concerning the arms of this county, as I am under the impression that there is no veritable Devonshire Coat?
FESS.

90.—FOLK LORE.—A humorous old friend, noticing one day an awkward-footed youth making a rather grotesque effort to hurry, observed "He looks like a Somersetshire fellow, his second toe longer than his big one." The saying was new to me, also this peculiarity of the "Somersetshire fellows," if it be one of theirs. Have any readers of the *Western Antiquary* noticed the phrase in use elsewhere in the West of England? R.

91.—COAT OF ARMS AT THE TOP OF MILL-LANE, PLYMOUTH.—Will you kindly tell me the reason why this Coat of Arms was placed on the wall against Mr. Griffiths' shop? THGILB.

Replies.

26.—April 2 and April 23. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND HIS FAMILY.—In accordance with the desire of "Wyvern Gules," I have made a careful search for the baptism of Jonas Bodnam, or Bodenham, but my labour has not resulted in undoubted success. The name of Jonas is exceedingly rare in the Old Register at St. Budeaux. The first time it occurs is in 1568, on Sept. 5—a "Jonas Clyff, bastard of John Clyff," was baptised; this was between three and four years after the baptism of Zacharye Bodnam, the son of John Bodnam, who married Margaret Newman in 1560. There are no traces of a family of Clyff being residents in this parish at that time, and it is somewhat remarkable that this Jonas is named from the father, leaving his maternity entirely to conjecture. There are several other entries of baptisms of illegitimate children in this parish at an early date, but they are generally registered in the name of their mothers, or in some cases gentlemen are named as being only "supposed" fathers of a son or daughter as the case might be. "Wyvern Gules" says, "Sir Francis Drake trained one Jonas Bodenham up from his infancy," and that "he had no means of maintenance." It is not unreasonable to suppose that the son of John Clyff was in such a position, and deprived of means which a legitimate birth would have conferred upon him. Now if the mother of Jonas was a Bodenham, we may not hesitate to conclude the gallant knight, with the means at his disposal and in the plenitude of his generous nature, would be disposed to take this child in his infancy and bring him up as his adopted son, thus relieving the mother of a burden which otherwise must have been felt by her. Besides, would Jonas, if his connection with Sir Francis was only that of a servant, venture to "gamble away hundreds of pounds at a sitting," and would he have been supplied with such ample means? "Sir Francis left Jonas Bodenham £100, and by codicil the manor of Sampford Spiney." Jonas was one of those individuals born more lucky than rich, and if he was the son of John Clyff and—Bodenham he could not complain of being one on whom Providence refused to smile or provide for.

There is no record of the marriage of John Ernesettle with Joan his wife in this parish, but it might have been entered in the book which was lost in 1645. Likewise there is no entry of any of the Bodnams being buried here; still their names might have been in the long-ago-lost book, and the same remarks apply to the name of Newman, Years after the names of Bodnam, Worth, and Newman disappear from the old parchment pages, that of Drake remains. On October 17, 1621, John Lovebond plighted his troth to Mary Drake, a widow, at the same altar at which Sir Francis Drake a half century before had made Mary Newman his wife. One other extract from the interesting old register I will give, as the name of Drake is rather curiously brought before us. On "Aug. 19, 1565, Sydrake Jorge, Sonne of Bandon Jorge was baptized" into the church of his fathers. In one instance the name of Jonas is not confined to the male sex, for in 1595, on March 13, the sponsors to the daughter of Stephen Eustys gave her the name of Jonas in the rite of holy baptism. This was the "Old Stephen Eustys who died in the tyme of the seige in the somer-tyme," and was buried at Saint Andrew's Church, Plymouth.
J. W.

45.—May 7th. PLAS NEWYDD.—The house so designated near Bodmin was not anciently so-called. It was originally a small road-side cottage, but when the Glynn Estates were for sale, some forty or fifty years ago, a Welsh gentleman, whose name, I think, was Thomas, not *Richards*, who was employed as an agent or in some such capacity, fitted it up, perhaps somewhat enlarged it, and gave it this name. It is still in existence, but it cannot now, nor ever could be, called, without a stretch of the imagination, a *genteel residence*.
Bicknor Court, Coleford. JOHN MACLEAN.

67.—May 21, 1881. SAINT SIDWELLA, OR ST. SATIVOLA.—In answer to your correspondent's enquiry, the following is, perhaps, as true an account of this pious woman as can be collected at this time. There are several versions of the story, but the basis of all, I think, will be found in this:—

Saint Sativola, as she was called, or by some St. Sithewella, was the eldest of four sisters, daughters of Benna, a noble Briton residing in Exeter. On his death, her cruel and covetous step-mother, envious of the fortune which she inherited, and which, amounting to something considerable, was situated on the eastern suburbs of the city, engaged one of her servants, a reaper or a mower, to become the saint's assassin, which he did, whilst she was occupied in her devotions, near a well in Headwell Mede, at a little distance from the parish church, which still bears her name.

In the Ancient Martyrology of Exeter Cathedral, it is stated, Augusti 2, in "Britannia Forasmurum Civitatis Exonie Sancta Seviola Virginis et Martyris," and Dr. Oliver says:—"This virgin martyr of the 8th century is gracefully attired; her right hand reposes on her breast, her left supports a scythe. The rebus on her name is completed by the water in the background flowing from the well. This figure is in the second series of the east window of the cathedral. On the Catalogue of Reliques

given to this church, by King Athelstan, are numbered 'Reliquiæ Sancte Sativole Virginis et Martyris.' And William of Worcester has this record of her, 'Sancta Sativola virgo canonizata ultra portam orientalem.'"

Near to the church which bears her name was a fine spring of water; it is now bricked over, and a house built over it. It was pronounced by some one unwholesome, probably from drainage or sewerage. This was, so far as can be ascertained, Saint Sid's well. Near to this, says tradition, she lived the life of a recluse. Another version of the story runs thus: that after the saint was beheaded she carried her head in her hands, and on the spot where she stopped there sprung up a fine spring of water, which has ever since borne the name of St. Sid's well It is stated in "The Calendar of the Anglican Church Illustrated," p. 287, that "on one of the columns of Exeter Cathedral she is represented carrying her cut off head." This I believe to be an error, or at least it is not now to be found there, but in a work intituled—Devonshire Illustrated in a Series of Views, 4to., London, 1829, p. 69., in a description of St. Sidwell's Church, it is stated "That the capitals are each divided into eight compartments, four displaying semi-angels supporting shields, and the others small figures of St. Sidwell grasping a scythe (the reputed instrument of her martyrdom) with the right hand; in the left hand, in some instances, she is represented holding her head, in allusion to her decapitation." This, I believe, is pretty nearly all that is known of the story of St. Sidwell.

E. PARFITT.

69.—May 21. HISTORIES OF DEVONSHIRE.—The MS. by the late Rev. J. Pike-Jones, referred to by your correspondent, the Rev. H. Friend, is probably one belonging to the Devon and Exeter Institution in the Cathedral Yard, Exeter. It is entitled "The Historical and Monumental Antiquities of the Hundred of Teignbridge, County of Devon, by the Rev. John Pike-Jones." The preface relates the results of an attempt made 50 years ago by the Committee of the Institution to collect materials for a County History. These materials are preserved in a large wooden chest at the Institution, which, as many of your readers know, contains the largest and best library of reference in the four western counties. In the above-mentioned chest is another MS. book by Mr. Jones, containing extracts from the parish registers of Chudleigh, and throwing light on local family history. To those who remember the author, or who know his published works, it is hardly necessary to state that his MS. is full of valuable and interesting matter. R. D.

70.—May, 21, 1881. CURFEW.—Exeter Cathedral is one of the churches were "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day" at eight o'clock each night. It indicates the day of the month by the number of strokes. To prevent mistake on the part of those who may read your columns in future centuries, it may be added that the citizens do not, at the present time, obey the signal to put out their fires and turn off their gas. R. D.

The curfew bell is still rung at Totnes (the bell used being the third bell in the tower of the Parish Church) every evening at 8 o'clock, except Sundays, the twelve days of Christmas, and Wednesdays. The omission on the last of these days is in consequence of their being on that day an evening service at the church, and is a modern innovation. After the curfew bell has been rung, the day of the month is tolled on the seventh bell.

Every morning during the summer months the third bell is rung at 6 o'clock, the day of the month, as in the evening, being tolled on the seventh bell; in the winter (namely from about nine weeks before Christmas to Valentine's Day) this is done at 7 o'clock.

In a parchment roll of the Mayor's Law Court of Totnes, 27, Henry VI. (1448-9), it is ordered "That the Mayor provide one water-bearer who knows how to keep the choir the oruscope (? the horoscope or list of the horæ or services throughout the day, or ? the clock), and to ring the day-belle and the curfew." In a slip attached a provision is entered to the effect that "The clerk who is water-bearer shall every day ring the day-belle, and if not he shall be deprived of his office."

It will be of interest if any of your readers can give notes as to similar customs in Devonshire towns of the ringing of a day-bell as well as the curfew.

EDWARD WINDEATT.

73.—May 28, 1881. A CITY AND A COUNTY IN ITSELF.—Exeter, Lichfield, and Norwich — and, for aught I know, other cities as well—enjoy this distinction, but how they obtained it I have not been able to find.

Can any of your correspondents define the words *city* and *county*, or state whether any town which is not a city is also *a county in itself?* M. Y.

This city was separated from Devonshire and constituted a County of itself in the reign of Henry VIII. That monarch confirmed the several charters and privileges granted by his royal predecessors, and on the 23rd August, 1537, made Exeter a separate county with the privilege of electing a Shpriff, whose jurisdiction is entirely distinct from that of the Sheriff of Devon. Hence it is that the Judges of Assize, after opening the Commission for Devon at the Castle of Exeter (which is in the County of Devon), proceed to the Guildhall, where the same formalities are gone through for the County of the City of Exeter. The Assizes for the latter county are also held at the Guildhall, and not at the Castle; a privilege of which the citizens are naturally tenacious. Other ancient historical cities enjoy the privilege of being separate counties, as Coventry, York, Lincoln, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Norwich, and Chester. Like these too, Exeter styles its mayor "*Right* Worshipful." R. D.

74.—May 28, 1881. IZACKE'S MEMORIALS OF EXETER.—The insertion of the manuscript marginal notes referred to by Mr. Hems, cannot be regarded as evidence that they were in copies specially belonging to Izacke. My copy has precisely the same notes, and in the same handwriting, and I am inclined to think that cases in which they are not inserted in the first edition are quite exceptional. Mr. Hems speaks of the author, or, rather, compiler, as "Old Izacke." He was only about 50 when his work was published, and it had probably occupied him some years.

Exeter. R. D.

I also have the historian's own copy, with MS. notes as given by Mr. Hems. The explanation is simple. Instead of printing a page of addends and corrigenda,

Izacke corrected a number of copies by hand, perhaps those to which he attached some special value, for gifts, &c. There are several small corrections in my copy, of punctuation and the like. R. N. W.

75.—May 28, 1881. CAREW FAMILY OF HACCOMBE, DEVON.—A most exhaustive and carefully worked-out pedigree of Carew of Antony, from Otheus Constable, of Windsor, temp. Edw. the Confessor to the present time, is given in Col. Vivian's volume of "Cornish Pedigrees," now being issued in parts, a work unsurpassed for completeness and correctness. The Haccombe line descends from Nicholas Carew, Baron of Hydron, (aged 22 years, 9, Hen. VI.) by his wife Joane, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, and co-heir of her mother, Philippa, daughter and co-heir of Sir Warine Archdekue, of Haccombe. The Haccombe line would come into the volume of "Devonshire Pedigrees," which Col. Vivian has promised on the completion of those of Cornwall. A brief pedigree of Carew Baronets appears, of course, in the Baronetage—also pedigrees of Carew appear in "Westcote's View of Devonshire"—"Devonshire Pedigrees," by John Tuckett, &c. A. J. J.

C. S. A. can refer to the Visitation of Cornwall 1620. Harleian Society, p. 29, *et seq*, for a Carew pedigree partly compiled by the Earl of Totness.

WYVERN GULES.

76.—May 28, 1881. LYTE OF LYTE'S CARY, CO. SOMERSET.—Mr. Windyer-Morris will find the information he seeks, and other interesting matter respecting Lyte's Cary, in a little work lately written and published by Mr. William George, of 26, Park-street, Bristol. It appears from this that "about 1755, Thomas Lyte and his son, John Lyte, joined in selling their old manor of Lyte's Cary, when it appears to have passed to the Lockyers, and from them to the present lord of the manor, F. H. Dickinson, Esq." The late Rev. H. F. Lyte, Incumbent of Lower Brixham, and author of the beautiful hymn, "Abide with me," was of this family. His grandson is H. C. Maxwell Lyte, M.A., of 18, Albemarle-street, London, W., a well-known man of letters and F.S.A. R. D.

Refer your correspondent to Mr. Maxwell Lyte, author of the "History of Eton." WYVERN GULES.

The following may be of interest to Mr. Windyer-Morris: - Lyte of Lyte's Cary, vide. Visitation of Somerset in 1623, with additions, privately printed by Sir Tho. Phillipps, Bart., p. 115—Visitatio Heraldica comitatus Wiltoniæ, Ann 1623. Privately printed by Sir Tho. Phillipps, Bart.—not paged. Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., published by the Wiltshire Topographical Society, London, 1845, Lyte, p. 24.—The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine; Lyte, of Easton, Percy vol. iv., p. 79. Sir Thomas Phillipps' privately printed books are very rarely met with. A. J. J.

"About 1755, Thomas Lyte and his son, John Lyte, joined in selling their old manor of Lyte's Cary, when it passed to the Lockyers, and from them to the present Lord of the Manor, F. H. Dickinson, Esq." (Lyte's Cary Manor House, and its Literary Associations, by William George, p. ii.) The Lytes have been a literary rather than a warlike race, and the pamphlet quoted above, consists chiefly of notices of the authors of the Lyte family from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present. The late Rev. H. F. Lyte, of Lower Brixham, Devon, the author of the profound devotional hymn "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide," was a grandson of the above John Lyte. Indeed, all the English authors of the name of "Lyte" are related to the Lyte's Cary Family. No "good pedigree" of this ancient Somerset family has been published.

Bristol. W. GEORGE.

85.-June 4. "COLERIDGE'S 'RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.'"—I have more than once been asked to believe that Bacon wrote "Shakspere's Plays." I have not succeeded hitherto; but as soon as I do - certainly not before—it may, perhaps, be worth while to consider whether Wordsworth wrote "Coleridge's Ancient Mariner." Those who wish to see something about the authorship of, and the original hint for, that immortal "rime," would do well to read De Quincey's "Selections Grave and Gay," vol. 2, ch. 4, ("Samuel Taylor Coleridge") pp. 149—150. M. Y.

I have seen it recorded, and it is generally believed, that while Coleridge was at Stowey, the "Ancient Mariner" was thought out and completed, Wordsworth being then on a visit to the former. During their rambles over the Quantock Hills and by the coast, doubtless some old sunken wreck, with its naked ribs, suggested the theme, a passing shag doing duty for the Albatross, and some garrulous old tar standing for the model of the immortal sailor. Under such circumstances it is but natural to suppose that, although Coleridge was the master-author, Wordsworth—to use a well-known phrase—"had a finger in the pie."

EDWARD CAPERN.

87.—June 4, 1881. "REAMING YOUR HEART OUT" is an expression quite new to me; but REAMING *(Stretching)* is well known in both South Devon and South-east Cornwall (See *Trans. Devon. Assoc.* vii. 429, 531-2). M. Y.

"To *rame*" in North Devon, means to open, as in the case of a green plank or newly-cut board. In Somerset, a *rame* is a gut, or dyke, or ditch in a marsh or meadow. Is not the word *ream* as heard by Rev. Treasurer Hawker, used in the sense of tear, as a rent is often called *a tear*, and thus to "*ream*" or "*rame* his heart out," means to tear his heart out.

EDWARD CAPERN.

JUNE 18th, 1881.

Notes.

A CORNISHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The Editor of the *Western Antiquary* is indebted to a Truro correspondent for the following copy of an interesting unpublished letter written from the Field of Waterloo, by the late Lord Vivian, who was in command of the Cavalry, to which the credit of having decided the battle was accorded by Napoleon and others.

[COPY.]

St. Benir, in part of the Chateau, 23rd June, 1815.

My dear Edward,—

I did not write you, not because I had no time, but because I had nothing to write about, for in truth the six weeks prior to our friend Napoleon's beating up our quarters were passed in indolence and ease—not so the last eight days, they afford plenty to write about, and but little time to write in.

If you were in Cornwall, I should refer you to a letter which my Father will receive for a full, *true* (that is, not many lies in it), and particular account of the battle of the 18th, and the affairs which preceded it; as it is, I will as shortly as possible relate them. We had heard prior to the 15th, that Bonaparte had been collecting his men near Mauberge, and was himself about to leave Paris to attack us, and Lord Wellington had felt persuaded he would do so, but what reason he had to change his opinion I know not, but certain it is that on the 16th at a Ball at the Duchess of Richmond's, we were all surprised to find that the French were pressing on in great force upon Birch and Nivelles. We all left the Ball and returned to our quarters, and the following morning at five o'clock marched upon Enghien, Braine le Comte and Nivelles, from thence to Quatre Bras, where we came too late to join in a very severe affair, in which a very small part of our army had been engaged, for to tell the honest truth our Great General had committed a sad blunder in not having before collected his force. On the 17th, owing to the Prussians having been beaten on our left, and retreated, we were obliged to do the same to Mont St. Jean, near Waterloo, where we occupied a position, and no very strong one either. Our retreat was considerably pressed by the enemy's cavalry, who gave us a pretty good specimen of their boldness. They played the D—— with my old Regiment, the 7th, which is not in my Brigade. They did not press me much. I covered the retreat of the left column. We had the most tremendous rain I ever beheld, and were soaked to the skin without anything to change, and the canopy of Heaven for our covering—no very comfortable commencement of a campaign which was to take us almost without a blow to Paris. On the morning of the 18th, about eleven o'clock, our advanced posts were driven in, and we saw the enemy's columns advancing to attack us the firing soon began, and about one o'clock one of the most desperate attacks I ever witnessed was made on the centre and left centre of our line. This was defeated—and repeated twice—the armies constantly mixed, actually with each other, and the French always covering each attack by the most tremendous cannonade you can possibly imagine. With respect to the particular situation in which my Brigade was placed, it did not suffer much until towards the last attack. The ground on the left did not admit of the cavalry advancing, and I being on the left of all consequently suffered only from the cannonade. About six o'clock, however, I learnt that the cavalry in the centre had suffered dreadfully, and the Prussians about that time having formed to my left, I took upon myself to move off from our left, and halted directly to the centre of our line, where I arrived most opportunely at the instant that Bonaparte was making his last and most desperate effort, and never did I witness anything so terrific—the ground actually covered with dead and dying, cannon shot and shells flying thicker than I ever heard even musquetry before—and our troops some of them giving way. In this state of affairs, I wheeled my brigade into line close (within 10 yards) in the rear of our infantry, and prepared to charge the instant they had retreated through my intervals (the three squadron officers of the 10th were wounded at this instant); this, however gave them confidence, and the brigades that were literally running away, halted on our cheering them, and again began firing. The enemy on their part began to waver, the Duke observed it, and ordered the infantry to advance. I immediately wheeled the Brigade by half squadrons to the right, and in column over the dead and dying trotted round the right of our infantry, passed the French infantry, and formed lines of regiments on the first half squadrons. With the 10th I charged a body of French Cuirassiers and Lancers infinitely superior to them, and completely routed them. I then went to the 18th and charged a second body that was supporting a square of Imperial Guards, and the 18th not only defeated them but took 14 pieces of cannon that had been firing grape at us during our movement. I then, with the 18th, having reformed them, charged a square of Infantry, Imperial Guards, the men of which we cut down in the ranks, and here the last shot was fired. From this moment all was *de route*. Whether the Duke will do my Brigade justice or not, I know not; but Bonaparte has given them their due in his account. We are the cavalry that he alludes to, where at the end he says ("at eight o'clock, etc."), and the Colonel of the 3rd Chasseurs, who lodged the night before last in the house I occupied, last night told the proprietor "that two Regts. of British Hussars decided the affair." The 3rd Regt. (1st Hussars) I kept in reserve.

Of course, our loss was severe. All those returned missing are since ascertained to have been killed.

I never saw such a day, nor any one else. I expect and hope that every soldier will bear a medal with "Mont St. Jean" on it. I would rather do so than be adorned by the brightest star that any potentate could bestow on me.

My best regards to Mrs. S.

Yours most truly,

R. H. VIVIAN.

To Wynne Pendarves, Esq., No. 11, Queen Anne-street, London.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

"A.D. 1577, November 15th, Capt. Drake set sail from Plimouth, and in three years wanting 12 days, he encompassed the Earth; landing again in England on November 3, 1580. In America, in the country which he named Nova Albion, the King thereof presented unto him his Network Crown of many coloured Feathers, and therewith resigned his Scepter of government unto his Dispose. The people there so admired the English Men, that they sacrificed to them as to their Gods. At his departure from thence he reared a Monument to

witness her Majesty's right to that province, as being freely given to her Deputy both by King and people. The little ship called the Pelican, wherein this admirable Voyage was performed, was at her Majesty's command, laid up in the Dock by Deptford, as a monument of England's Fame, and Captain Drake was honoured with Knighthood."—MEDULLA HISTORIÆ ANGLICANÆ.

Perhaps the above extract, relating to Plymouth's most renowned hero, may be of interest.

June, 1881. U. W., Rodborough, Glos.

Queries.

92.—CLIFTON, DARTMOUTH, HARDNESS.—On a printed notice at the church door of St. Petrox Church, Dartmouth, I observed these words used.

Do they signify more than one parish? or are they the old name for the modern Dartmouth?

Does Hardness occur anywhere else in the west in same way? HIBYSKWE.

93.—"RANGOON" AS APPLIED TO TORPOINT.—Enquiring the time of the starting of the Torpoint Ferry Bridge, I was met with the remark: "Oh, are you going to pay a visit to Rangoon, then?" What is the origin of the application of this word, as a nick-name for Torpoint? HIBYSKWE.

94.—TREE IN BEDFORD-STREET, PLYMOUTH.—Can any of your readers supply me with information concerning the existence of a tree at the western end of the late island house in Bedford-street, and if so, at what date was it removed. W. MILLS.

95.—THE OMEN OF THE WHITE-BREASTED BIRD IN THE OXENHAM FAMILY.—This tradition, associated with the Oxenham family, formerly of South Tawton, is one of the subjects noticed in "Glimpses of the Supernatural," by the Rev. Frederick George Lee, D.C.L. (H. S. King and Co., 1875), Vol. I. pp., 273-7. With the bias and tendency of that book I may say that I have the least possible sympathy; but that is of no consequence. I only now refer to the book for the purpose of adding something from its pages to the literature of that curious Devonshire tradition. Dr. Lee quotes the well-known reference to the story in the "Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ," or "Familiar Letters" of James Howell, which is probably the earliest printed notice of it. The date of this, a communication in the form of a letter, in Howell's collection, is the year 1632, and the writer of it states that he saw at a stonecutter's shop in London a marble monument commemorating several examples of the omen, and he gives the inscriptions on it. He adds that "this stone is to be sent to a town hard by Exeter, where this happened." Dr. Lee cites, in addition to this, a rare pamphlet in the British Museum (Press-Mark, E., 205, 9), also occurring in the Bodleian (Gough's collection), entitled "A True Relation of an Apparition in the Likeness of a Bird with a White Breast, that appeared hovering over the death-beds of some of the children of Mr. James Oxenham, of Sale, Monachorum, Devon, Gent., Confirmed by several witnesses. London, etc., 1641." This contains some interesting particulars, and it states that after enquiry by the clergyman of the parish, at the instance of the Bishop, a monument (probably the one above referred to) had been put up with the names of the witnesses of each apparition of the bird, etc. Dr. Lee gives further, an extract from a MS. letter, of the date Dec. 29, 1741, written on the fly-leaf of a copy of Howell's book, which mentions an occurrence of the phenomenon which, it is alleged, had then recently, taken place. As Dr. Lee's book is easily accessible, I have done little more than indicate where the passages referred to may be found by any one who desires to sift the details. But, what is of still more striking interest, Dr. Lee gives, finally, *living* testimony in the form of a communication from his friend, the Rev. H. N. Oxenham, dated October, 1874. This, I hope, you will permit me to transfer entire to your columns:—"The tradition about the white bird has certainly existed for so long a time—I believe for centuries—in our family that I have every reason to believe there are well-authenticated accounts of its appearance before the death of the head of the family; and that certainly a white bird was seen at the window a few days before my late uncle's death (who was the head of the family) last Christmas! [i.e. in 1873]." This is a very recent occurrence of the omen, it will be observed. If not too critical, I may observe that there are two trifling departures in this account from the orthodox tradition—it is now a "White Bird" and not a "white-breasted" one, and the apparition is limited to the "head of the family," whereas in the earlier narratives it is represented to have presaged the deaths of junior members indifferently. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Oxenham has not thought fit to give further details and better authentication of the remarkable fact for which he appears to have been able to vouch. The query with which I desire to conclude is this: Has the monument above referred to, and which escaped the search of the Messrs. Lysons sixty years ago, been since discovered?

Newton; May 30, 1881. R. W. C.

96.—FOLK LORE:—"THE ROBIN IS WEEPING."—Mr. Edward Capern, the Bideford Postman-Poet, in his "Wayside Warbles," has a pretty ballad, entitled "The Robin is Weeping," and attached to the poem is this note of explanation:—

"This ballad is founded upon a very old superstition, which is still prevalent in North Devon. When a robin, with its tail deflected, perches on the top of a cottage, or on a wall or gate belonging to it, and utters its plaintive monotone, which I have known it to do for a day together, the cottagers say it is "weeping," and is a certain token that the baby in the house will die. Should a poor mother lose her infant about the same time, which often happens, and a robin is heard singing in a thorn on the return of the funeral from the grave, it is taken as a comforting sign that the little one is safe in Heaven."

Can any of your correspondents speak more fully of this sweet but sad superstition, or cite any instances within their own experience to illustrate it?

W. H. K. W.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

SIR WILLIAM POLE, KNIGHT,
THE "DEVONSHIRE ANTIQUARY," OB. 1635
(*From the Original Painting in Shute House*).

Replies.

39.—April 16, May 26. DRAKE A PIRATE.—Paul Hentzner is the name of the German traveller required. Your correspondent should reflect that the burglar calls the policeman, villain. WYVERN GULES.

London

Paul Hentzner, a German, visited England in 1598, as travelling tutor to a young nobleman of Silesia, and published, in 1612, an account of his travels, in Latin. The portion relating to England was privately printed by Horace Walpole, in 1757, with an English translation by Richard Bentley. In Dodsley's reprint of this version we read: "Upon taking the air down the river, the first thing that struck us was the ship of that 'noble Pirate,' Sir Francis Drake, in which he is said to have surrounded this globe of earth. ("Fugitive Pieces,"1765, ii.—272.) As the phrase, "noble pirate," is used in other English translations of *Hentzner*, it may be assumed that Professor Max Müller's "*nobilissimus pyrata*" is a quotation from the Latin edition. He was reviewing the title of which he gives—"Pauli Hentzneri Itinerarium Germaniæ, Galliæ, Angliæ, Italiæ" Noribergæ, 1629—("Chips from a German Workshop," iii.—242). Hentzner saw Drake's ship, the Golden Hind, in 1598, at Deptford, and there her "broken ribs" where lying in 1617—(Moryson's "Itin").

Bristol. W. GEORGE.

In answer to H. F.'s enquiry if the Latin words *nobilissimus pyrata* are in Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop"; the quotation is from vol. iii. page 245, edition printed at Oxford University Press, 1870, and published by Longman and Co., London. The traveller who used the above words was Paul Hentzner, who was in England in 1598, when he noticed among other things that where you meet with Englishmen they use *herba nicotiana*, which they call by an American name, *Tobaca* or *Pactum*. He then gives a full description of the pipe, and the effects tobacco has on the smoker.

The appellation applied to the great sea-captain sounds harsh and barbarous, but professionally it is nevertheless true, the capturing and destroying other nations' ships, and if not destroying them appropriating them and their contents, certainly comes under the under the title of *pyrating*, or, as Lord Bacon calls it, a "piratical trade"; and Pope says:—

> "Where savage pirates seek through seas unknown
> The lives of others, vent'rous of their own."

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

85.—June 4 and 11. "COLERIDGE'S RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER."—In my last on this topic, I referred to a passage in De Quincey, and should have been content to leave the matter there. Mr. Capern's reply, however (June 11), suggests that it may be desirable to send you the passage itself. It is as follows:—"In the year 1810, I happened to be amusing myself, by reading, in their Chronological order, the great classical circumnavigations of the earth; and, coming to Shelvocke, I met with a passage to this effect:—That Hatley, his second captain (*i.e.* lieutenant), being a melancholy man, was possessed by a fancy that some long season of foul weather, in the solitary sea which they were then traversing, was due to an Albatross which had steadily pursued the ship; upon which he shot the bird, but without mending their condition. There at once I saw the germ of the Ancient Mariner; and I put a question to Coleridge accordingly. Could it have been imagined that he would see cause utterly to disown so slight an obligation to Shelvocke? Wordsworth, a man of stern veracity, on hearing of this, professed his inability to understand Coleridge's meaning; the fact being notorious, as he told me, that Coleridge had derived, from the very passage I had cited, the original hint for the action of the poem; though it is very possible from something which Coleridge said, on another occasion, that, before meeting a fable in which to embody his ideas, he had meditated a poem on delirium, confounding its own dream-scenery with external things, and connected with the imagery of high latitudes." (*Selections Grave and Gay*, II., 149-150). M.Y.

86.—June 4. TOTHILL.—Earle, "Philology of the English Tongue," p. 12, says:—"In like manner the old high Dutch *Zota*, 'tuft,' corresponds to our *Tot* in local names as Tothill or Tuthill." The word *tot* in the sense of "tuft" still lives on in some of our English dialects. In Sussex it is regularly applied to a patch of flowers, grass, shrubs, etc. A writer on "English Local Etymology' in *Fraser's Magazine* for February, 1877, made a note to the effect that Toothill, O. English—Totehil—"watch-tower hill," was derived from "toten" (*sic*), "speculari." I have not been able to trace such an etymology.

H. FRIEND.

In Dr. Brewer's *Reader's Handbook*, p. 1,018, I find the following:—Tothill, or Tuttle, Westminster, said to be a corruption of Teut's Hill, *i.e.*, the Saxon god Mercury, called Teut. "Hermit's Hill," or "Ermin's Hill," in the vicinity, is said to be the same word under the corrupted classic form of Hermès, which also means Mercury. KEARLEY.

87. June 4th.—REAMING YOUR HEART OUT.—The correct interpretation will depend upon the use of the phrase. If it were applied to a person who was overcome by excessive grief, the meaning would be "You'll die of grief," from Anglo-Saxon *Hream*, "to wail, cry, mourn." Perhaps your correspondent will inform us whether the phrase is a malediction or otherwise.

H. FRIEND.

91. June 11, 1881.—COAT OF ARMS AT THE TOP OF MILL-LANE, PLYMOUTH. — The tablet bearing the Borough Arms, to which our correspondent refers as being built into the wall of the house now occupied by Mr. Griffiths in Saltash-street, was possibly attached to the Town Mills which stood near that spot; or it may have ornamented the "Old Town Gate" which stood at the junction of Drake, Saltash, and Old Town Streets, not many yards distant. It is a satisfaction to see that some of our town improvers in days gone by were not such thorough-going Vandals as some we wot of in the present day, inasmuch as they did preserve a few of the relics of the past; witness the carvings from the old conduits, &c., now built into the wall surrounding the Drake Reservoir. But, alas; many such relics are—

"lost to sight, to memory dear!"—We shall be glad to receive notes from any correspondents who may be acquainted with the whereabouts of time-honoured, but forgotten things, and we will do our best to preserve their memory, if not their actuality.

ED., *Western Antiquary.*

JUNE 25th, 1881.

Notes.

EXTRAORDINARY THUNDERSTORM, ANTONY, CORNWALL.

The following contemporaneous account of the very remarkable thunderstorm which occurred at Antony on 24th May, 1640, and of the extraordinary effects of it, would seem to be deserving of a place in the *Western Antiquary.* The writer of the document was Richard Carew, of Antony, the son and successor of the famous author of the "Survey of Cornwall." He was himself created a Baronet in the year following the events here narrated. I found the original document, some few years ago, among the "Domestic State Papers" of the year, but how it got into such custody, there is nothing to show. It was probably sent by Mr. Carew to some official personage, and got placed among his public papers.

Besides the description of the storm, the document is also of much interest for the light which it incidentally sheds upon what we should now consider the indecorous and irreverent manner in which the highest office of the Church was then celebrated at Antony, and, it is to be feared, in a large number of other parish churches. We cannot fail to see that the steps taken by Archbishop Laud to remove the gross abuses which existed were greatly needed. With respect to the personal reverence and devotion of the people, I impute nothing. But the absence, generally, of proper feeling, is marked by a dog being suffered to be present at the celebration of the Blessed Sacrament, which was even killed at the feet of the worshippers at the Holy Table. And this seemed so much a matter of course that even Mr. Carew appears to have been quite unconscious of the profanity.

A sermon upon this occasion was published by the Rev. Arthur Bache, vicar, entitled "The voice of the Lord in the Temple," &c. There is a copy in the British Museum, but I have not had an opportunity of looking at it. He seems to have described the scene.—See *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis.* JOHN MACLEAN.

Bicknor Court, Coleford.

~~A Thing to the Lord, Amen.~~*

In the yeare of our Lorde 1640 the 24th of May then being Whitsunday whiles the holy communion was administering in this our parish Church of Antony in Cornwall after those had received who came to the first and second table and were returned to their places at the end of receiving of the bread of those which came to the third table; there came lightning in at the chancell window, and was seene within the chancell, by divers persons, in the forme of a firy bowle and strake divers persons which ware kneeling and expecting the cuppe: and Mr. Bache the minister of our parish was then likewise stricken (who was administering the communion) on the left side of his head, and the outside of his legge, in such sort as he verily thought that the haire of his head had bine burnt off, and his legge scalded. This Mr. Bache received the blow at his very turning towardes the Communion table, & was no sooner removed from his place, but instantly the bowle of fire came into the same place where he stood before; as is testified by divers persons then present. Mr. Anthony Ffurlong the younger was stricken in the soales of his feete; and as it had been with gunpowder stricken likewise in the legges; and so he saw the fire vanish away in the manner of sparkles. John Brusy of this parish also saw at the same time as it ware a ball of fire descend from above, which when it came to the ground dispersed abroad; and he felt his legges & toes extreamely hot therewith: but when he returned home and looked unto them they were only red, but he had no more harme. William Sargent also kneeling a little from the window of our chancell was stricken on the chaine † with so greevous a blow, that it seemed his body was cutt in two, & his water violently issued from him, and for a time losted his sight and sences, but recovered them againe within a while: who for two or three yeares before feeling paine in his chaine was hereby so cured as he felt no paine there since. & John Gendle the younger a servant of mine was smitten against the fore-part of his right shoulder where he kneeled uppon his knees, with so great violence, that hearing as it were a hissing of a great shot, he thought he had been smitten therewith, and his shoulder had been carried cleane away, and was almost turned round about where he kneeled, and was astonished with the blow. Anthony Peeke was also stricken, in all the lower parts of his body as if it had bine made dead, & felt the water in his bladder boyling hott & supposed he had been shot throw, and was lifted vp upon the forme where he was kneeling (himselfe not knowen how). Dorothy Tubb also kneeling at the receiving of the communion, was smitten so with the lightning, that it seemed to her that her legges and knees were stricken from her body; wherewith she was astonished for a while, but afterwards recovering her sences, felt extreame paine and heat therein, which by little and little went so away, as it left only a little numnes in them, during the most part of that day, & so was by the blessing of god perfectly freed thereof. Fferdinando Reepe, of Church towne was stricken in the sole of his foote, with such violent force, that he thought he and it had beene spliten in peices: and with the same blow was (for the time) deprived of his sences. John Hodge was also smitten in his knees and thighes, as if every ioynt of the lower part of his body had beene unioynted, & feared he should never be able to stand a aine, who likewise saw the ball of fire. Susanna Collin also received greivous blow, as if she had bine stricken with

*Title Cancelled in the Original.

†Chine, *i. e.*, loins.

fire, & the under part of her body seemed as if it had bine severed from the vpper, and scalded the wrest of her arm as broad as a peece of Three-pence which continued raw and red a whole weeke after (though neither she nor any of the rest felt any of the greater hurte after the same day) and she was so astonished with the blow, that she fell sidewaies therewith where she kneeled by the forme. there came likewise in at the window (directly behind my seate) a great fire much redder then ordinary lightning, which was sine by my daughter the widow Pearse and Digory Moyse the Elder my tennant, and strake Nicholas Skelton (one of my house) with such violence, as if he had been striken with two flat stones the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the head, and withall shooke his body, as it it should haue been shaken to peices, whereby for a time he losed his sight & his sences, then passed downe by my seate into the path before it, & so on (vnto the ende thereof) upon the ground & passed vp by the fore-part of my seate into the chancell and there instantly killed a dogge which my daughter Pearse heared but once to screech. Lightning likewise entered in at the same time, at the west-northwest window of our Church where it brake a quarrell of the glasse, and left the ledde of the same pressed inwards, & made a hole in the stones, & the lime of the side wall adioyning therevnto as great as a scaffold hole; and then strake Roger Nise on the pin-bone of his right side & on the anckle on the inside of his left legge, as if the blow had beene given by a bowle, so as for a while, he was not able to stand. Nicholas Willcockes (a servant of mine says likewise) that he saw the fire coming downe from a loft, & a small peece of lime therewith being throwne downe strake him on the cheeke, which made his cheeke continue in a burning heat all that day. After this fire (which it should seeme came from divers places) there was heard in the church as it ware the hissing of a great shot, and withall such a noise as rather resembled divers cannons shot off at an instant to make on single terrible report. then usuall long thunder, which was not heard until the ball of fire was seen to breake in peeces. Neither did the noise descond from above, but was heard & seemed to begin in the church it selfe after which there followed a lothsome smell of gunpowder & brimstone and a smoake in divers places of the church, which many saw and many saw not. This fearful sight & the smart of the fire & thunder astonished and almost mortified most of those, who were smitten therewith, & daunted the greatest part of the rest, of the congregation : as appeared in theire faces wherein it pleased God to shew us (his poore Christian servants) such favour as though it wrought for a while upon them who ware most greivously smitten, yet within a little space they so recover themselves as that none departed out of their places, till after the breade taking, though they were smitten, they had their sences so well restored unto them, that they likewise received the cupp at the same table : and the same afternoone they every on of them also returned (as there was great cause why they should) to give god almighty thanks for so great a deliverance, which appeared plainly to be farre the greater ; in that the same thunder and lightning instantly kild a dogge at the feete of those who were kneeling in the chancell to receive the sacrament, and likewise another with out the church at the Belfray dore; and a horse of one Mr. Anthony Ffurlong of our parish in the fields; and greeviously hurted another; and likewise mad holes and rentes in the walls of our tower; and made impressions on the stones thereof in divers places, as if it had bind done by the force of shot discharged out of great ordinance, &c.

I Richard Carew of Antony who was carefull (as possibly I could) to receive all these informations from the mouth's of each party; who could not be present at the same time by reason of sickness, doe no less humbly and thankfully acknowledge the wonderfull favour of Almighty God, then if I had beene presently delivered from it: because I finde that Nicholas Skelton was striken close to my seate; and there the power of the lightning staid and turned westwarde the path, and entring the path past on againe southwardes, as it came by my seate. and as soone as it had passed my seate, turned about againe towardes the East, and there kild the dogge lying by it, for which gracious goodness of Almighty God I give him most humble and hearty thanks for the most wonderfull favour he showed unto me: for I verily believe I should have beene so safely preserved if I had bine there as I was at home and I humbly praise God in the behalfe of all the congregation (who ware neere 200 persons in the Church at the same time) who spared us all ; and I most heartily desire that every one of us who have received this great deliverance (the like whereof was never heard from any of our forefathers) we may never forget it as long as any of us have any power to remember it ; and so recommend it to our posterity from generation to generation, that it may continue unto the ende of the world, unto the honour and glory of our only god and saviour. To whom be praise and glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Indorsed (in a hand of the period):—Strange effects of thunder and lightning on Whitsunday 1640 att Anthony, in Cornwall.

State Papers Domestic, vol. ccccliv., No. 39.

SKIMMETTING.

This word, which has several *aliases*, occurs in most Devon and Somerset Glossaries. The thing itself, but not the name, I believe, was well known in Cornwall, where it was termed "Ram-riding." I have witnessed it on several occasions in the south-western county, and have reason to believe that there was no exact ritual. The latest of my experiences differed widely in its details from that mentioned by Mr. Frost, and may be described as a pantomime performed by three men—one of them in female attire. They were on horseback in the usual way, but no two of them on the same horse, and the performance went on as the procession moved slowly through the streets. The intention in this instance was to expose a case of "conjugal infidelity"; but the "May-game," as Jennings calls it, is by no means confined in its sphere. Indeed, one of the performances I witnessed was intended to ridicule, and thus to punish, a tradesman guilty of prurient curiosity. It was a method, also, of laughing at a man who allowed his wife to beat him (see *Hudibras*, Part II., Canto II., V., 585, etc.).

The latest instance of "skimmetting" of which I have seen any mention, occurred at Exwick, near Exeter, on 15th November, 1879, and was described in the *Western Times* newspaper for the 18th of that month.

For an interesting article on "Skimmington Riding" see *Trans Devon. Assoc.*, II., 41. (See also Halliwell, Jennings, Nares, Pulman, and Webster).

It may be worth asking whether the name "Ram-riding," used in Cornwall, is a survival of the custom described in the *Spectator* (Nos. 614 and 625), and by Bailey (under Free-Bench) as occurring in Berkshire, "in the manor of Torre in Devonshire, and other parts of the west," in which a frail widow had "to come into court, riding backward upon a black ram, with his tail in her hand."

Torquay. M. Y.

Queries.

97.—EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.—What is the correct orthography and pronunciation of this word "Eddystone"? In Smeaton's work on the building of the lighthouse (2nd Ed., Lond., 1813), throughout the text the word is rendered phonetically, according to the now vulgar pronunciation, with one *d*—"Edystone." Is the term derived as a true compound word from the action of the water and the rock, or can it be traced, in a possessive sense, to some great, but now forgotten, Saxon, as the stone of Edys, and thus—Edys' stone?

FRANC PLUME.

98.—ISOLATED PORTIONS OF PARISHES.—What is the reason that certain parishes in Devon and Cornwall are not contained within one boundary, but have isolated portions in the middle of an adjoining parish?

Several instances of this are shown in the maps accompanying the Diocesan Calendars of Exeter and Truro. In Devonshire, cases are very numerous, two and even four portions of a parish being isolated from each other and from the main part of them respectively.

HIBYSKWE.

99. — KINGSKERSWELL — In the "Parliamentary Gazetteer of England and Wales" (1843), published by A. Fullarton and Co., I find this town entered as Kings-Kerswell see Kerswell-Kings. On turning to the other entry I find it entered thus:—

"Kerswell (King's), a parish in the hund of Haytor, union of Newton Abbot, county of Devon," &c, &c.

Which is the correct form of this name? I have always known the place as Kingskerswell.

KEARLEY.

100.—THE HELSTON FURRY DAY.—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to this curious custom?

1. Has it ever existed in other parts of Cornwall? The going out to fetch boughs appears rather to belong to a continental than an English May usage. The Lithuanians go into the forests the first Sunday in May to fetch boughs, and so do other peasantry of Eastern Europe.

2. Was the processional May dance usual in Cornwall or England? It was so in some parts of the Continent, but my impression of the English May dance was that it was around the May pole. Aubrey's valuable work, recently published by the Folk Lore Society, "Remains of Gentilism and Judaism," throws some light on old English and Continental May customs.

3. Can your musical readers tell me whether they would classify the Helston Furry tune with the Elizabethan tunes, or is it a possible remnant of the old Celtic music? It is very quaint, although the Furry song seems to refer to the Armada days and the Spaniards in one verse, yet it might, I should think, except one stanza, be older than Elizabeth's time.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

Replies.

26.—April 2, 23, June 11. SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND HIS FAMILY.—Thanks to "J. W." for the best explanation, to my mind, concerning Jonas Bodenham, very probably he was base nephew of Lady Mary Drake's brother-in-law. Sir Francis trusted Bodenham implicitly. With no means of his own he bought estates in Ireland; he was entrusted with "near a hundred thousand pounds at a time" by Sir Francis, and when asked for his accounts pleaded that an accidental fire had destroyed them. Sir Francis continued his confidence, and Bodenham alleged that Francis was aware of his Irish purchases. He witnessed Drake's will and codicil, and succeeded to the command of Drake's ship after Drake's death, and by his especial order. He then took possession of Drake's papers, and was afterwards charged with malpractices by Thomas Drake, the brother. Sir Francis styled him his servant when he gave him £100, and gentleman in his codicil, wherein he devised him the manor of Sampford Spiney. WYVERN GULES

London.

52.—April 30, 1881. POETS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—In addition to the references given by Mr. Wright in No. 12, I would name a rather rare work, printed at Bath, 1792, entitled "Poems chiefly by gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall," 2 vols; the preface to which gives most of the names of contributing poets. The difficulty of forming anything like a complete calendar of the West Country poets has been often felt by those who essayed it, arising from three equally perplexing causes:—The awkwardness of defining and deciding what names should be included in the description poet; the multiplicity of names already accepted as such, and the almost impossibility of any one person compiling an exhaustive list. A vast amount of really good poetry by local writers, or with local colouring, having appeared, but dropped as it were stillborn, or passed into oblivion, few would care to incur the labour and risk of putting forth a calendar, which would, no doubt, be challenged as incomplete and unsatisfactory. A proper catalogue must necessarily be very gradually built up, and it would require much time and labour to obtain even moderate perfection. The first instalment of a descriptive Catalogue of Devonian Poets, with notices and specimens of obscure and forgotten versifiers, from the 11th to the 17th Centuries, by J. R. Chanter, appeared in the 6th vol. *Devonshire Assoc. Transactions* (1874), which may be taken

as, so far, fairly complete, but it has not been continued, principally for the reasons before given. It leaves off, in point of time, just where the difficulty commences.

Forthill, Barnstaple. J. R. C.

60.—May 14th.—Whereas in Devonshire, apples are sold by number, in Sussex, they are sold by measure, so that instead of buying a hundred apples, we should buy a gallon. Strawberries and other fruits are sold in the same manner, except cherries, which are weighed. Beans are not counted as in Devonshire, but measured. Strawberries in London are sold by the basket, if only small quantities are required. In some parts of Surrey—Sutton, for example—potatoes are sold by the *pottle*, a word and measure which are unknown in some parts of the country. Cabbage is sold in Sussex by the head, but Brussels sprouts by measure. Sussex fishermen are not strangers to the "long hundred," while the word "cast" is also used along the coast of Norway and Sweden, only applied to the number *four* instead of *five*. H. FRIEND.

79.—June 4. HOLY FRIAR.—In reply to enclosed paragraph advertised in *Weekly Mercury*, dated June 4, I can state, from my own knowledge, that in 1855 the licensed house known by the sign of the Holy Friar was situated at 47 and 48, Granby-street, Devonport, but is now torn down, and a new licensed house has been built, and is known by the sign of the Falstaff. B. S.

46, James-street, Plymouth.

A noted white ale and beer house, situated in Marlborough-street, Devonport, was, many years back, known by the above appellation. Upon the proprietors applying for a spirit license, the magistrates of the day, being impressed with monastic awe, refused the application, and subsequently consented on condition that the sign be secularised. The ample-proportioned "Holy Friar" continued to be depicted upon the sign-board, but he was re-named the "Falstaff," as a travesty upon the secular care the clerics of the period took of their bodies. The colourable change satisfied magisterial scruples, and the license was granted. The old house, which, in build, was representative of the mediæval period, was razed in 1876, and a palatial edifice was erected on the site by Mr. G. Martin, at the cost of Messrs. R. H. and A. Dawe, wine and spirit merchants, the sign of the Falstaff being still retained. As the Holy Friar, and subsequently as the Falstaff, the house is historical as the whilom residence of many celebrities, if not worthies, of Devonport. H. BUCKHAM.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY.

Glimpses of Olden Time

By W. H. H. Rogers, F.S.A.

The present manners and customs of "ye Englysshe," to which may be added their duties, offices, and emoluments, together with other social functions, in this 19th century of ours, contrast so strongly, if not preferentially with what our forefathers considered consistent and exemplary in their day and generation of two centuries last past and downward, that any illustrations of their habits and life, however small and homely, carry with them peculiar, if not considerable, interest. The sources from which such details may be drawn are comparatively small and are occasionally found in old parochial registers, wills, and accounts, while not a few occur among the multifarious collection of old papers in the possession of the Colyton Chamber of Feoffees, where numerous entries exist calculated to illustrate the olden social life of a little country town. From extracts made from these papers and other sources we purpose to give a few illustrations, which we hope will prove interesting to our readers.

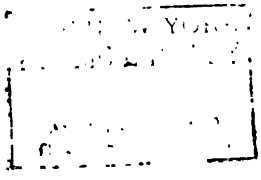
It may be mentioned that toward the end of the reign of that "Sovreigne dradde Lorde," King Henry VIII., who appeared to exist only to breathe out threatenings and slaughter by turns to every one around him, there fell in 1538 one of the noblest victims to his suspicion and resentment in the person of his kinsman, Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, Lord of the Manor of Colyton, and then engaged in re-building his Castle of Colcombe. The occasion of the murderous deed that sent the ill-fated Marquis to a bloody death, was the opportunity soon after of the birth of Feoffee Corporation of Colyton, with its beneficent errand and purposes, and it happened in this wise:—Of course the decapitated Marquis's estates were duly escheated to the Crown, already gorged with the confiscated possessions of numbers of other equally unfortunate men, together with the territorial spoils of all the recently dissolved abbeys and ecclesiastical foundations. Land was doubtless at a discount, and, like shrewd men of business, although actuated by the best and most charitable feelings that give an imperishable lustre to their memory, certain well-to-do inhabitants of the town collected their moneys together, to the amount of a thousand marks, and with this sum they bargained for and bought of the grim Monarch a portion of the confiscated Manor of Colyton, the rents and proceeds to be expended in such good godly and commendable uses as they should determine. Straightway "to his loving subjects greeting," they were enfeoffed by the terrible King, who also added to their dignity by granting them the management of the fairs and markets and a court of pye-powdre—and they became a sort of complete little parochial corporation, with whom and to whom, by common consent, all the social machinery of the parish, short of the administration of the law, seemed to devolve, and be responsible—a much more sensible state of affairs, we trow, than the present cumbrous maze of boards and officers.

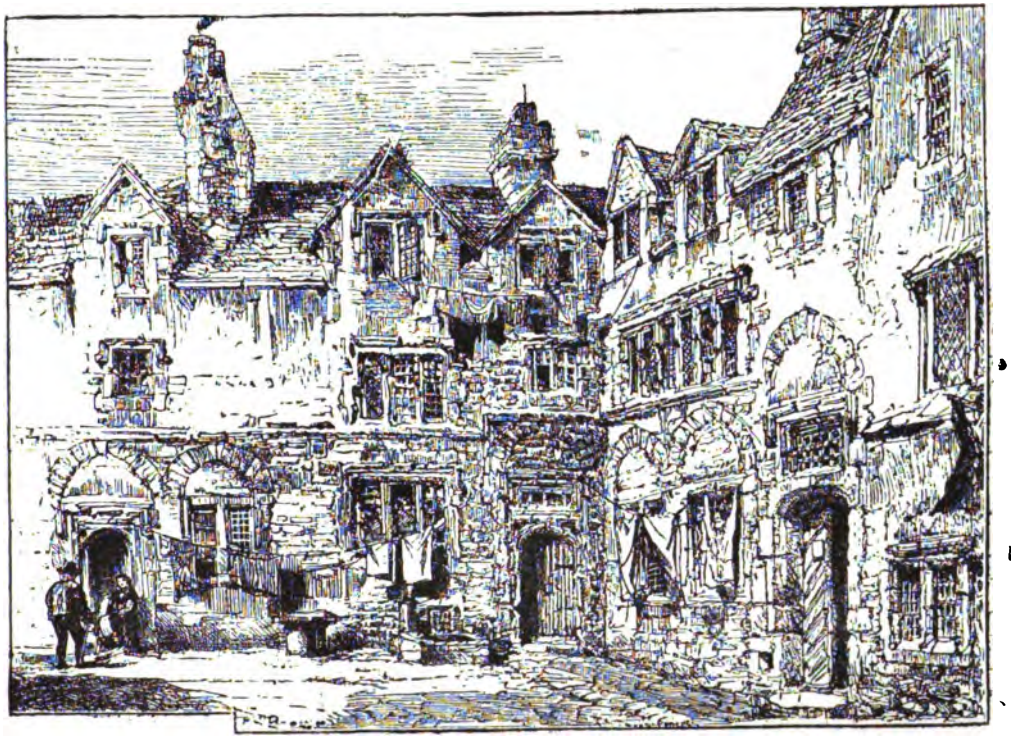
To appoint their "Bayly," or, as we should now more genteelly style him, steward or secretary (although, fortunately, in the present instance the good old name is still preserved), was of course a primary care, and so one of the very earliest records is their selection in 1547 of him, together with his duties and emoluments, which latter for a whole twelvemonth appears to have been the same sum accorded to our modern attorney for half-an-hour's chat, or exactly one-sixtieth part of the present bailiff's salary, which is still sufficiently small:—

"Itm,—That Robert Ffollyet was apoynted by all the ffeoffees of Colyton the xx daye of Marche, and the firste yer of our Soveringe King Edward the VI., to be bayly of all ye sayd lands, to levye the sayde rents from tyme to tyme, and to be dylygent in his offys, and also to accompte from time to time for all causes as needful ys to be done and belong to the said offys, havynge for the discharge of the said offyce the sum of vjs. viijd. yerely, and so to charge him with the anuncyane of our Lady next ensuing with the debte of the rentes off the same."

The date 1555 was a fearful one for England, for in that year Queen Mary began her Romanizing proclivities in earnest, the old statutes against heretics, long obsolete and passed before the Reformation, were again put in force; the early spring witnessed the martyrdom of Hooper, roasted to death by a slow fire at Gloucester, while Eastertide was cheerfully celebrated by burning Bradford, Taylor, and Bishop Ferrar, to be succeeded by a host of others during the year. Whether the tidings of these barbarities reached the quiet combes of the West in all their appalling incidents cannot be known, but certainly, if they did, the staunch inhabitants of Colyton, with their still well-preserved hereditary apathy and adaptability, remained loyal to Mother Church, as the following resolution certified, passed in the autumn of that year:—

"Whereas it is agreed throwlye bye the hoole consyent of the pryshe of Colyton, yt from henceforthe every greate place shall paye vjd., every house iiijd., a tythe manns land ijd., a coatte (cot) id., toward the reperacions of the pyshe churche, which order was taken the xx. of October, in the second yeare of Quene Mary."





PALACE COURT, PLYMOUTH.

(Demolished 1880).

Site now occupied by the "Palace Court" Board School.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book,

Being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and Others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties.

Reprinted after Revision and Correction from the "Weekly Mercury."

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Public Librarian, Plymouth, &c., &c.

No. 2.] QUARTERLY ISSUE—Annual Subscription: Five Shillings. [Vol. I.

JULY 2nd, 1881.

Notes.

BLUE FRIARS.

PART III.

(Continued from *Western Antiquary*, May 7).

It will be gathered from the foregoing that this fraternity flourished in this town in the years 1837-8-9; that its members were not of a strict monastic order, in that they did not forswear the good things of life, nor forego its enjoyments and pleasures. They were men of mirth and wisdom combined; men, whose words and opinions were of considerable weight with their fellows, and whose sayings and writings excited more than ordinary interest in this town and neighbourhood.

To show that they were of an epicurean, rather than of an ascetic order, it may be mentioned that the world is indebted to them for a special kind of sauce which still perpetuates their name—the Blue Friars Sauce being a compound of singular excellence and pungency. The label which is affixed to this sauce, and which is below reproduced, contains a witty conceit by one of the order, which must be my excuse for transferring it bodily to these columns.

Fortunately, too, I have been able to obtain a copy of the seal, which was described in the last paper.

BY AUTHORITY.

THE BLUE FRIARS' SAUCE.

Of various Compounds used t' excite the *fauces*,
Blue Friars' sauce transcends all other Sauces;
To weak digestions 'tis an analeptic,
A panacea for most ills dyspeptic:
This piquant zest, with butter mix'd or gravy,
Have sav'd the Brethren many a sad "*peccavi*;"
And render'd FISH, from Turbot to Red Mullet,
As easy of digestion as Boil'd Pullet.
RUMP STEAKS, CHOPS, GAME, COLD MEAT—*id omne genus*,
Are dead without it, as Canova's Venus;
But *with* it—trust one GRAY and four Blue Friars—
"*E'en in our* HASHES *live their wonted fires*."

The mystic letters W. H. I. N., which gave so much trouble to the "professors," as narrated in the last article, may be read as follows:—

W.—Wightwick (George), Architect, formerly residing in Athenæum-terrace.

H.—Harris (Mr.) afterwards Sir William Snow Harris, Electrician, &c., formerly residing in Lockyer-street.

I.—Jacobson (William), Solicitor, and County Court Judge, formerly residing in Frankfort-street.

N.—Newton (T. Duncan), formerly residing in West Hoe-terrace.

These men were amongst the leading lights of the town forty years ago, and stood well in the social scale, as well as in scientific and literary pursuits. It was their fancy to form themselves into a small and select literary club, and in the performance of their self-imposed duties to hold periodical dinners at the houses of each in succession, there to crack jokes, recite pieces, original or selected; read papers (afterwards republished in Fraser), and to while away the hours in "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." They were habited in monkish costume of coarse serge, with a hempen girdle around the waist, breeches, yellow stockings, &c., &c. Their dinner table was laid in a manner suited to their peculiar profession, the furniture being of a quaint and antique character. A stuffed owl and a blackbird (or magpie), occupied positions at each end of the table (as representing wisdom and hilarity), the centre being occupied with an alabaster salt-cellar. Only one dish was allowed on the table, but that not unfrequently contained a strange mixture of viands. Wooden platters and pewter spoons were not an incongruous element in their monastic

banquets, and doubtless their champagne was not the less exhilarating if drunk out of queer old-fashioned goblets, that had done duty in many a bye-gone banquet. Altogether, these gatherings (with their strange admixture of mystery and jocularity,) were events worth remembering, and but for the fact, that, with rare exceptions, servants were prohibited from seeing or hearing these revels, much more of an interesting character might be recounted. Enough, however, has been said to show the nature of these Blue Friar banquets, and the constitution of the Order. There were other members than those whose names are mentioned above, who were considered as lay brothers, viz.: Mr. Giles, who resided in Windsor-terrace; Dr. Moore, Athenæum-terrace; Colonel Hamilton Smith, Park-street; Dr. Young, the Crescent; Mr. Charles Mathews, the Comedian: Mr. Macready, Tragedian; and others.

Of the *four* themselves I have not space here to speak. Probably another opportunity may offer for brief biographical sketches of Wightwick, Jacobson, Newton, and Harris. Here, therefore, for the present, I must be content to leave this notable brotherhood.

F. R. H. S.

THE "SOMASTER" MANUSCRIPTS.

The enquiry instituted by Mr. Parfitt some weeks since, respecting "Sprye's Parliamentary Families of Devonshire," and to which we referred in an editorial note, has resulted in bringing to light some interesting information both concerning Richard S. M. Sprye, Samuel Somaster, and the Manuscripts before alluded to.

Through the kindness of "Wyvern Gules," we are now able to publish a small portion of the Somaster MSS. relating to some of the most notable Devonshire families, and hope, by the same favour, to be able to continue them by instalments until the whole is transcribed. We believe that they will be of interest, and, perhaps, of value to genealogists. "Wyvern Gules" writes:—"Time will not permit of my following out Major Spry's plan of enlargement on the Somaster MS., of which, in obedience to promise, I submit the first four folios for your readers' entertainment. Should an interest in Drake's Arms be expressed after this MS. is concluded, I can return to that subject." EDITOR.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME NOBLE FAMILIES IN DEVONSHIRE, AND MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENT IN THE YEAR 1640.

BY SAM. SOMASTER, SEPTEMBER, 1694.

DEVONSHIRE.

Earl of Stamford, Major-Generall of the West, Governor of the city of Exeter in the year 1645-1646.

Sr. Wm. Strode of Newingham in ye County of Devon Knight, a person of great honor, worth and esteeme in his country, hee dyed a little before the Civil Wars began having married ye daughter of Thomas Southcot, of Moones Autrey in ye County of Devon Esq. by whom hee had issue 3 sons, and 7 daughters, his eldest son Sr Richard Strode was Burgess for Plympton in ye Parliament 1640, hee married 3 wives, his first wife was Sr. Robert Stroude's daughter of Parnham in ye County of Dorset, by whom hee had issue 3 daughters and Ch[illegible]lmington in ye County of Dorset with ye hopes of Sr Roberts whole Estate. Sir Richd's first daughter married John Newbery of Maiden Newton in ye County of Dorset Esq, his second daughter married Robert Savery of Slade in ye County of Devon Esq, hee was a Liftnt Collonel in ye garrison of Plymouth for ye Parliamt hee had issue by her 4 sons and a daughter.

Sr Richard Strode's second wife, was the sister of Sr Walter Earle of——in ye County of Dorset, Knight, by whom hee had issue one son and seaven daughters, his son Sr Wm Strode was Burgess for Plympton in the Pencioners Parliament, hee married two wives, his first wife was the daughter of Sr Fr Wm Button of Park-gate in the County of Devon Knight, by whom hee had issue, one son and three daughters, his son Richard Strode is yet unmarried, his youngest daughter Elizabeth Strode married ye second and only sonn of Sr John Maynard of Tavistock in ye County of Devon Knight and Sergt at law, by whom she hath noe issue.

Sr Wm Strode's second wife was the daughter of George Kekwich of Catchfrench in ye County of Cornwall Esqr by whom he had issue five sons.

Wm Strode of Mevy in ye County of Devon Esq second son to Sr Wm Strode and brother to Sr Richard Strode, was Burgess for Beer Alston in ye Parliament ye 3rd year of King Charles the first, and then by ye said King was comitted to ye Tower of London with John Elliot and other members, where they continued till ye Parliament 1640 when the said Wm Strode sate as a member for the borough of Beeralston and was in ye Parliamt impeached by the King as one of the five members, hee dyed a bachelor.

John Strode of Tavistock in ye County of Devon Esq third son of Sr Wm Strode and brother to Sr Richard Strode; hee was a great favourite of ye Nobility and gentry, hee spent much of his time about London, hee was counted the best bowler in England, and after all retyrd to his own County, where he married a widow, and had severall children by her.

Mary Strode the eldest daughter of Sr Wm Strode and sister to Sr Richard Strode married Sr Geo Chudleigh of Ashton in ye County of Devon Barronet, who commanded the Devonshire and Cornish Horse and led them to the siege agt Sherborne Castle to assist ye Earle of Bedford, hee had issue by his Lady 24 sons and daughters his eldest son John Chudleigh being decd, his second son George Chudleigh was taken off from his aprentiship with a merchant, and succeeded his father in his tytle and estate, and married the daughter of Robert Fortescue of Ware in ye County of Devon Esqr., by whom hee had issue three sons and six daughters.

Mary Chudleigh eldest daughter to ye first Sr George Chudleigh, and sister to ye late Sr George who married Fortescue's daughter of Ware aforesaid, married Thomas Clifford the son of Doctor Clifford of Ugbrooke in ye County of Devon, Doctor in Divinity, who was drowned in a Duck pond, his son Thomas Clifford had issue by his wife two sons and a daughter, his eldest son Thomas Clifford was Burgess for Totness in the Pencioners

Parliamt and then made Sir Thomas Clifford by King Charles the Second, who likewise created him Lord High Treasurer of England, hee married the daughter of Mr. Martin of Lindridge in ye County of Devon gent., hee had issue by her two sons and two daughters, his eldest daughter married Sr Henry Cary of Hackham (Carew of Haccombe) in ye County of Devon Baronet, his 2nd daughter married Sir Simon Leach of Cadesly in ye County of Devon Kt of ye Bath. The Ld Clifford dyed in the year 1678 at his house at Ugbrooke in ye County aforesaid of the Romish religion, his two sons surviving in the same faith.

Joan Strode second daughter to Sr Wm Strode aforesaid, sister to Sr Richard Strode married Sr Francis Drake of Buckland in ye County of Devon Barronet, whose first wife was the daughter of Thomas Bamfeild of Poltemore, in ye County of Devon Esq. by whom hee had noe issue; by his second wife Joan Strode hee had issue five sons and four daughters, his eldest son Sr Francis Drake was Burgess for Beeralston in ye Parliamt. 1640 and Collonel of a Regimt of horse for the Parliamt called ye Plymouth Regimt., hee married the daughter of Sr John Pym of (Brymore) in ye County of Somerset Esq by whom hee had noe issue.

Mr. Thomas Drake second son to Sr Fra, Drake, some tyme a major of horse for ye Parliamt. hee married the sister of Ellis Grymes of Crapston in ye County of Devon Esq, by whom had issue one son and two daughters. His son the now Sr Francis Drake was Burgess for Tavistock in ye Pencioners Parliamt, Burgess for Beeralston in this present Parliamt hee hath married three wives, his first wife was Sr John Bamfield's daughter of Poltemore in ye County of Devon Baronet, by whom hee had issue two daughters, his second wife was ye daughter of John Boone of Mount Boone in ye County of Devon Esq., by whom hee had noe issue. Sr Francis Drake's third wife was the daughter of the Lord Chief Justice Pollexphin by whom he hath issue sonns and daughters.

Mary Drake eldest daughter of ye first Sr Fra. Drake by Joan Drake the daughter of Sr Wm. Strode aforesaid married Ellis Grymes of Crapston in ye County of Devon Esq. Hee was Burgess for Beeralston in ye Parliamt 1640 and in ye Pencioners Parliamt and Liftnt Collonel in ye garrison of Plymouth, for ye Parliamt. Shee had issue by him severall sons and daughters.

Queries.

101.—PARISH STOCKS.—Are there any parishes in Devon or Cornwall in which the "Stocks" are still resorted to as a punishment for trivial offences? Can any of your correspondents inform me the date of the last case of punishment by this means in Plymouth, and the name of the offender thus dealt with! I have heard it stated that the notorious Bob Cowley was put in the stocks in Plymouth Market on several occasions.

KEARLEY.

102.—PLYMOUTH DUCKING STOOL.—There are, I believe, two rival claimants to the honour of being the Borough Ducking Stool: one being preserved in the Museum at the Athenæum (Plymouth Institution), and the other at the Municipal Buildings in the charge of the Borough Surveyor. Does any record exist of the last occasion upon which either of these chairs was used as a punishment? Some particulars in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* would be very interesting.

KEARLEY.

103.—THANCKES, NEAR TORPOINT.—The above is, I believe, the name of the family seat of Lord Graves, situate near Torpoint. The name being a curious one, I should like to know if it had its origin in any special circumstance, or whether it was merely a whim of some former possessor of the estate. HRENY.

104.—GLOSSARY OF DEVONSHIRE WORDS.—In one of the publications of the "English Dialect Society," I find the following note:—"Devonshire. A glossary is being prepared by Mr. Shelly; to be printed for the Society." Will some correspondent kindly say if this work has yet been printed, or supply information respecting it, or any similar work? JUVENTUS.

105.—MORRIS DANCERS.—I have an indistinct recollection of having seen Morris Dancers in my early childhood in Devonshire. Do they still exist? I understand they still execute their curious dance in Cambridgeshire. It is an old English Whitsun custom. Chambers's "Book of Days" gives some curious details of old English Morris Dancers. I understand that they dance in Cambridgeshire on May-day as well as at Whitsuntide. Is that correct? Also, are Morris Dancers peculiarly English, or are there similar Whitsun-dances on the Continent of Europe? W. S. L. S.

106.—OAK APPLE DAY.—I recollect seeing in Devonport some 30 years ago the procession of King Charles II. in the oak, *i.e.*, a boy with tinsel crown sitting amid evergreens in a cart preceded by a drum and fife band. Has this died out in Devonshire? In Cornwall, May 29 used to be kept up gaily, to judge by old records, but it seems now to have been generally forgotten.

W. S. L. S.

107.—PLYMOUTH CITADEL.—On entering the Plymouth Citadel a few days ago by the west sally port, my attention was drawn to an inscribed stone in the wall, almost facing the path leading from the Hoe. The stone has this inscription cut in very bold characters: PL 1666. It is a large rough stone, and is nearly at the base of the wall, within a few inches of the rock upon which this portion of the edifice stands. Is this a sort of foundation stone, and placed there to mark some event, such as the commencement of the work, or some particular period of the operations connected with the erection of this great fortress which, if I remember rightly, was completed about 1670? Possibly some of your antiquarian correspondents can give the needful clue.

PLYMOUTHIAN.

Replies.

39.—DRAKE A PIRATE.—If correspondents would make the *Western Antiquary* a valuable repertory, they should avoid that haste which characterizes some of the productions with which we are favoured. No one asked for the

name of the German writer reviewed by Prof. Max Müller. The original question was (in substance), "Did the idea that Drake was a pirate originate with Sir W. Scott?" To this a reply was made, that if it could be shown that the words *nobilissimus pyrata* were taken by Prof. Müller from the Latin work he was reviewing, the question would be answered. I fail to see what the reply of "Wyvern Gules" has to do with either of these points. And if Mr. Parfitt will kindly look at my note he will see that I quote the words of Max Müller himself and, therefore, do not ask if they occur in his "Chips." I could have treated readers with the title of Hentzner's work, and a synopsis of his writings, had that been to the point. Mr. George gives us a model reply, practically answers the question, and sets us "Right." The expression existed long before the time of Sir Walter Scott; may be found in English translations of Hentzner; and therefore probably occurs in the original work.

H. FRIEND.

81.—June 4. ROCHE ROCKS.—"P. Y. S." will find an excellent account of this wonderful collection of rocks in a little work by G. H. Guy. The history of the buildings on the summit is shrouded in mystery, and beyond two or three traditions nothing is known. It is very probable it was an ecclesiastical building, as it is built in the Gothic style, and, by the computation of Mr. Guy, is about 600 years old. Mention is made of them in both the histories of Hals and Tonkin, and by the later Cornish historians, but the information respecting the building is chiefly gleaned from them. BATON.

85.—June 4, 11, 18. THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER.—The answers given to the query of the authorship of this poem are not so full and correct as I think the following will be found to be. It is copied from a note in the works of S. T. Coleridge, v. 6, p. 383. It says the following interesting notices concerning "The Ancient Mariner," are contained in a letter of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the well-known admirable editor of old plays, to the late H. N. Coleridge. When my truly honoured friend Mr. Wordsworth was last in London, soon after the appearance of De Quincey's papers in "Tait's Magazine," he dined with me in Gray's Inn, and made the following statement, which I am quite sure I give you correctly: "The Ancient Mariner" was founded on a strange dream which a friend of Coleridge had, who fancied he saw a skeleton ship with figures in it. We had both determined to write some poetry for a monthly magazine, the profits of which were to defray the expenses of a little excursion we were to make together. "The Ancient Mariner" was intended for the periodical, but it was too long. I had very little share in the composition of it, for I soon found that the style of Coleridge and myself would not assimilate. Besides the lines (in the fourth part)—

> "And thou art long, and lank, and brown
> As is the ribbed sea sand,"

I wrote the stanza (in the first part)—

> "He holds him with his glittering eye,—
> The wedding guest stood still,
> And listens like a three-years' child:
> The Mariner hath his will."

And four or five lines more in different parts of the poem which I could not point out. The idea of *shooting an albatross was mine; for I had been reading Shelvocke's Voyages, which probably Coleridge never saw.* I also suggested the reanimation of the dead bodies to work the ship. See also "Memoirs of William Wordsworth," by Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, vi., ch. xi., p. 107-8. This, I think, will make it quite clear that Coleridge was the author of the poem, and that Wordsworth, like a clever word painter as he was, gave to the picture a few finishing touches. EDWARD PARFITT.

96.—"THE ROBIN IS WEEPING."—In his *Folklore of the Northern Counties* (Folklore Society's Edition) p. 50, Mr. Henderson says:—"I have heard of the same belief in Suffolk, where an old woman expressed her dismay at having a robin come "weeping, weeping," as she called it, at her door, and related two instances in her own family in which it had been a warning of death." I know more than one old person in Sussex who firmly believes the same thing, though I am not sure about the saying being found there, that if the robin is heard after the funeral it is a sign of the dead one having gone to Heaven. Compare Brand's *Pop. Antiq.* III. 193-1 (Bohn's Edition, by Sir H. Ellis). H. FRIEND.

JULY 9th, 1881.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The numerous enquiries as to Devonshire books appears to show that a new "Bibliotheca Devoniensis" is much required.

Mr. Davidson's work, which becomes more imperfect each succeeding year, is out of print, and very scarce. A new edition of it, or a new work on the scale of "Bib. Cornubiensis," with-cross references of authors, names, and subjects—and defining those printed in the county from such as merely relate to it—would not only be a boon to students and a valuable addition to county history, but, looking to the vast increase of persons who are interested in Bibliography, and in antiquarian and kindred subjects, would, I believe, prove financially successful.

Fort Hill, Barnstaple, June 28. J. R. C.

TELEGRAPH HILL.

"Did you go on the top of Telegraph Hill when you were at Bickington?" asked an old lady the other day. I replied that I had not done so, not being aware of the existence of such a place. "O, yes there is," she replied; "the place used to be used many years ago, when they used fire telegraphs, and the hill still keeps the *old name*." "Indeed," I replied, "and what is the old name by which it goes?" "Why, Telegraph Hill, because it used to be used for telegraphing when they used fires on the tops of hills." Evidently the good lady—sister to the tenant—thought that in the good old times the word telegraph was more common than beacon. However, it serves to show how rapidly old names are dying out, and what need there is for diligent workers in the field.

Newton Abbot. H. FRIEND.

SKIMMETING OR SKIVETTON.

Referring to your correspondent's note, No. 11, May 28, I would observe that he is in error in supposing that the custom in question is defunct. It is still not uncommon in the more remote country parishes of North Devon, as I have, on several occasions, encountered such a procession—quite "promiscuously" (as the Devonshire phrase goes). The ceremony, with slight variations, is one of the best known and most widely diffused vulgar customs in England and abroad—a burlesque procession in ridicule of a man whose wife has been faithless, and likewise of a tame husband submitting to be henpecked, so as to hold them up to public scorn. Hogarth, also, to whose picture of a man loaded with mischief your correspondent refers, has given a much more direct and graphic representation of it in one of his illustrations to Butler's "Hudibras."

Hudibras encounters the Skimmington—

> "'Tis but a riding used of course,
> When the grey mare's the better horse."

The description given in your note is pretty much as it is practised in North Devon, but with this difference, or rather addition: the Horns—generally a pair of ram's horns—are the most important part of the show, and after being paraded through the parish into the next, are nailed up in some prominent place; sometimes the Church porch, and left there, as if to remove the reproach. But the most curious, and I believe strictly local, feature which characterises this custom, is a tradition among the countrymen that a fair can be legally established where it occurs, and I believe that more than one cattle fair in North Devon was first started with this ceremony—an instance I can vouch for, it having come under my personal notice as I was staying at the Manor House, when a deputation arrived, bringing the following document, drawn up with some pretence of legal form and tendering a few shillings for Tolls.

MANOR OF LYNTON IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

Whereas. The inhabitants of Lynton, having sent notice to the inhabitants of Countisbury, did ride Skivetton, 12th June, 1854, and having carried the Horns and having nailed and left the Horns in the parish without let or hinderance, and having sent notice to the Churchwardens of Countisbury, that they should bring the Horns and leave the same in the parish on Monday, June 26th, for purpose of holding a cattle fair, and the inhabitants of Countisbury having received the same without let or hinderance, a cattle fair was accordingly held in the said manor on the said day, and the tolls having been refused by Mr. Tepper, the majority have voted the same to the Lord of the Manor, and that the same be sent to him accordingly.

Then follows a list of sales effected at the fair and the tolls. The fair, thus singularly commenced, has since continued.

In reference to this, I call attention to a curious entry in the Pilton churchwardens' accounts, July 10, 1797, "Paid for crying down the Whips and Horns." This might possibly have some reference to Skimmeton riding, which was considered to confer some legal rights, and as we have seen in the document quoted that the Horns were taken into the next parish, and notice sent to the Church-wardens—probably something of the sort occurred in the case of Pilton, and the Churchwardens thought it necessary to prevent any assumed right being acquired in their parish by having the removal of the Horns cried down, as they term it.

Barnstaple. J. R. C.

Queries.

108.—FORREL.—Referring to the cover upon the current number of *Little Folks*, my wife (who is a Devonshire woman) remarked, "They seem to bring out a differently coloured *forrel* every month." Upon my expressing surprise at a wrapper being so defined, a Somersetshire friend present thought it a curious circumstance that so general a word—in the West—as *forrel* should be unknown to me. It was one that he had used from his childhood. Is the word known elsewhere!

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

(The above from "Notes and Queries," 6th Series. III, June 25, 1881).—EDITOR.

109.—AVRNELL AND GLUBB; Co. DEVON.—I should feel much indebted for any information concerning these families. I have not been able to find any pedigrees, though I believe there are some in existence.

WM. U. S. GLANVILLE-RICHARDS.

Windlesham, Surrey.

(The above from "Notes and Queries," 6th S., III., June 25, 1881).—EDITOR.

110.—PETERTIDE FIRES.—S. Peter's Eve has been kept up by Penzance for a long time (possibly from time immemorial) by bonfires and fireworks,—as well as those on St. John's Eve. Can any of your readers inform me about the burning of bonfires in market-places of towns on S. Peter's Eve—was it ever usual in England or on the European continent? I believe at Paris, and probably in London, there were bonfires on S. John's Eve (*i.e.* Midsummer Eve). That custom existed, it seems, all over Europe, but the difficulty is, "was this usual also at Petertide?"

Newlyn W. S. L. S.

111.—POT WALL.— In a written document of the year 1582, I find that tenements in Exeter having a "Pot Wall," were liable to certain ecclesiastical dues. In another document dated 1727, referring to the above, signed by several incumbents of Exeter parishes, these clerical gentlemen considered it neccessary to explain that by a "Pot Wall" was meant "a chimney for dressing victuals." Here we seem to have the obvious derivation of the term "Potwalloper"—a person holding a distinct dwelling, provided with a chimney, whether such dwelling comprised an entire house or only a single chamber. This explanation is not given in any of the glossaries which I have had an opportunity of consulting, and it would be interesting to learn from others of your correspondents, who are familiar with 16th century documents, whether the term "Pot Wall" was in common use in these parts.

Exeter. R. D.

112.—JOHN OF S. LEVAN.—Can any of your readers tell me of any foreign variants of the curious folk-tale of John of S. Levan, which is philologically so interesting as the only folk-tale or droll (as far as I am aware) preserved to us in the old Cornish language? I have found one variant of it in the Servian. It is translated into English in Mr. Naake's "Slavonic Folk Lore." Curious to say this story, in its Servian form, is mixed up with the well-known old English story of "Dick Whittington and his Cat." The latter is also found, I believe, in the Italian, being narrated by Arletto in his "Novella delle Gatte," in 1483. Here Richard Whitting ton is a Genoese, not a London, merchant. In Servia, he is a Servian lad. But beside the Servian, I have as yet found no variant of "John of S. Levan." As it is improbable that the Cornish could have got it from Servia, or the Servians from Cornwall, there must be some common origin. What is it? The tendency to combine stories in the Slavonians is not uncommon. Two well-known Cornish folk tales, *i.e.*, Tregeagle and the Lord of Pengersic (so familiar to the public in the collections of Messrs. Hunt and Bottrell), are both combined in the legend of John Twardowski, the Magician of Cracow, who, curious to say, was a real personage—quite as real as the two Cornish gentlemen whose names have been become connected with these curious Aryan myths.

Newlyn W. S. L. S.

Replies.

9.—March 19, &c. PLYMOUTH HOE.—I think the explanation already given that Hoe is a corruption of "Haw," and means "an outlying work of a fortification," is somewhat questionable. In referring to a MS. journal of a ramble in Germany, in 1855, I find I have given a different one, which naturally seems to me more probable, and which may not, perhaps, be unacceptable, quantum valeat.

"In the evening I walked round the remainder of the ramparts," (at Hamburg) "where there is another eminence called the Alster Hohe—the word Hohe is the same as the Hoe at Plymouth, the meaning of which never before occurred to me. It simply means Height."

Exmouth. JOHN J. A. BOASE.

85.—June 4, 11, 18, July 2. COLERIDGE'S "RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER."—Referring to Mr. Parfitt's interesting note on this matter in last week's *Western Antiquary*, I would point out that in Pickering's edition of the "Poetical Works of S. T. Coleridge," 3 vols., 1829, p. 17, the following foot note appears, having reference to the lines cited by Mr. Parfitt: "And thou art long," &c.

"For the two last lines of this stanza, I am indebted to Mr. Wordsworth. It was on a delightful walk from Nether Stowey to Dulverton, with him and his sister, in the autumn of 1797, that this poem was planned and in part composed."

This is valuable evidence, corroborative of the statement quoted by Mr. Parfitt, and proving that Coleridge did acknowledge his indebtedness to Wordsworth, as well as give us certain information as to the place and time at which the poem was composed, and some of the circumstances surrounding it. W. H. K. W.

88.—June 11. MOUNT WISE AND THE WISE FAMILY.—According to Mr. Worth's "History of Devonport, Mount Wise derives its name from Sir Thomas Wise, who built a large mansion there, of the erection of which there are several notices. One of these occurs in Westcote (1630), who says of the parish:—"Stoke Damerel of the possessors. Henry I. enriched that family by giving much fair land in the county to Galfridus de Albamara. John Damerle was sheriff here, 48th, Edward III., and by a match it came to the ancestor of Sir Thomas Wise, who hath built there a fair house, naming it Mount Wise." To the same effect Pole (died 1636), who remarks of Sir Thomas: "Hee hath bwilded heere upon an advanced ground, a newe howse for his pleasure, and named it Mount Wise." The house on which Sir Thomas Wise conferred his own name seems to have been a large Tudor edifice, not wanting in picturesqueness, but occupying a very exposed position, and deficient of the charms which surround Mount Edgcumbe. It has been stated that the site of the town before the formation of the Dockyard was waste and uncultivated. Mount Wise was partially covered by a furze brake, and there were undoubtedly other spots which were in a similar condition then. There seems indeed reason to believe that, beside the church and the great house at Mount Wise, there were not then twenty buildings in the parish, while the population could not exceed a couple of hundred.

Brixton. LENNIE

"Franc Plume" writes to the same effect and refers to the "purchase of the Manor of Stoke Damerel by Sir W. Morris, Secretary of State to Charles II., of a Sir Edward Wise, in 1667, and from his descendants it passed to the St. Aubyn's." EDITOR.

The following notes may be of interest to your querist on this family:—The family of Wise was descended from Thomas Wise, son of John Wise, Sheriff of Devonshire, 5, Henry IV., eighth in direct descent from William Wise or Gwiss, living about forty years after the Conquest. This Thomas married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Robert Brett, of Slottiscombe, Esq., and acquired the Manor of Stoke Damarell, where they built a mansion which they called Mount Wise; his great-great-great-grandson was John Wise, of Sydenham, who, by Alicia his wife, daughter of John Harris, of Hayne, Sergeant-at-Law to King Henry VIII., had two sons, Thomas and John. The eldest was ancestor of the Wises, of Mount Wise and Sydenham, whose heiress Arabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Wise, K.B., of Mount Wise and Sydenham, by his first wife Arabella, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Oliver, Lord St. John, married in 1673, Edward Tremayne, of Collacombe, Esq. From John, second son of John Wise, of Sydenham, and Alicia Harris, descended the Ford House Line, represented by Ayshford Wise, of Ford House and Wonwell Court, Esq., sometime M.P. for Totnes (son and heir of John Wise, of Totnes and Wonwell Court, and grandson of John Wise, of Totnes, Esq., by his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Ayshford, of Wonwell Court, Esq. The following notes relate to both branches:—

PARISH REGISTERS OF STOKE DAMEREL.

Bapt. 1634 Feb. 10 William, son of Thomas Wyest, Esqre.

Bapt. 1635 May 12 Margere, daughter of Thomas Wyes, Esqre.

Bapt. 171⅞ Jan. 5 Jeremiah, son of John and Mary Wise.

Burial 1622 Ap. 17 Mr. Edward Wyes, son of the Right Worshipful Sir Thomas Wyes, Knight of the Honorable Order of the Bath.

Burial 1699 June 28 Blanch, daughter of Edward Wise & Mary his wife.

Burial 1710-11 March 22 John, son of Edward & Joan Wise.

Burial 17⅛5-16 Jan. 17 Joan, wife of Edward Wise.

TOTNES CHURCH—MONUMENTS OF WISE.

John Wise the elder, of Totnes, merchant, died 6 Sept. 1670. Susanna, daughter of John Wise gent. (son of the above John Wise), died 20 Nov. 1677. Mary, daughter of Lewes Full gent. and wife of the said John Wise gent., died 21 Nov. 1677; also Joane daughter of the said John Wise gent. died 28 Nov. 1677. Susanna, widow of the above John Wise the elder, died 5 July 1684. Dorothy, daughter of John Brooking gent. and wife of the above John Wise gent., died 21 March 1692. William, son of John Wise gent. died 24 Nov. 1693. The above John Wise gent. died 26 July 1702. . (Mural tablet, n. side of the chancel. Arms, *three chevs. erm.*; cut in relief, no tinctures.

John Wise gent. son of John Wise of Totnes gent., died 8 July 1743. Lewis Wise gent. another son of John Wise of Totnes gent., died 18 Feb. 1744. Samuel Wise, also a son of the said John Wise, died 23 April 1730. Samuel Wise son of Samuel Wise gent., died 1 Oct. 1746. Mrs. Mary Sawle widow, died 16 March 1754 aged 70. Also Frederick Wise Esq His Majestys commissioner General in Sweden, died 30 June 1814 aged 25. Henry Whitby Ayshford Wise, died at Edmonton 25 Feb. 1828 aged 15 years.

Maribella Ayshford Wise, died at Ford House 22 Feb. 1834 aged 22, and was buried in this chancel. John Robert Wise son of the late John Wise Esq. of Totnes, died at Bath 15 June 1842 aged 50 years, and was buried in Walcott Church. Also Elizabeth Wise relict of John Wise Esqre, died 11 Feb. 1845 aged 78. (Mural monument s. side of the chancel, surmounted by the family arms, viz. sa. three chevs. erm. crest, a demi lion ramp. gu. guttée de l'eau, holding in his paws a regal mace or.—)

The Revd. Browst Trist of Bowdon co. Devon, younger son of the late Browst Trist Esqre, died 21 Dec. 1791 aged 50. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Wise Esqre of Wonwell, who died 19 Augt. 1789 aged 42. He left issue three daughters, viz., Elizabeth Ayshford, died at Brighthelmstone 5 March 1799 aged 24 years, and was buried there. Susannah Hore, died 10 May 1793 aged 14 years, and was buried in the family vault here. And Tryphena, youngest daughter, who married E. W. Wynne Pendarves Esq. of Pendarves in co. Cornwall, by whom this monument was erected in 1820. (Mural monument in private chapel in n. side of the church. Arms per pale, the dexter quarterly, namely, 1 & 4 az. a quatrefoil, within an orle of eight estoil or, a canton erm. 2 az three garbs. . . . . 3 sa within a bord eng. arg. an eagle displ. with two heads of the second on its breast an erm. spot. Crest on a mount vert a fish hawk with a fish in its beak all ppr. Motto, Nec trist nec tripide.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

Among the various notes I have relating to the parish of St. Budeaux, perhaps the following will be of interest to some persons who scan the columns of the *Western Antiquary*:—October 28 and 29, 1653. Thomas Wise by his will demised the Manor of West Whitleigh unto Mr. Francis Buller. for buying the wardship of Edward Wise, his son. Mr. Francis Buller purchased the said wardship for the sum of £1,500 or thereabouts, and at once paid the sum of £700, and gave some security for the remainder.—Edward Wise, at the age of 21 years, had undertaken to discharge the arrears of the said wardship &c., &c., due to Thomas Wise his father. Mr. Francis Buller, to enable Edward Wise to do this, granted an alien bargain to sell and confirm unto him the Lordship and Manor of West Whitleigh. November 1, 1653.—Edward Wise seems to have released Francis Buller from his engagements "in conson (consideration) of five shillings paid to him." To hold the same unto the said Francis Buller and his Exors. &c., for the term of 1,000 years, under the rent of "One Pepper Corn."

December 20, 1659.—An Indenture was made between Francis Buller, Esq., son and heir apparent of the elder Francis, and Margery Wise, sister of Edward and daughter of Thomas Wise Esq. The sum of £1,850 were paid by Margery to her brother Edward for satisfying the portion of the said Margery, as also for divers other causes, Edward did grant, bargain and sell and set over unto Margery Wise, her Exors., &c., the Manor of West Whitleigh for the term of 1,000 years. There was a proviso that the said manor and premises may be redeemed by Mr. Edward Wise from his sister for the sum of £1,850, to be paid on a certain day, or in default £50.

Nov. 18, 1660.—A Triple Indenture was made between the two Francis Bullers, Esquires, and Margery Wise on the first part, Edmund Parker, Esq., of Boringdon, of the second, and Thomas Southcott of Buckland Tout Saints, Esq., and Richard Duke, of Otterton, Esq., of the third. Edmund Parker paid £1,850, and by the consent of the Messrs. Buller and Mrs. Margery Wise, the estate was granted to Thomas Southcott and Richard Duke, their Executors, &c., for the residue of the said term of 1,000 years, upon trust for Mr. Edmund Parker.

On November 21, 1660, Mr. Edmund Parker and Mrs. Margery Wise, paid the sum of £209 for some portion of the property of West Whitleigh. A Bond was entered into between Mr. Edmund Parker and Mr. Edward Wise, in the penalty of £4,000 for the execution of the covenants of the 18th and 21st November, 1660. The ancient Manor of West Whitleigh eventually became the property of Pollard. Mr. Thomas Pollard, who died in 1873, was the last Lord of the Manor. Shortly after his death the estate was sold and dispersed.

Arms of Pollard of Whitleigh.—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three escallops, gules. Crest.—A stag trippant, argent, attired or.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

JULY 16th, 1881.

Notes.

AN EXPLANATION.

Kindly allow me space for the following explanation :—Two correspondents have understood my reply to R. D. (*Western Antiquary* April 2,) to imply that the monument of Sir Bernard Drake stated the cause and place of the knight's death, whereas I only referred to the *date* on the monument, which was the point I was answering. A printed copy of the inscription was before me when I wrote. I regret that my note should have been so indistinctly worded. The inscription is given in full in Mr. W. H. H. Rogers's valuable work on the "Monumental Sculptures of Devonshire," so I will not trouble you with a repetition. While on this subject, I would also point out that "Fess," in his note on the Monument to Capt. Drake in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, besides the error in the blazon of the arms (previously referred to) calls the Captain a *descendant*, whereas Sir Francis left no issue. He (the Captain) was descended from a brother of Sir Francis.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

THUNDERSTORM AT ANTONY, CORNWALL.

Mr. Boase has shown me the last slip of the *Western Antiquary*, containing Mr. Carew's account of the thunderstorm at Antony. This incident occasioned much notice at the time. It was mentioned, as you will see on referring to the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," Vol. I., page 257, by Lewis Hughes in a little work published in the same year (1640), and was again referred to by Hughes two years later in another volume, entitled "Signes from heaven of the wrath and ivdgements of God." I believe that it is mentioned in Nehemiah Wallington's diary, but I have not that work by me to refer to.

The Widicombe thunderstorm of 1638 was still more famous. W. P. COURTNEY.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

We have been asked to redeem our promise, made sometime since, to publish in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* the list of families included in the manuscript "Account of several Ancient and Noble Families of Devonshire," &c., made by Samuel Somaster, 1694, and intended to be published with notes, &c., by Major Richard S. M. Sprye, of Ugborough, Co. Devon, 1837.

By the kindness of "Wyvern Gules" we have been enabled to present our readers with one portion of this work, a second instalment is now to hand, and herewith we have the pleasure to give the list of the families as they were to appear according to the plan of the prospectus, referred to in our note of May 7.

EDITOR.

FAMILIES.

i. Somaster, of Nether-Exe, Wydecombe, and Paynsford.

ii. Ackland, of Ackland, Killerton, and Columb-John, Baronet; and of Hawkridge.

iii. Bagge, of Saltram, and Plymouth.

iv. Bampfield, of Poltimore, Baronet and Baron; and of Hardington, co. Somerset.

v. Boone, of Mount Boone.

vi. Champernon, of Clist-Chambernon, North-Tawton, Umberleigh, Beer-Ferrers, Modbury, Insworth, and Dartington.

vii. Chichester, of Ralegh, Baronet; of Widworthy, Arlington, Marwood, Hall, and Tavestock.

viii. Chudleigh, of Chudleigh, and Ashton, Baronet.

ix. Clifford, of Ugbrooke, Baron; of Borcombe, and King's-Teignton.

x. Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter; of Powderham, Earl of Devon; of Haccomb, Molland, Loughtor, &c; and of Cornwall.

xi. Davy, of Ebberleigh and Uppecot, Crediton, Canon-Teign, and Medland; and of Creedy, Baronet.

xii. Drake, of Buckland Abbey, Baronet.

xiii. Drake, of Ash, and Trill, Baronet; of Yardbury, and Spratshays.

xiv. Ford, of Ford, Chagford, Ashburton, Bagtor, and Nutwell.

xv. Fowell, of Fowell, and Higher-Washbourne, Baronet; of Panquit, Black-Hall, and Plymouth; and of Harewood, co. Cornwall.

xvi. Glanville, of Halwell House, Tavestock-Abbey, and Kilworthy; of Broad-Hinton, co. Wiltshire; and of Catchfrench, co. Cornwall.

xvii. Hele, of Hele, South-Hele, Wisdom, and Diptford; of Fleet, Baronet; of Gnawton, Newton-Ferrers, Brixton, Wemberry, &c.

xviii. Leach, of Crediton, and Cadleigh.

xix. Martyn, of Exeter, and Oxton.

xx. Pole, of Shute, Baronet.

xxi. Prideaux, of Adeston, Thoughborough, Orcherton, and Soldon; of Netherton, Baronet; Ford Abbey, &c.

xxii. Reynell, of Ogwell, Malston, and Ford; of Laleham, co. Middlesex, Baronet; of London, &c.

xxiii. Rolle, of Stophenston, Heanton-Sachvill, Bicton, &c., Baron.

xxiv. Rouse, of Little-Modbury, and Edmerston; of Halton, co. Cornwall; and of Rigate, co. Surrey.

xxv. Seymour, of Berry-Pomeroy, Baronet, and Duke of Somerset.

xxvi. Speccot, of Speccott, Thornbiry, and Anderton.

xxvii. Strode, of Strode, Newenham, Meavy, Tavistock, &c.

xxviii. Upton, of Upton, Postlinch, and Lupton.

xxix. Wise, of Sydenham, and Mount Wise.

xxx. Yonge, of Stetcombe, Culliton, and Escot, Baronet.

xxxi. Pym, of Brymore, co. Somerset, Baronet.

xxxii. Waller, of Osterly Park, Middlesex.

The additions and notes will give, so far as they can be obtained, the genealogies also of the families from daughters of which the above severally descend, and of those descended from their daughters; including the greater part of the principal families of the county, extinct and existing.

The churchwardens, in disbursing the amounts collected by this voluntary self-assessment, rendered their "accompts" annually to the Chamber, which were carefully preserved. In 1579 a bell was re-cast, and so they bring in—

"Itm,—Payd the bell founder in earnest.....xijd."

As there is no bell in the tower bearing that date now, it is probable the same was again re-cast at a subsequent date. Another entry records—

"Itm, for makyng the Whytsondaye Boke.....vjd."

That "bright occidental star," Queen Elizabeth, was now on the throne, and so we find a better and pleasanter state of things—

"Itm,—Payde for candells at the ringing for the Quene at Christmas day in the mournynge.....iijd."

Books were especially valuable just at this era (1579), but provision was made for their being perused in the church, where they were chained to a desk or lectern, one of which still exists at Colyton. The staples for the chains remain, as do also a book or books, with a portion of a chain attached—perhaps one of them held the identical books so charged for by the old churchwardens:—

Itm.—Payd for a Homlye Booke iiijs. viijd.

And another in 1610 records:—

Itm.—Paid for Mr. Iuel's works .. .. xxxijs.
" " an iron chain for chaining the same and fastening .. .. .. js. iijd.

The books were chained for security's sake. No such precaution about a book of the Homilies is necessary now (unless it be such a particulary old and valuable one) in these days of inundation of cheap trashy literature. Curiously enough, the lectern, or shelf, where these books were chained was at the back of the poor box, so that the richer parishioners going to church and casting their mites into the treasury could see who their more studiously-disposed poorer brethren consisted of—a suggestive picture. Again, the same year we find—

Itm.—Payd the Clearke for kepynge the Reger (Register) Booke, and for waishing the surplishes one yeare—iiijs. viijd.

Parish scribe as well as clerk, it seems, and washerwoman to the bargain. Excellently well has this fine old register been kept by these useful old officials, who were evidently important men in the parish, suggestive of

"There goes the parson, most illustrious spark,—
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk."

The next entry we quote is a remarkable one—in the year that sent many a stout Protestant on his knees and stirred the hearts of Englishmen to the utmost, as the threatened swoop of that terrible Armada drew near:—

1588.—Pd Mr. Collens for a booke of prayers when the troble was .. .. vjd.

Yet the Devonshire men were fighting men as well as praying men, as the Spaniards found to their cost in the persons of Drake, Raleigh, Gilbert, and others of lesser fame, when that seven miles crescent of hostile sail neared the white-cliffed coast.

The religious element largely pervading, "given to hospitality" was among the very necessary virtues exercised towards the officiating minister by the churchwardens, especially if he happened to be a stranger, and so we read:—

Itm.—Paid for two quarts of wyne and one quartern of suger, when Mr. Lyght did preache .. .. .. xxijd.

From the sublime to the ridiculous is proverbially but a step, and so our next quotation from these accomptes verifies the proverb. We find:—

1590.—Payd for drawing the playnte aboute the cukkenstoole ... . ijd.

What the "playnte" was about concerning this olden engine of torture does not appear, and the sum expended was not a large one. The "cukkenstoole"—cucking-stool, or duckingstool—was a barbarous method of repressing the noisy, impudent, aud scandalising tongues of scolding village dames. The offender was taken by the mob to the nearest horse-pond, and the cuckingstool, which consisted of a large stool, was set at the water's edge, on which was placed a long strong plank with one end over the water, to which was affixed a sort of chair, and the other on land. The unfortunate victim being secured in the chair, the mob amused themselves by tilting her up and down until she was nearly drowned or suffocated by mud and water. Whether the Feoffee "Bayly" presided over these ancient revels and saw justice done, does not appear. Colyton, at any rate, seems to have been provided in olden time with such an engine to "dou't" the fire of the tongues of her noisy daughters—a proclivity that has not entirely died out in their descendants.

Very different are the next memoranda, which relate to the military preparations of the parish, the home custody of which also devolved on the Feoffee Chamber, who had their armoury of antient swords and muskets, some specimens of which still exist, in their keeping:—

1591.—Payd for wine when the muster was .. .. iiijs. ivd.
" " suger the same tyme .. .. .. xd.
" to John Tycken for arming the picket vs.
" to Stephen Burd for a post horse and his stabell .. .. ijs
" for kepyng the armory for one year .. iijs. ivd.

Rather a jovial time these old soldiers appear to have made of it from these allowed charges of wine and sugar at the periodical musters.

1585 records the death of a distinguished member of the Feoffee body, and to this worthy a similar lengthy obituary notice occurs in the parish register:—

"John Clarke the elder, of Coliton, marchant, was buried the 9 of Aprill, who in his lyfe time was the cheffest traviler of the purchas of the mannor of Colliton, and the marketts with other lyberties pertayning the same, as aperieth by the pattent,—and deceased the 6 day of Aprill, 1585."

Doubtless a flutter of anxiety passed through the breasts of the members of the Chamber as they heard the contents of the following missive read at their meeting, though, pleasantly for them, the Commissioners appointed to examine their trust were gentlemen residing near. We believe this, or similar commissions, enquired into the condition of all the local charities about this time:—

"By virtue of a commission unto us and others directed for the examination of the emyloyment of landes and goods geven to the mayntenance of the poore accordynge unto the statute in that behalfe provided,—Theise are therefore by vertue thereof to will and require you and every of you whose names are hereunder written, to be and appeare before us att Colyton on Thursdaie syneight next, being the xviij. daye of this present moneth of September. And that you bringe with you all such

wrytyngs as you or any of you have concernyuge the same. Whereoff fayle not att your perill. Shute the IX. daie of September, 1600.

Your lovinge friends,

ROBERT BASSETT.
WILLIAM POLE.
J. DRAKE.
EDM. PRIDEAUX.

These are to require you to bringe with you all such leases, accomptes, counterparts of leases, feeoffments, willes, and all other wrytynges whereby any landes or goods are given for the mayntenance of the poore.

To the Feoffees of all the lands of Colyton, and to all others that have any wrytynge that concerne the lands of Colyton. And to all such as have been bayliffes, and have received fynes, or rents by the space of six years last past and before.

Of these commissioners Mr. Bassett was a gentleman of antient descent and considerable social position in North Devon; Mr. William Pole was the distinguished antiquary; Mr. John Drake, of Great Trill and Ash; and Mr. Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, Farway, afterwards Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth, and whose effigy in his legal robes is in Farway Church. We presume the enquiry terminated satisfactorily, as just about this time the Chamber received a new charter of feoffment from Queen Elizabeth.

Dulness of employment appears to have been equally rife in the middle of the seventeenth century, as it does now in the nineteenth, although we opine that industrial suicide trades unionism was then undreamt of, being left to the inventively destructive faculty of the modern British workman. The clothing was still the staple trade in the West of England, several fulling and tucking mills existed on the Coly, and a large number of labouring men of the town were weavers of serges and cloths, and had their looms in the corner of the cottage kitchen. To alleviate this want of work it was customary to loan a sum to some trustworthy woollen factor to be used in giving employment to the weavers, and such a loan was called a "stock." Accordingly, in 1643, we find the churchwardens and overseers lending John Hewes, sergemaker, of Colyton,—

The sume of three score pounds of lawfull English money, being part of a sum of money rated uppon the inhabitants and occupiers of land within the parish of Colyton aforesaid, for a *stock* to set the poore people on worke, by the space of one whole year, and no other person or persons whatever.

and the said John Hewes,

Was well and surely to paye or cause to be paid the same within three months next ensuing the end of the same yeare. to the overseers and churchwardens.

The "maintaining and keeping up a school" appears from their earliest enfeoffment to have been one of the beneficent purposes of their charity, and so in 1652 appears payments to two schoolmasters, a "Lattin" and an "English" one,—

Paid Mr. Louden, the Lattin scholemaster, one whole yeare £3
Paid Mr. Edward Clarke, the English scholemaster.. .. £4

They do not appear to have found rooms for their schools, and the "English" master seems to have taken possession of the parvise, or room over the church porch for his schoolroom, which by an entry a few years afterward did not meet their sanction.

In 1660 we find the feoffees and twenty men at

A publique meetinge, doe agree that Peter Ticken shall keep the accountes and make all the rates (except the rate for the poore) and shall have for his paine thirteen shillings and fourpence.

They also order:—

That no person or persons whatsoever shall after this present day putt, dry, or hange any wool on the lyddes of the church. And alsoe, we order the churchwarden to take upp the key of the said lydds and to keep the said keye and to suffer noe person to have him for the use aforesaid.

Alsoe, that there shall be allowed yearly out of the parish accounnt the sum of 4s. for the geathering and carrying out the stones in the churchyard.

It would benefit immensely the present neglected state of the churchyard, if from the feoffees or some other source a sum could be raised for the, "geathering" the stones, rubbish, and weeds that now infest it, and detract from a tidy and seemly appearance. Then follows,—

Alsoe, that Edward Clarke have notice that hee shall departe from keepinge of scoole from the chamber over the church porch.

Both these two last entries appear subsequently to have been struck out, the churchyard left with its rubbish, and their poor Engli-h pedagogue up in the porch allowed to continue his vocation in peace.

A difference arising between the Chamber and John Butten, it was by an order

Referred to be decided by Mr. Yarde, to whom John Hewes, was desired to goe and bring his oppinion concerninge the sayd difference, and he was to be payd for his paines.

The pay was 6s. 8d., our modern lawyer's fee. Mr. Yarde was probably of Treasurer's Bere, Honiton Clyst, descending from a very old Devonshire family. Mr. John Hewes was evidently a trusty man and custodian of the parish "stock."

Thrifty farmers of their money it is found in 1667,—

We order that the money which is in the hands of Sir John Yonge and John Whicker, shall be lent out att interest on such security as Captain William Drake, Mr. Edward Drake, Mr. Edward Pratt, or any two of them shall approve.

And further of their landed property,—

Alsoe, that the parish bayliffe desire Mr. Edward Drake to keepe A Court of Survey of all the parish land on the next Monday the Feoffees meete, and that he summon all the tennantes of the parish lands to be then and there with their leases, &c.

Nothing being new under the sun, our modern sanitary craze with its "Boards" of Rural Authority and cumbrous machinery, was anticipated 200 years ago by this little rustic corporation, and the duties doubtless much better performed. So a further resolution sets forth,

Alsoe, that the parish bayliffe sue in our Court all annusences in our towne of dunghills, pigsties, &c.

Another entry exhibits a further portion of their duties,—

Alsoe, John Porter is to have yearly 50s. from the parish bayliffe for keeping the glassing in the church windowes for 7 yeares, and the tyme is to beginn att Midsumer next, and in the end to leave all glasses as he found.

The beautiful peal of bells had formerly a set of "cheemes," the old barrel belonging to which was in existence a few years since, and a clock, probably the same in the tower now,—

1664.—Paid for keepinge the clock and cheemes, and sweeping the church for a year .. .. £3 5s.

Ringing the Curfew was also regularly observed, and a yearly salary of 8s. allowed,—

1666.—For ringing of Kurphy .. .. 8s.

Succeeding scribes seem to have tried to outvie each other in quaintness of recording the name of this ancient custom, and the word appears in subsequent entries as "Coverfew," "Colfry," "Curfiew," &c.

Not only the needy and distressed, but the oppressed and wronged found their way to the council table of this little rustic court of humanity, and a ready and sympathizing ear was lent to the relation of their misfortunes. A characteristic record of one such still remains and tells its own tale,—

Devonsh.

Wee whose names are subscribed Justices of the Peace, within the county aforesaid, do hereby certify—That Thomas Wheeker, of Coliton, in the county aforesaid, marriner, being really possest of the moyetie of a small tenement lyeing in Coliton aforesaid (the other moyetie being possest by Michall Wheeker his brother), in February, 1665, was emprest for his Maties service and went aboard the Friggott called the *Clovetree*, wherein he was taken and carryed into Holland and there kept prisoner eleaven moneths, during which tyme the said Michall took possession of the whole tenement, and being animated by one Edward Drake, an attornye liveing thereby (who hath alsoe gotten the ground into his possession) will not suffer the said Thomas (now returned very poore, sick, and unable to recover by law for want of money) to enjoy the said moyetie as formerly. Dated the 15th day of Aprill in the twentyeth year of his Maties Raigne, 1668.

COURTENAY POLE, PETR. PRIDEAUX,
WILLM. FRY, EDM. WALROND.

The Edward Drake, "attornye," thus so disreputably spoken of by the magistrates, who "animated" the covetous Michael Wheeker to take possession of his absent brother's patrimony, simply as a cat's paw for the aforesaid "attornye" in the end to get hold of the property himself; was probably a scion of the Yardbury family of that name, which was a branch of the Drakes of Ashe, baronets. His vocation as an attorney bespeaks this, though his practice in the profession seems to have been not the most respectable, although in the previous year he appears to have acted for the feoffees, holding a court of survey for them, and he was also a member of their body. The poor "marriner's" case seems immediately after the magistrate's certificate to have been submitted to counsel, but whether at the instigation of the Chamber, or by whom is not apparent, but the following letter, superscribed "To any Attorney in Devonshire," accompanies the certificate :—

Sir,—I have perused poore Tom Wheeker's case, and I have been advised that hee must peticon the Justices at the Assizes, and they will make his complaint to the Judge that comes that circuit, and the Judge will summon all the partyes concerned in the businesse before him, and if he findes that Tom Wheeker's title bee good, then hee will admit him in forma pauperis, and will alsso assyne him Councell and Attorney in Devonsheire to presente for him without any fees, whatsoever. There can bee nothing done in the businesse here untill hee hath done this in the country, and if his title bee good, and that the Judge admitts him, and assynes him Councill and Attorney, in ye country, I will promise you to make his proceedings ready for tryall when I see his admission, also the declaration, issue, record, venue, heas corpora and subpœna, and more I cannot doe. Let him shew this letter to his friends in the country, and they will put him in the way the next Assizes by some able country attorney to perfect his businesse.

Yrs, EDWARD STORY.

Barnard's Inn, in Holborne, May 7th, 1668.

Whether the "able country attorney" was found to second the kind offer of the London lawyer, and so circumvent the scheming of the Colyton lawyer, Edward Drake, is not left on record. Let us hope "poor Tom," destitute, sick, and just escaped from durance vile, under Mynheer recovered his little property. The pretty name of the "friggott" to which he was "imprest" forms a strong contrast to the cognomens of our modern ugly ironclads.

In 1670 their income was about £115, and the purest vernacular adorns the accounts, an item in which reads,—

Paid for a piece to make a trashall for a dore at Hampton .. .. 1s.

Even phonography itself is distanced by this ingenuity in the transformation of the word threshold.

The stipend afforded the schoolmaster appears to have been augmented, and so it is found in 1673,—

Paid Mr. James Button for keeping of the schole for one yeare .. .. £15.

A very fair salary, considering the value of money at that period. Orthography was probably not one of the accomplishments insisted on at that era.

Feoffees and churchwardens seem to have been alike interested in the repairs of the church, and the feoffees thus charge themselves in 1674,—

Paid Mr. Tanner toward the leckturne .. .. 10s.

While the churchwardens credit themselves sundry sums as

Paid for Sacke, Malaga, and Canary wine ta the Communion.

And on another occasion the supply not being to the minister's satisfaction, they record,—

When we had provided wine for ye Communion at Chrystyde, Mr. Tanner would not accept it, but sent for sacke himself, which was a loss to us, we charge nothing for either.

The old Presbyter seems to have been rather capricious in his choice of wine for use at the Communion, Sack, Malaga, and Canary appear to have been used in turn, but whether "High and Low Celebrations," in accordance with some modern notions, were in vogue at the time does not appear. Another entry speaks of a disbursement,—

For new quarrells of glass above the Presession Dore and in the Precession window.

The word being doubtless meant for Procession, and the window the large west one.

Good home-brewed was introduced into the Chamber when the dry business of looking over the muniments occurred,—

1675.—Paid for beere brought into the Pariah Chamber when Mr. Daniel Marwood did looke over our writinge.. .. .. 6d.

Doubtless a lawyer, the name survived for many generations in the town in a respectable sphere of life. Then appears,—

Paid for cleansing 3 piles in the towne, and carrying of the rubish in a tyme of drough to make use of the water if need required .. .. 6d.

The "piles" were meant pails, or open dipping places, many of which survived to the remembrance of the elder

generation now living, and were eventually superseded by the modern conduit. At that period and long afterward, down to the first quarter of the present century, the stream or "town lake" was an open water-course. At this time the salary of the "water-bayly" who looked after the stream was 8s. 8d. per annum, and the "dore-keeper," another official, had 4s.

Fox-hunting was evidently unknown at Colyton at this era, as the charge occurs,—

Paid for two fox's heads .. .. 2s.

And an entry in a subsequent year (1694) records,—

Paid for three foxes heads .. .. 3s.
„ „ ten grays (badgers) .. .. 10s.
„ fourteen bullfinches .. .. 1s.

What a wretched atrocity thus to pay for the destruction of these beautiful little harmless birds. But ignorance knows neither limit or shame, hence the deed and its record. Supplementing the above occurs another line setting forth—

Itm.—Paid the passons maid for scouring the plate .. 1s.

In 1679 appears,—

Paid for setting up ye sun dial.. .. .. .. £1 10s.

Presumably over the church porch, and in the same position now occupied by a modern one.

And further charges for the Armoury,—

Paid for stocks, locks, and mending musketts, and
„ Philip Gould for cleansing ye 12 musketts .. £1 4s.

The following transcript pictures, suggestively the poor "orphane" girl of the period, parish passport in hand, and just trudged from Sidbury, appearing before the Colyton parochial officials and waiting their leave to "bee and abide" with her new mistress-to-be at "Culliforde":—

To the Churchwardens and other officers of ye Pish of Culliton, these :—

Whereas, the bearer of this our certificate, Elizabeth Cole, being an orphane and under age, is desirous to bee and abide with Jane, the wife of William Cole, of Culliforde, within ye Pish of Culliton, for and during ye space of five years, for her to be taught and instructed in the making of bone-lace for her future better livelihood;—now know yee, that we, the present vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of ye Poore of Sidbury, doe owne her the said Elizabeth to be an inhabitant of our said Pish, and doe hereby for ourselves, and our successors, covenant and promise to and with you the present churchwardens and overseers of ye Poore of ye Pish of Culliton and your successors for ye time being, to receive the said Elizabeth again single into ye said Pish of Sidbury, if at any time within the same five yeares she becom or be likely to becom chargeable to ye said Pish. Witness our hands the tenth day of June in ye 29 year of the reigne of King Charles the Second over England, &c., Anno Domini 1677.—(Signed by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of Sidbury.)

Only to be received back if single, to return only as she went. Let us hope—her apprenticeship to bone-lace making over—a good act of settlement was found for her at Culliton in the shape of comfortable wifehood, and that as such she did "bee and abide" there ever afterward, nor that no possible vision of her returning ghost ever haunted the anxious bosoms of Sidbury officials from that time thence forward.

Another interesting manumission or "discharge," as it was then termed, and of similar import, occurs the same year, given to a mechanic of "sober life and conversation" desirous to "travell abroad" the then great distance of from Beaminster to Colyton—but those were not the days of railroads, neither are these the days of very many workmen of such excellent character, we are afraid,—

March 20, 1677-8. These are to give you to understand yt Hugh Sugar of ye parish of Bemister in ye county of Dorset, Locksmith, is desirous for his best advantage to travell abroad, and is now in your Towne or Pariah of Cullyton abiding, and for your discharge, we will at any time or occasion, receive him into our Towne again, acknowledging him to be our parishioner. He is of sober life and conversation. Given under our hands and seals,—This twentyeth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1677.—(Signed by the parish officials as before.)

A parish apprentice! What a host of sad-toned misgivings arise in the mind at the echo of these two words through the gloom of a century and half! A vision of scanty food and clothing, hard work and harder treatment, degenerating often, it is to be feared, into almost cruelty. A sinister memory still clings to the now happily banished phrase and observance that consigned the poor bereft friendless child to a sort of semi-serfdom, to be nurtured in remorseless toil and dark ignorance, at the caprice often of a harsh and equally ignorant employer. Yet the law, as set forth in the indenture, was carefully humane and provided sufficiently for the good estate of the poor hired out child, but we trow, the chances were few, and the vindication of the law very precarious, to enforce its just provisions, against a hard-hearted employer:—

This indenture made the 21 day of April in the sixth year of the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &c.—1720.

Between John Pinney and Robert Hoore, churchwardens, Henry Mallacke, Robert Lyddon, John Dyment and Nicholas Loring, Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Axminster, within the County of Devon of the one Part, and Edward Bilke, of the Parish and County aforesaid, Clothier, of the other,—Witnesseth, That the said officers by and with the consent of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said County, whose Names are subscribed, have put and bound forth Elizabeth Edwards one of the Poor of the Parish aforesaid, Apprentice unto and with the said Edward Bilke, to dwell from the day of the date hereof until the said Elizabeth Edwards shall come to be of the age of one and twenty years, according to the Statute in that case made and provided, during all which Term and Time, the said Elizabeth Edwards shall the said Edward Bilke, well and faithfully serve in all things fit and convenient for an Apprentice to be done, and shall behave herself honestly in Word and Deed. And he the said Edward Bilke doth Covenant or Promise to bring up, or cause her the said Apprentice to be brought up, in Housewifery, finding and providing for her the said Apprentice, Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging, Hose, Shoes, and all things fit and necessary for such an Apprentice, during the said Term, and at the end thereof to discharge her well Apparelled. It witness whereof the Parties aforesaid to these Indentures their Hands and Seals interchangeably have set the Day and Year above-written.

There is something almost ludicrous in the pompous array of titles of the sprightly little Dutchman as a heading and authority to the document by which one of the tenderest and poorest of his subjects was "put and bound forth" to sundry years of servitude. Yet the position is right enough, and let us hope in this poor girl's case, at least, the glamour of Majesty thus invoked was something more than a useless phantom, and preserved her comfortable during her years of service, and ensured her being taught the useful but now too much neglected art and mystery of "housewifery."

These are said to be pre-eminently the days of advertising, yet the science was not altogether unknown even so long ago as when George the First was king—and enterprising tradesmen of the West were not forgetful to set forth the goodness and cheapness of their wares when they had opportunity. At the foot of the indenture "before recited" which is printed, is the advertisement of its producer to this effect :—

EXON :—Printed for *Tho: Butter* Bookseller, near *St. Martin's Lane;* where (besides Stationary Wares of all sorts) is sold the best Stampt-paper and Parchment, Bonds, &c.—with *Dr. Daffys* Elixir Salutis, *Dr. Stoughtons* Elixir Magnum Stomachicum, Spirits of Skurvy Grass golden and plain, the famous Liquid Snuff prepared for the QUEEN, &c. Also, great variety of Paper-Hangings for Rooms, of the newest Figures. All sorts of Ink and Ink-Horns, Pounce and Pounce Boxes, with the best and most variety of Mathematical and Sea Instruments, of any one in the West of *England*. At very reasonable rates, by Wholesale or Retail. 1714.

There *is* nothing new under the sun—the shade of Dr. Daffy salutes us to-day from the columns of the penny weekly, and mysteriously ponderous Latin names, evolved from the "inner consciousness" of the modern quacks occur often there likewise, and show them to be but the successors in the craft to their ancient progenitors in this line of business, but Dr. Stoughton's grand *Elixir Magnum Stomachicum*, seems to eclipse all recent efforts in that direction. From this little missive we learn, too, that dear homely, comfortable Queen Anne was a snuffer, but surely not one of the common order, something special was prepared, for the advertisement terms it "the famous *Liquid* Snuff" as prepared for her Majesty. As "*dry* as snuff" is the modern acceptance of the powder, especially from the "high dried" Scotch point of view, what this Regal paradox could have been composed of, the history of secrets does not supply. Ink and ink horns, pounce and pounce boxes, too! Paraphernalia of ancient scribes prim and pedantic—and precursors of manifold writers and copying presses, *ad libitum* and *nauseam* too, for these *cacoethes scribendi* days of ours. All, too, at "very reasonable rates," with the "best and most variety" to select from. Pease to thee, old tradesman of the past, we will take thee at thy word, for thine were not the days of sham and shoddy, and the mysteries of the medicaments thou didst vend, were but substantial adjuncts to their potency and virtue, as much valued and prized in these "enlightened" days of ours, as they were in the old real days of thine.

1643-4.—Of the doings during the years of the Great Rebellion, as it is sometimes foolishly yclept by the unco' guid, or rather the Great Commonwealth, whose rough turmoil gave so much muscle and independence to English character, scanty records exist, although some stirring military forays took place near, amid which both Colcombe and Stedcombe were destroyed. In March, 1643, two "Captains" May and Clarke, are mentioned in the Register as having been buried. Again in 1664, May 11, three soldiers appear as buried on the same day, and three others a few days afterward, probably killed and wounded in some skirmish that occurred in the neighbourhood.

1645-6.—The ghastly plague, however, has left a fearful record in the Register. November 28, 1645,—"Here ye sickness begun," notes the scribe in the margin, and then a long list of 458 names bring us to 22nd Decembcr, 1646, and "Here ye sickness ended," occurs by the same pen, and doubtless inscribed with a thankful heart, as the writer still existed to insert the terrible list. Whole families were swept away, rich and poor alike, and probably more than half the population of the place perished. What a dreadful spectacle the dozens of emptied homes in the little town must have exhibited afterward.

1704.—Umborne Bridge, whose ancient picturesque symmetry has been destroyed by the old structure being transmogrified by additions to meet the increased requirements of modern traffic, was built this year by W. Olliver at a cost of £65 4s. 1d. A small sum comparatively with the magnitude of the structure.

Hanged.—Such is the word conspicuously placed against an entry in the Register during the year 1711. Then is set forth more circumstantially,—

William Austin hanged at Heavy Tree gallows the 13 Aprill, buried there, dug up again, brought to Culliton, and buried in ye ch yard ye 17 Aprill.

For what crime did he suffer? The record is silent. Not for red-handed murder surely, or loving hands and hearts that must have well cared for and valued him, would not have brought back his lifeless body to Colyton and buried it in holy earth, doubtless with his kindred. Perhaps he died for a breach of the Tenth Command that forbids us to covet our neighbour's horse or sheep—perhaps for something very much less than that, for at that time, and with sorrow be it said scores of years afterward up to the memory even of the present generation, the hideous statute book of England swarmed with bloodthirsty acts that sent strings of poor wretches to their doom, and for offences that now a few weeks' imprisonment, or a short term of penal servitude, is accounted amply atoning punishment. With sufficient probability it is that for one of these comparatively minor offences he suffered, and being "cast for death on the capital charge," was consigned back to the dirty fever-stricken dens in the gaol, never to appear again, until a few days after he emerged from its revolting precincts, mounted in the tail of a cart with his coffin laid across the vehicle before him, when he was slowly paraded through the streets of Exeter, surrounded by a jeering mob, to the gallows at Heavitree, three miles away, there to be duly "turned off" and left slowly to strangle, that the majesty of the law may be avenged. Buried, too, of course, with the common herd of malefactors, that due completeness be observed. But *some* people had a tenderer regard for him than had the law, and so a more honourable sepulchre was found for him.

The "reparation and amending" the church bells is a very fruitful source of entries in the old churchwarden's accounts, and suspiciously suggestive of the meaning of the well-understood phrase *churchwork*, as it is commonly applied now-a-day to any little piece of constructed jobbery, or work very questionably done, but exceedingly well charged for. So all through these old functionaries' accounts a surprising jingle of charges dance up and down, for "wheeles, clippers, ropes, bauderics, oile, crutches, gudgions, nayles. tymber, leathers," and other gear, whose names are almost endless. Doubtless the

beautiful peal was always a great source of attraction and pleasure for the Colyton youth to learn to handle them, and bring out their fine tones, and few anniversaries were left unremembered then as now. In 1606 we read.—

Payd John Page for amendinge the clipper of the great bell, also amending the goodgens of the fourth bell .. 2s.

It is somewhat curious that 250 years afterward another John Page should have been sexton and ringer of the great bell.

The anniversary of the Accession of pedantic King Jamie was duly honoured by the Southron in Colyton, and so the churchwardens loyally credit themselves as having in

1607, March 24—Payd for bread and bere for the ringers when they runge for the Kinge .. .. iijs.

From king to peasant their sweet tones were alike available, the one in life, the other in death—

1607 Received for ringing the bells at the buriall of old Raye .. .. 6s.

By which it seems the charge for ringing for the departed "old Raye" was more than the King's. This was probably a knell, for in 1610 occurs another charge, thus :—

Receaved of John Sprak for a knill at his son's buriall 1s. 8d.

The year 1611 witnessed a remarkable undertaking in Colyton. Nothing less than the re-casting in the town of two of the church bells, being those answering to the third and tenor bells of the present peal, and when we recollect that the tenor weighs near a ton and half, the enterprise was no mean one for the time and the facilities at hand in a little out-of-the-way country town. A very long and circumstantial account of the charges is given by the then churchwardens—Robert Farrant and John Sampson, who begin operations by borrowing of the feoffees £41. A "bell house" was constructed in which was the furnace, and was covered with the orthodox, but rather dangerous roof of thatch. A detailed list informs us of payments for "nayles, hookes and twigges, sparres, posses (posts), lathes, rede, tile-stones, freestones, and burr stones fetcht at Beere quarry for the furnace," and other necessaries for the re-casting. Then

Itm, paid to Blackford for going to the bell founder to have him come hither when the parish met about castinge the bells .. .. js. vjd.

The said bell-founder was Robert Wiseman, and his place of abode at Montacute, Somerset. Would it not savour of something like crazy romance nowaday, to suggest the going to a little country village like Montacute for an artizan to come to Colyton to put up his furnace and re-cast the great bell? Yet such was done in 1611, and well done, too, as we certainly know, for one of the bells so re-cast still hangs in the tower, and such was the precision of the old workman, that it was cast in tune, being what is termed a maiden bell, that is, one that required no chipping at the sound-bow to bring it in tune. It is of very sweet tone, and has this inscription on it—"O Lord, how glorious are Thy works. Ao. Dni. 1611." The tenor bell appears to have been again broken in 1711, when it was probably re-cast by Abraham Rudhall, of Gloucester, founder of the magnificent tenor at Braunton, one of the finest bells ever cast, the Colyton bell strongly rivalled its Braunton sister in tone and was nearly as possible the same weight. It was again broken and re-cast by Mears, of Whitechapel, in 1837.

But although Master Wiseman performed his work so satisfactorily, as far as his bell craft was concerned, he and his employers did not so well agree, and a lawsuit was the consequence. So we read further,—

Item,—Paid to Robert Wiseman, the bell-founder, £xxv iijs., whereof £xvi for the new casting the second and fift bells, £x viijs. for 203lbs. of metall, iijs. for brick to make the furnace, and other xijs. for the charges hee sustayned about the suft he commenced against Robert Farrant and others.

Law being invoked, the inevitable "attorney" appears on the scene, consulted by the churchwarden, who appears to have come off second best in this "suit" with the bell-founder, who records,—

Item,—Paid by Robert Farrant for his attorney's fee to answer the said suit .. .. iijs. ivd.

By which we see the dangerously attractive bait of a legal consultation has not increased in price for two centuries and half. Fortunately in this instance it did not result in the consulters being eventually hooked into a formidable bill of costs, and so he adds,—

Item,—Paid to the Baliffe vjd., and for making the Sheryf's bond .. .. iiijd.

Item,—For making the bell-founders, and his quittance unto us .. .. js.

Happily ended, departed bell-founder. To-day as we listen to the sweet tones the cunning of thy workmanship hath left remaining to us, we think not of "suits, attorneys, or quittances," but recall some thoughts more in harmony with the spirit of thy handicraft, that suggested themselves to us a few summers since while listening to the matchless bell at Braunton, and whose closely rivalling echo may be heard in our own valleys :—

Sweet bell—how grand this peaceful Sabbath morn,
Thy full note pulses through the sunlit air,
As if from heaven's bright battlements 'twere borne,
From angel hands, ringing the soul to prayer.
Type of eternal joy—each note so rare,
Changeless in beauty, from exhaustless store,
Speaks to the soul an earthly earnest fair
Of those glad tones that swell for evermore.

The mist curls upward from the river's brim,
And hides thy aerie with its silvery gloom,
Yet through the lurid fastness gleaming dim,
Unchallenged comes thy deep melodious boom.
With sparkling round thy sister voices call,
Then die—love's sacrifice—to make thee all.

"THE MAYOR OF MARKETJEW."

(*Antiquary*, July 18, 1881, p.p. 33-34.)

In his interesting remarks on "Traditions about Old Buildings," introduced by Mr. Gomme, the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma refers to the Cornish proverb, "like the Mayor of Marketjew, sitting in his own light," as having originated from a tradition that the Mayor of that town used to sit in a window of the Town-hall. I find that Mr. Hunt, in his "Romances and Drolls of the West of England," gives another origin to the proverb, which, however, he renders, "Standing like the Mayor of Marketjew, in his own light." He tells us that a Mayor of this town, who was also a brewer, was accustomed, whenever he had to settle disputes between persons, to lock them up in the brewery and give them as much beer as they cared to drink, and there keep them until they became friends. This being so, we can easily imagine that he never had much beer to sell, and though he might have been reckoned a very good Mayor, was certainly, as a brewer, "standing in his own light."

Splatton, South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

TRADITION ABOUT DEVONSHIRE CHURCHES.

Of traditions connected with ancient buildings there are several in Devonshire, and a collection of these, together with those existing in other counties, would, indeed, be of interest. To mention a few, we find that the Church of Plympton St. Mary has connected with it the legend so frequently attached to ecclesiastical buildings, of the removal by the Enemy of mankind of the building materials by night, from the spot chosen for its erection, to another at some distance; and the little church on Brent Tor, a lofty conical hill on the north-western borders of Dartmoor, has a similar tradition told respecting it; but in this instance, instead of the site being changed from high ground to lower, as is the case with Plympton St. Mary, it is the opposite, for it is said that it was intended to build the church at the foot of the Tor, whereas it is now on the summit. There is also another tradition connected with this church its erection on such a curious spot being due, we are told, to the fulfilment of a vow. The founder of this little sanctuary was in great danger of shipwreck, and vowed that if spared to reach the shore he would build a church on the first point of land he should behold. This happened to be Brent Tor, and he lost no time in fulfilling his promise to his patron, St. Michael, to whom the little shrine is dedicated. The church at Braunton is stated to have been built by St. Branock, who was directed in a dream to erect it on the spot where he should first meet a sow with a litter of young ones. There is an ancient carving on the panel of a seat in the church, representing a litter of pigs. There are also several stories told in connection with the church of Widdicombe-in-the-Moor, and the church of Buckfastleigh. This latter is built on an eminence, and is approached on one side by a flight of steps, 195 in number. The tradition told respecting the church of Stoke Gabriel is "quaint and curious," and many others might be given. That this subject should receive attention is certainly to be desired.

Splatton, South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

If, Mr. Editor, you are prepared to publish all the queer epitaphs in Devon and Cornwall, you will find it necessary to abandon other subjects for a time, or to give more space to your Antiquarian department. However, I willingly respond to your invitation with the following, which will probably be new to most of your readers. May I also suggest that your correspondents under this head should always give, not only the locality, but the date, of any epitaphs they may send for publication? It may also be well to confine themselves to those which are supposed not to have already appeared in print. Thus, in Okehampton Churchyard, which is remarkable for the age of its tombstones, will be found one to the memory of Peter Palmer, who died 13 February, 1693, and of Mary, his wife, who died 22nd January, 1676, with these quaint lines:—

"Allthough o death thou didst our knot untye
Yet now hast caus'd us in one graue to lye,
Why should we griene at death? now we are dead
This tomb serues for our second marriage bed."

The following, which is of the punning sort, is from a flat stone in the pavement of the north aisle of Atherington Church, near Barnstaple, where there are several memorials of the Donne or Dunn family. This one is in memory of Elinor, wife of Arthur Dunn (26 March, 1626) to whom she appears to have been married only eight weeks:—

"Donn & Vndonn in
Eight weeks space was I
Moane not my losse
I heaun have gaind therby.'

The date of the curious epitaph from Holne Churchyard, quoted by the Rev. R. Bartholomew, is found in the parish register of burials in 1780, "December 29, Edward Collinga." R. D.

Exeter.

Queries.

113.—FISHING AT TOTNES.—In a small 12mo. volume published in London, 1768, and queerly entitled, "Rural Elegance Display'd in the description of Four Western Counties," is found the following under the head of Totnes, and perhaps some denizen of that ancient and respectable borough will inform us to what extent the statements are applicable to the present time.—"Here is plenty of all provisions, particularly good fish and delicate trouts. One man will sometimes take up thirty salmon at once from seventeen to twenty inches long, for which he will ask but twopence a-piece. The fishermen here catch salmon-peel with a spaniel, trained up for the purpose, which drives them into a shove-net.

Exeter. R. D.

114.—CAREW, KAROWE OR KERROW—Described in an old history as opposite St. Germans Church. Possibly some one can tell the name the place now bears, &c.

St. Germans. G. W. H.

115.—"THE GYPSY CAREWS AND THE KURUS OF THE MAHABHARATA."—Can it be ascertained in what year the Gypsy Carews arrived in England, and by what name they were then designated? The Mahábhárata,

or great war, properly Mahárabat, is an Arabic and not a Sanskrit word, being the noun of place of the Arabic triliteral root *haraba*, he fought, took place about A.D. 1450-75, between the Kurus and the Pándu Kindred. The Kurus are supposed to have been the descendants of Welsh or Devonshire ancestors, who settled in India about the time of the Crusades, and, being driven out of that country by the conquests of Timurling, in the fifteenth century, returned, speaking the Hindustani language, to Europe, where they were called Gypsies or Zingaris, from Egypt, and Zanj, in Abyssinia, countries in which they had found refuge on their way home.

Dawlish, South Devon. R. R. W. ELLIS.

(The above from "Notes and Queries," 6th S., IV., July 9, 1881.)—ED.

116.—PLYMOUTH AND ITS WATER SUPPLY.—Plymouth, dear ancient Plymouth, sea-girt on one side and hill-bound on the other, who looks proudly on the water and prettily on the land, has been for some time contending within herself on matters which those without may possibly not care to comprehend.

Her Corporation, dropsical in its old age, with "water in its chest" and pulses in its limbs, feels a pressure on her system, which threatens to embitter her remaining days, and haunt her slumbering *knights*. Her water, of which she drank plenteously in her youth, being suddenly stopped, and herself prematurely tapped for her malady, she lapses, alas! we fear, into the *dry-rot*. Heaven avert it! and may that great necessary of life, which first found its way through the efforts of a Drake, be restored by another *Bird*. Should she evince symptoms of recovery, which Heaven accelerate, she shall not fail to receive such a supply of *spirits* from our Danmonian *still* as will enable her to struggle for the vantage ground in these levelling times."

I extract the above from the "Philo-Danmonian," 1830, pp. 73-74, under the heading of "Local and National Intelligence," and, as it seems to refer to some peculiar phase of the water question, I venture to lay it before the readers of the *Western Antiquary* in the hope that some of those who can remember the sayings and doings of fifty years ago, will throw a little light upon this passage. Some student of local history, or one who has carefully studied the great water question, may perhaps be able and willing to help an

ENQUIRER.

117.—PLYMOUTH ITS COAT OF ARMS, AND THE "FOUR CASTLES."—At what date were the Four Castles included in the Arms of Plymouth, and what were they intended to represent? A note from one of your heraldic correspondents on these arms and their various changes would be exceedingly interesting, especially if illustrated with the arms themselves.

W. K.

118.—PLYMOUTH TOWN GATES.—At what dates were these gates removed? A short historical and descriptive sketch would be acceptable, as illustrating a feature of old Plymouth, the last link of which was removed by the wanton destruction of the picturesque Hoe Gate.

KEARLEY.

119.—ANTONY.—Why is this place so-called? Is it after the Carews, amongst whom the name Anthony is prolific? or is it they who derive their cognomen from the place? or is this the veritable spot where the saint of that name experienced the temptations so vividly described in the "Ingoldsby Legends?" E.

(The above from *Western Daily Mercury*, July 4, 1881).

Replies.

23.—April 2, etc., etc. PENNYCROSS AND PENNYCOMEQUICK.—The following extract from "Britain and The Gael," a little work written several years ago by Mr. Wm. Beal, father of the Rev. S. Beal, B.A., sometime Chaplain of H.M. Dockyard, Devonport, is, I think, worth a corner in the *Western Antiquary*. "Pennycross and Pennycomequick have little reference to quickly forthcoming pennies. Is not Pen-y-cross, above, or at the head of cross paths or roads: and Pen-y-cwm-cuick, the head or above the contracting and contracted bay, creek, coom, or valley, and a real delineation of place as it is. Cair is the name of an old enclosed, walled, defended Gaelic Town or Fortress. When Rome prevailed in Britain, Casters, Chesters, or Stations were either built on or near the old defended places to keep the people in subjection. One of these stations was Tamara, and supposed to have been on or near one of the Tamertons. Immediately adjoining these is the village, which in the writer's memory, was known as Nacker's-hole, but now as Knackersknowle. Na, is the sign of the possessive case; Cair, a town or fortress; Aill and Eill, a rock, steep hill, or precipice; or Cnoc a hill; Cair as above, and Coill, a wood, or grove: as Cno-Coille a Nut-grove. Will the Hill-Cair or the Grove-Cair, as the religious retreat of Gaels in the neighbourhood, lead the mind through Knackersknowle to old men and things?"

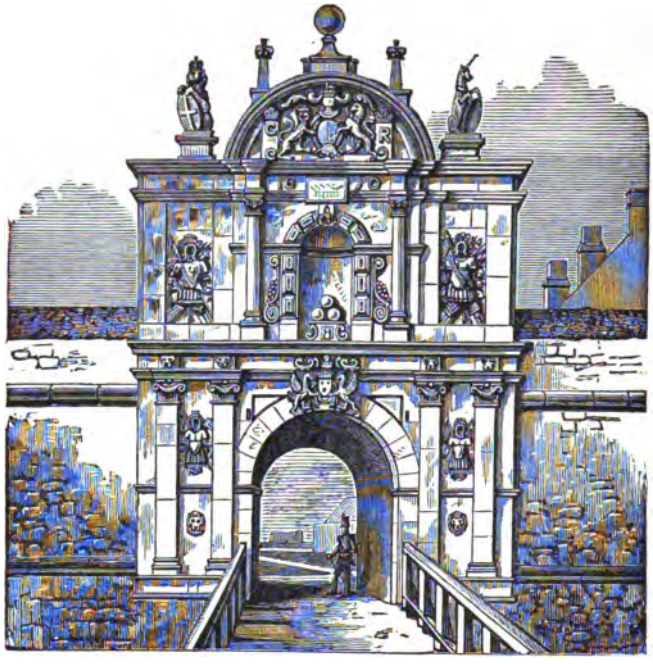
If "H. F." will refer to the note on Pennycross by "J. W.," he will see that no assertion is made that St. Pancras is the origin of the name of this tithing. It is only given as the received opinion of several archæologists. St. Pancras Church is a very antient foundation, and as it was a prevailing custom to erect a cross near our old churches, where the priest could harangue an audience upon subjects too temporal to be addressed to them from the steps of an altar, is it unreasonable to suppose that a cross once stood near this spot, which gave the name Pen-y-cross? When the crusades were preached we know that the sermons were generally delivered from the steps of a cross. Who shall say at this distance of time, that some pious priest of that day, inflamed with zeal for the project, did not advocate the cause at the Pen-y-cross? J. W.

St. Budeaux.

107.—July 2. PLYMOUTH CITADEL.—The following paragraph, copied from Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's "History of Plymouth," page 226, seems to point to some such period in connection with the works for the new Citadel, as "Kearley" suggests:—

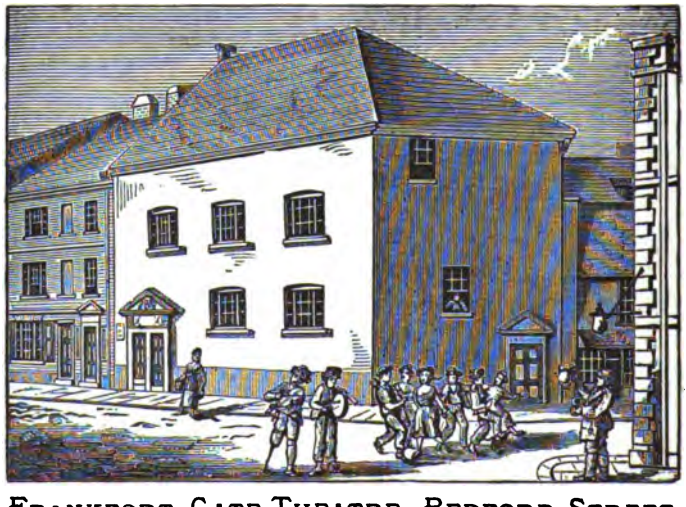
"1665. The royal Cittadel began to be built and carried far on this year, September 3rd, 1666." In the same work, page 228, appears also the following entry bearing upon this matter:—

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



CITADEL GATE-WAY, PLYMOUTH.

(Erected 1670).



FRANKFORT GATE THEATRE, BEDFORD STREET.

"1670. William Cotton Mayor. This year the building of the Citadel having been completed, the King, with the Dukes of York and Monmouth and a large retinue, on the 17th of July visited Plymouth to inspect it, and, of course, the town was put to considerable expense in fees to his Majesty and to his various retainers." The following account of these expenses is extracted from Deeble's MS. :—

"Gave King Charles 150 pieces of gold	£172	10	0
Purse to put it in	0	5	0
Ringers	2	0	0
King and Dukes' Footmen and Guards at the Fort	3	17	6
For making a stage for His Majesty to stand on upon the New Quay	2	11	2
For removing timber and cleaning streets ..	1	11	6
Gentlemen Ushers daily waiting	5	0	0
Gentlemen Ushers Privy Chamber	5	0	0
Serjeant-at-Armes	3	6	0
Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters	1	0	0
Servers of the Chamber	1	0	0
Serjeants and Trumpeters	3	16	9
To the Pages of the Presence	0	10	5
Knight Marshalls	1	0	0
Knight Harbingers	3	6	8
Yeomen Ushers	1	0	0
Grooms of the Chamber	1	0	0
Footmen, Serjeants, Porter	3	0	0
Yeomen of the Month	2	0	0
Porters of the Gate	1	0	0
Coachmen	0	10	0
Surveyors of the Ways	1	10	0
Yeomen Harbingers	2	6	8
	£319	1	8

"July 17th following, King Charles II., the Duke of York, and the Duke of Monmouth, came hither by sea, and lodged in the Old Fort (the houses in the Citadell not finished), and returned as far as Dartmouth by sea."

The following reference to this visit from Jenkins's "History of the City of Exeter, 1806," pp. 176-7, is also interesting :—

"A new Citadel having been built at Plymouth, his Majesty came by water to view it, and, on his return to London, taking this city in his route, he was received by the Mayor, Chamber, and incorporated trades at the West-gate; and, after the usual solemnities of presenting the city regalia, keys of the gates, etc., he was conducted to the Deanery, where he lodged that night. During his stay the Mayor, aldermen, and members of the Common Council, were admitted into his presence, and had the honour of kissing his hand; he also knighted the Mayor, Benjamin Oliver, Esq. The next morning he pursued his journey."

W. H. K. W.

JULY 23rd, 1881.

Notes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEVONSHIRE.

I fully endorse the remarks of "J. R. C." in *Western Antiquary*, July 9th. There is a great and growing need for a new and complete "Bibliotheca Devoniensis." I miss such a work almost daily—it would be of incalculable service to me. During the past five years I have been collecting for the Free Public Library at Plymouth works relating to Devon and Cornwall, or such as have been written by natives of these counties, or printed or published in the district. While engaged in this pleasant task, I have frequently had occasion to refer to Davidson's "Bibliotheca Devoniensis" for information, and, I regret to add, have frequently been compelled to turn from it with my wants unsatisfied. The work was doubtless produced under difficulties, and at a time when bibliographical research was at a comparatively low ebb, and I will, therefore, not attempt to depreciate it, knowing but too well the difficulties of such an undertaking. But as those difficulties have been so successfully surmounted by my friends Messrs. Boase and Courtney, the talented compilers and editors of the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis"—one of the most complete works of its kind which has ever issued from the press—I see no reason why an equal measure of success should not attend an effort to produce a similar work for the sister county. The labour is great, I readily admit, and there is but little chance, I fear, of financial success, unless the work be undertaken by several persons, or (and) institutions in conjunction. Such a work comes directly within the scope of the objects of the Devonshire Association, but I fear the executive would look with little favour upon a proposition to undertake such a task.

The question, then, is, how, and by whom, is it to be done? Have we any such enthusiastic sons of Devon as Messrs. Boase and Courtney have proved themselves to be sons of Cornwall? If so, would there be sufficient encouragement among the natives of the county and Devonians scattered abroad to warrant the undertaking such a work with some little chance of success? From the little insight I have had into this matter (having collected several thousand titles), I can form some idea of the magnitude of the work; but it is by no means such a formidable undertaking as to deter some enthusiastic spirit from attempting it. At present I am engaged in cataloguing the contents of the Plymouth Library; and one section of the catalogue will be devoted to the local collection before alluded to, known as the "Devon and Cornwall Library." I purpose preserving title slips of all the works in this department, and any others that I may from time to time meet with, and to include them under authors, subjects, titles, and various sub-headings. I shall also tabulate them under "local printed books," giving, if possible, a chronological list under the heading of every town in which a printing press has been established. This catalogue, when completed, will contain a small instalment, which may be of service to any future bibliographer taking up the Devonshire bibliography as a labour of love. In addition to this, and, though last, by no means least, may be mentioned Mr. Worth's "Three Towns' Bibliotheca," which, with its supplements, covers a fair field of literature. In this work, with many additions since made, will be found a nucleus for this particular district, and an exceedingly valuable and interesting one. Materials are ample and easily procurable; practical assistance would doubtless be readily forthcoming, and

substantial aid might be obtained for such an undertaking if properly started. The main points are, of course, who will undertake the work, and how is it to be paid for?

I suggest these various ideas for the purpose of inviting an exchange of opinions on the matter, and in the hope that some practical result may follow. If the ventilation of this matter leads to the starting of an enterprise having for its object the production of a Bibliotheca Devoniensis, on a scale similar to that so nearly brought to completion for the sister county, the *Western Antiquary* will not have been launched in vain.

W. H. K. WRIGHT, Editor,
and Public Librarian, Plymouth.

July 12, 1881.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

Elizabeth Drake, second daughter of the first Sir Francis Drake aforesaid, married John Trefusis of Trefusis in the County of Cornwall Esq, by whom she had issue one son and three daughters, his son married Collonel Roles his daughter of Heanton in ye County of Devon Esq.

Sarah Drake third daughter of ye first Sr. Fra. Drake married Thomas Trevilian of Yarnscome in the County of Devon Esq. by whom she had issue

Joane Drake fourth daughter of ye first Sir Francis Drake married Sir Hugh Windham Knight, Marshall to King Charles the first and his Lady nurse to King Charles the second, the said Sir Hugh Windham had issue by Joane Drake, one son and 8 daughters.

The third daughter of ye first Sr Wm Strode and sister of Sir Richard Strode aforesaid married Sir John Chichester of Hall in ye County of Devon Knt by whom she had issue two sons and daughters, his eldest son married Sir Henry Carie[Carew's]daughter of Bickley by whom hee had no issue, his second brother continues a batchelor.

Frances Strode the fourth daughter of ye first Sr Wm Strode and sister to Sr Richard Strode married Sr Samuel Somaster of Peynsford in ye County of Devon Knight, by whom shee had issue five sons and four daughters, his eldest son married Mr Sweetland's daughter of . . . in ye County of Devon gent with whom he had a great porcion, which cost him above £1000 in law before he married her, and after marriage they lived a Sunder to ye distruction of ye whole Estate of his fathers, his second son was bred a Soldier in Holland, and in our late civil wars in England hee was a Capt. of foot in ye Earle of Manchester's Regimt at Edge hill where hee was twice wounded, his third son was Capt of a third rate ship of warr under ye comand of Algernoone Earle of Northumberland and Robert Earle of Warwick both high Admiralls for ye Parliamt in ye civil warrs; his fourth son was a Cornet horse in Sr William Waller's owne Regim of horse, and from thence translated to Sir Fra. Drake's Regimt. of horse in ye Brigade of Sr. Edward Massey, where hee Served as Liftnt. to ye Majors troope, and had ye comand of a forlorne hope of fifty horse upon Castle Dennis in Cornwall, where he met with a partye of ye King's horse drawn out of ye Kings owne Regimt. comanded by Sr Wm Trevor whch hee totally routed, and took Major Genrall Pert prisoner who soone after dyde of his wounds and upon ye advance of Col. Rich who comanded the whole party drawne out of the Lord Fairfax his army, the Kings forces fled, and presently after surrendred their horse and army to ye Lord Fairfax, and then Liftnt Somaster was comanded with 60 horse towards the Lands End of Cornwall, to cleare the Country of Stragling forces, and upon his advance into Pensance hee founde there a great number of ye King's Officers with passes from my Lord Fairfax to carry them into France upon ye first oppertunity of a faire wind, and upon Liftnt Somasters retreat hee met with seaven horses of Sr Richard Grenvills of Greatworth, which he took and brought to his quarters.

Sr Samuel Somasters eldest daughter married Joseph Martyn Doctor of ye Civil Law, Chancllor of Exeter, and Judge of the Court of Admeralty in ye County of Devon, shee had issue by him one daughter.

The fifth daughter of ye first Sr Wm Strode and Sister of ye said Sr Richard Strode married Sr John Davy of Newhouse in ye County of Devon Baronet by whom shee had issue four Sons and four Daughters, his eldest son John Davy married two wives his first wife was the daughter of Mr. Reynolds of Creedy by whom he had noe issue, his second wife was the Lady Bamfield by whom hee had noe issue. Wm Davy his Second Son married Mr. Clarkes daughter, a merchant of Exeter, by whom hee had issue one son and two daughters, his son Sr John Davy is now Baronet, by the decease of his uncle Sr John Davie, and the death of his father Wm Davy Esqr. and the said Sr John married the daughter of . . . . in the County of Devon

BORLASE FAMILY.

Not a few of our readers, we feel certain, will find some interest in a curious fact with regard to the family history of the junior member for East Cornwall, namely, that quite accidentally, records have been brought to light by the Somerset Herald, the clue contained in which has been followed up at the Record Office, which carry the Borlases back to an almost mythical antiquity. It appears that certainly before the time of Henry III. a branch of the family of De Tailleffer, of Perigord—themselves lineally descended from the Counts of Angoulême—was granted by the king certain lands in Cornwall called Frank (French) Borlas Taillefer (confer Stanton-Harcourt, &c.), in the parish of St. Wen. The Borlas arms are still much the same as those of these French Taillefers. Richard II., wanting money, tried to prove them aliens, and to confiscate their lands, upon which they proved their pedigree, in the year 1399, for five generations back to Edward the First's reign. One of the family was among the Cornish who fought for Perkin Warbeck at Blackheath, exhibiting therein that independence which his descendant of to-day possesses in some degree, and in proper degree, and always within the limit of loyalty to the Throne. Another Borlase was a Recusant in Elizabeth's time (fined £200 for not going to church for a year). It is lucky for many people, though not, of course, for any of the Borlases, that such fines are not imposed in the reign of a Queen greater than Elizabeth! Another Borlase was a

Cavalier under Charles; another was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1641. A third followed James II. to St. Germain; and a fourth (if we may be pardoned going back in the record) supplied the wine to Henry VIII. for the Field of the Cloth of Gold. It is few families who can trace back in direct line from father to son (as the Borlases, now—owing to this discovery—can do) to the reign of Edward the First, and then connect themselves with one of the oldest families in France, a member of which began the battle of Hastings, and the mythical ancestor of which was called Tsillops, because, in 886, he hewed a Northman in two by a single stroke. The pedigree is one unusually interesting from a historical point of view, and we trust that the *Western Antiquary* may become the medium of publishing it. We believe we are correct in saying that there is scarcely a parish in Cornwall to which it does not relate, and in which some member of the family did not once hold lands. It is almost unheard of that a family now ennobled should be able to trace so far back. No wonder it should be a not uncommon expression in the West that "Borlases were in Cornwall before the birth of Christ."

(*Western Daily Mercury*, July 4, 1881.)

Queries.

120.—Sir,—The last communication of Sir John Maclean to your columns was very interesting, and I hope he will again favour the *Western Antiquary*.

I write now to ask if you can kindly inform me if Sir John Maclean intends continuing his parochial history of North Cornwall. I heard, some time ago, that he was collecting materials for this purpose. I am, personally, much interested in the history of Week St. Mary and the adjoining parishes, and should be happy to hear that he intends extending his highly valuable and deeply-interesting history to include the remaining parishes of North Cornwall.—Yours obediently,

W. C. WADE.

121.—BUNKER'S HILL, DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—There is in Devonport Dockyard, not far from the Ropery, a large rock surmounted with a pavilion, or "temple." This rock is called King's or Bunker's-hill. The following inscription, which is placed upon the cornice of the building, sufficiently explains the name King's-hill; but what was the origin of the other term—Bunker's-hill?

"This building was erected, in the year 1822, to perpetuate the recollection of the visit of His Majesty King George the Third, of blessed and glorious memory, and of His Majesty's admiration of the rock on which it stands, and the scenes around."

I ask this question with all the more interest, because I see that a correspondent in "Notes and Queries," (6th, S. IV., July16, 1881) has referred to several places in England as bearing this name, and suggesting that one at least of those he refers to bore the name long "before the American Bunker's-hill became famous in history." Possibly some of the correspondents of the *Western Antiquary* may be possessed of information useful to both the "Notes and Queries" and your own columns.

W.

122.—A LEGEND OF THE VALLEY OF ROCKS AT LYNTON.—In Black's "Guide to Devon," there is a sketch of a legend of the Valley of Rocks at Lynton. Messrs. Black tell me they have lost sight of the writer of that guide, and advise me to apply to you. Can you give me any assistance in finding the original legend in a more complete state? R. A. L.

(Notes and Queries 6th, S. IV., July 16, 1881).

EDITOR.

123.—OLD PLYMOUTH TREES.—A correspondent asked, a short time since, about some trees which formerly stood in Bedford-street. Of these I have no recollection, but I well remember two which stood in the roadway, outside the old Pound, in Tavistock-road, and I can also remember their being cut down. Would it be worth while to get the date and preserve it in your Notes?

Birmingham. S. V. BIRD.

(If our correspondent, or anyone else, will furnish us with the date of this or any other matter which may be of interest, we will cheerfully place it upon record, but the destruction of trees in and around the town is becoming, alas! so general, that a solitary instance, such as that alluded to by Mr. Bird, would, we fear, be of little interest). EDITOR.

124.—THE CAREY FAMILY.—Can you furnish any particulars about the Devonshire Carey, or Cary, family? Were they Cornu-British in origin? If so, was the name connected with the Carews? Richard Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," gives a highly interesting, though not accurate, account of his family and name. Might it not rather be derived from the Cornish verb "Caraf" (to love) than from "a plough," as is proposed? There has been a suggestion that it is Roman in origin from Carus, but this would be merely a reproduction of common Aryan root in the Latin, Romance, and Celtic families of language.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

Replies.

73.—May 28, June 11. CITIES AND COUNTIES.—One of your correspondents makes enquiries about cities, counties, and cities that are counties in themselves. For his satisfaction, I cannot do better than quote Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England He says a city is a town incorporated, which is, or has been, the see of a bishop; and though the bishopric be dissolved, as at Westminster, yet it still remains a city.

This, however, needs qualifying, and his well-known editor, Mr. Commissioner Kerr, says in a note:—"At the council assembled in 1072, to settle the precedence between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, it was ordered that all bishops' sees should be transferred from towns to cities. So that there was no necessary connection between a see and a city; and, indeed, places in which no episcopal jurisdiction ever existed are called cities in Domesday. The restoration of the bishopric of Ripon did not elevate that town into a city, nor had the creation of the bishopric of Manchester any such effect. Manchester is a 'city,' by Order of the Queen in Council."

It will be within the recollection of your readers that, *after* the see of Truro was happily founded, Truro was declared a city by Order in Council. The word city seems to be derived from the Latin "civitas."

Blackstone goes on to say: "An indefinite number of hundreds make up a county or shire. Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but county, 'comitatus,' is plainly derived from 'comes,' the Count of the Franks, *i.e.*, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire, to whom the government of it was entrusted. This he usually executed by his deputy, still called in Latin vice-comes, and in English the sheriff, shrieve, or shire-reeve, signifying the officer of the shire."

After speaking of "'counties palatine,' so called 'a palatio' because the owners thereof had in those counties 'jura regalia,' as fully as the king had in his palace, of which counties Chester was formerly one, the Earldom being one of the titles borne by the eldest son of the sovereign of England," he speaks of "'counties corporate.' These are certain cities and towns, some with more, some with less territory annexed to them; to which, out of special grace and favour, the kings of England have granted the privilege to be counties of themselves, and not to be comprised in any other county; but to be governed by their own sheriffs and other magistrates. So that with certain exceptions, no officers of the county at large have any power to intermeddle therein. Such are London, York, Bristol, Norwich, Coventry, and many others."

If I am not mistaken, the Yorkshire town of Hull, or, as it is properly styled, "Kingston-upon-Hull," is, or was, a "town and county" in itself. I do not, however, feel certain about this. The river Hull flows through it into the Humber.—Yours faithfully,

RICHARD H. MANLEY.

78.—June 4. HERALDIC.—The arms about which "R. W. C." inquires are those of the Company of Merchants of Spain, or Spanish Merchants, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. They are engraved at p. 616 of the 1633 folio edition of Stow's *Survey of London*. In the last edition of Burke's "General Armory" the blazon is given as—

"Azure, in base a sea, with a dolphin's head appearing in the water, all proper; on the sea a ship of three masts in full sail, all or, the sails and rigging argent; on each (sail) a cross gules; on the dexter chief point the sun in splendour, on the sinister chief point an estoile of the third; on a chief of the fourth a cross of the fifth charged with a lion of England. Crest: Two arms embowed issuing out of clouds, all proper, holding in the hands a globe or. Supporters: Two seahorses argent, finned or."

J. P. R.

In Papworth and Morant's Dictionary of British Armorials is a coat of arms so closely resembling that inquired about by "R. W. C.," that I am disposed to think the same arms are intended in each case:—

"Barry wavy of six argent and azure, over all a ship of three masts in full sail proper, sails, pennants, and ensigns of the first, each charged with a cross gules, all between three besants, a chief or, on a pale between two roses gules, seeded or, barbed vert, a lion passant guardant of the fifth."

These arms are stated to belong to the "Russia Merchants Company, incorporated, and arms quartered 1555." The coat is a difficult one to blazon, and the variations between the *Dictionary* and "R. W. C.," are not greater than the intricacy of the bearings might occasion. W. SPARROW SIMPSON.

(From "Notes and Queries" 6th, S. III., 428.—ED., *Western Antiquary*.)

86.—June 4. TOTHILL.—I observe some of your contributors have been suggesting the probable derivation of this name. Might I be permitted to say that I think it very probable that the name may have arisen from the surname of one of the possessors of the estate, and that at a period probably some time after the civil war, as there is I believe no mention made of Tothill in the annals of the siege, although the spot was close to many of the important operations? Mount Gould was named after one of the Parliamentary officers.

While speaking of Tothill, it may not be amiss to refer to an old story of the place having been haunted, which was told me by an old and respected resident of this town.

He says that during the early part of this century, the house was occupied by the Column family. After the death of the Rev. Mr. Column, the idea was current amongst the servants that his spirit inhabited the pond below the house (now almost forgotten), and they related having seen him ride on horseback through the grounds at midnight.

A cattle dealer happened to fall in this pond on his return from market and was drowned. He had £40 with him, which was lost in the pond, and the relatives were very anxious to recover it. The story states, however, that the parson's relatives would not allow the pond to be dragged "for fear of disturbing his spirit," but paid the £40 instead.—Yours truly, WODIN.

MAYOR OF MARKETJEW.—Referring to Mr. W. Crossing's remarks in your issue of the 16th instant, and to the Rev. W. Lach-Szyrma's article in the *Antiquary* (July, 1881), I beg to state that both gentlemen appear to have been slightly misled as to the origin of the proverb—"Like the Mayor of Marketjew sitting in his own light."

A relative of mine, when at Marazion, many years ago, visited the church (which, by the way, was anything but well enlightened by its windows), and the parish clerk called his attention to a seat before one of the windows, which, he told him, was the mayor's, and had given rise to the proverb, inasmuch as when one sat on it he so obscured his own light as to be unable to read from his prayer-book. I believe this to be the authentic origin of this proverb. W. C. WADE.

JULY 30th, 1881.

Notes.

THE BORLASE FAMILY.

Seeing a paragraph in your last week's paper about the antiquity of the Borlases, I have copied this from a tablet erected in front of a day-school at Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire:—

"Sir William Borlase, sen., founded and endowed this school in memory of his son, Henry Borlase, Esq., burgess of this Borough in the Parliament, A.D. 1624." J.W.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

(CONTINUED).

The first Sr John Davies eldest daughter and sister to ye second Sr John Davy both decd. married John Willoughby of Pehembury in ye County of Devon Esq, by whom shee had issue one daughter who married Sr George Trevilian of Nettlecome in the County of Devon Barronet by whom shee had issue sons and daughters. Sr John Davies second daughter married John Copston of Copstonstone in the County of Devon Esqr. by whom shee had issue severall sons and daughters. Sr John Davies third daughter married Bevis of . . . in the County of Devon Esq by whom she had issue severall sons and daughters.

Sr John Davies fourth daughter married Bear, of . . . . in the County of Devon Esq by whom shee had issue sons and daughters.

The sixth daughter of the first Sr Wm Strode married Sr John Young of Stetscome in ye County of Devon Knight by whom shee had issue three sons and two daughters, Sr John was of ye Parliament in ye year 1640 and his eldest son Sr Walter Young Baronet, made by King Charles ye 2nd, was of the Parliament 1660, and of the Pencioners Parliament, hee married the daughter of the first Sr John Davy aforesaid, by Sr Johns second wife, hee had issue by her severall sons and daughters his now eldest and only surviving son Sr Walter Young hee married two wives, his first wife was Sr Wm Morris his daughter of Warington in the County of Devon Knight one of the principall Secretaries of State to King Charles the second by whom hee hath noe issue liveing.

Sr Walters second wife was the daughter of Russell of . . . in ye County of by whom hee hath issue.

Wm Young 2nd son of Sr John aforesaid hee married Jeane Drake the daughter of Sr John Drake of Ash in ye County of Devon Knight, by whom hee hath issue one daughter. Robert Young Sr Johns third son, dyed a batchelor. Sr John Young's eldest daughter married Sr John Drake of Ash in ye County of Devon Knight and Baronet, son to ye aforesaid Sr John Drake by whom shee had issue two sons and one daughter both his sons John and Walter Drake deceased, batchelors and his daughter Elizabeth Drake on whom Sr John Drake whole estate was entayled married Sr John Brisco, but before her intermarriage she settled her fathers estates upon her half brother Sr Wm Drake by a second wife of Sr John Drake her father, reserving only a porcion of £6000, which Sr John Briscoe had with her, tho hee had but one eye yet he saw how to get two rich wives, his first wife was the Earl of Banburies daughter by whom hee had issue, by his 2nd wife aforesaid hee had noe issue.

TRANSCRIBED BY WYVERN GULES.

ARMS OF DRAKE IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

I am obliged to "A. J. J." for his correction respecting the above, and although I must admit that a little consideration on my part would have enabled me to detect the error, I think it but fair to put the "saddle upon the right horse." I quoted the words respecting the Drake Monument from Jewitt's "History of Plymouth," p. 509, where he says:—"A very interesting monument, but one not much seen—through being on the wall of the inside of the tower—is to the memory of Captain Francis Drake, R.N., a *descendant* of Sir Francis Drake," &c. The description of the arms was also taken from the same work. FESS.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

Sir,—In response to request, I send the following epitaphs from Kingsbridge and neighbourhood:—

"Underneath
Lieth the body of Robert
(Commonly called Bone Phillips),
Who died July 27th, 1793,
Aged 65 years.
At whose request the following
lines are inserted:—
"Here lie I at the chancel door;
Here lie I because I'm poor;
The further in the more you'll pay;
Here lie I as warm as they."

The following epitaph is taken from Portlemouth Churchyard:—

"Through poison strong he was cut off,
And brought to death at last;
It was by his apprentice girl,
On whom there's sentence past.
O may all people warning take,
For she was burned to a stake!"

The tombstone bears date May 25th, 1782, and the execution of the criminal was performed at Exeter; but in her case the burning did not take place until after death by hanging. This is the last-recorded instance in the country, it is believed, of the infliction of burning as a punishment for poisoning.

In the chancel of East Allington church, Polwhele quotes the following as being over the grave of Elizabeth, wife of Edmund Fortescue, one of the Sheriffs of the county:—

"Here lieth a wight
Of worthy descent,
Whose losse for her worth
The people lament;
The Rich for her love,
And kind affabilitie,
The Poor for her Alms
Deeds and Hospitalitie.
Obit 28th Jan., 1611."

The following acrostic inscription is on a tomb in the churchyard at Stokenham, erected to the memory of Katherine Randall, daughter of a Royalist, whose house was attacked by the Parliament forces, who, after several fruitless attempts to enter the premises, fired in at the kitchen window, and wounded Mr. Randall's daughter so severely that she died a day or two after:—

"K ind reader judge, here's under laid
A hopeful, young, and virtuous maid,
T hrown from the top of earthly pleasure
H eadlong: by which she gained a treasure,
E nvironed with Heaven's power,
R ounded with angels for that hour
I n which she fell: God took her home,
N ot by just law, but martyrdom.
E ach groan she fetched upon her bed
R oared out aloud I'm murdered.
A nd shall this blood which here doth lie,
'N vain for right and vengeance cry?
D o men not think, tho' gone from hence,
A venge God can't his innocence?
L et bad men think, so learn ye good,
L ine each that's here doth cry for blood."

Plymouth. J. P.

125.—FREEDOM DAY, A PLYMOUTH CUSTOM.—Can any one give the origin of the "Freedom Day," an old Plymouth custom, long obsolete, the remembrance of which, however, still lingers in the name "Freedom Field," as applied to a portion of the Corporation property near Woodside, now being utilized as a recreation ground for that district? Has the custom anything to do with "beating the bounds," a ceremony still indulged in by the Mayor and Corporation once a year?

MAILLIW YRNEH.

126.—ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES WAGER, KNIGHT.—The following is copied from the back of an engraved portrait of this worthy man. I shall be glad if any reader of the *Western Antiquary* can give me any additional particulars of his birthplace and career. I am of opinion that he was of humble origin, and from the neighbourhood of my own home—West Looe, Cornwall:—

"May 24, 1743.—On Tuesday night died at his house in Bloomsbury Square, in the 77th year of his age Sr Charles Wager Knight Member of Parliament for Westlow in Cornwal, Admiral of the White Squadron of His Majestys fleet, Treasurer of the Navy; and one of his Majestys most Honourable Privy Council.

He was a Man of great knowledge and understanding in his Profession, acquired by an early industry and improved by long Experience, and a most assiduous application to Business, in every part of his life. He was first made a Captain at the Battle of La Hogue, by Admiral Russel, afterwards Earl of Orford, his constant Friend and Patron, who knew the valuable qualities of this great and good man, and therefore recommended him on the most important Services.

He was sent with a Command to the West Indies in 1707 where he attack'd the Spanish Galleons with three ships tho they were Fourteen in number drawn up in a Line of Battle and defeated them and performed other acceptable services there, which Queen Anne, distinguish'd by sending Him a Flag and at his return conferring the Honour of Knighthood upon him.

The riches he acquired on this and other occasions were regarded by him only as Instruments of doing good, and accordingly he gave fortunes to his Relations that He might see them happy in his Life Time, and to Persons in Distress his Liberality was such that whole Families have been supported and their Estates and Fortunes saved by his Generosity: and it would scarce gain Credit with the World if it should be told how many Thousands, nay Tens of Thousands, This One man bestowed in Doing Good.

He was Chosen Member of Parliament for Portsmouth in 1709, and has sat in Every Parliament since that time. He was some time Comptroller of the Navy, afterwards He was One of the Comms. for executing the Office of Ld High Admiral of England and on the death of Ld Torrington, in January 1732, was deservedly placed at the Head of That Board.

Hee was a Prudent, Temperate, Wise and Honest Man, easy of Access to all, Plain and Unaffected in his Manners, Steady and Resolute in his Conduct, Affable and Chearful in his Behaviour: in time of Action, or any Imminent danger, He was never hurried, or discomposed, but preserv'd the same Calm, Steady, Chearful mind through all parts of his Life, and particularly at the hour of death.

He was married 52 years to Lady Wager who survives him and has been the Constant Promoter as well as Partner of his Good Works. Such persons in High Stations are in This World the greatest Blessings Heaven can bestow on mankind."

Newton Abbot. JNO. OLVER.

127.—TURNER, THE LANDSCAPE PAINTER; WAS HE A NATIVE OF DEVONSHIRE?—Cyrus Redding, in his "Fifty Years' Recollections," vol. I., p. 198, has this statement, which, if correct, adds one more to that talented brotherhood of Devonian artists, of which we may be justly proud.

"Turner, the landscape painter, had arrived in the West on a professional tour. Among those who entertained him with admiring hospitality was Mr. John Collier, whom I have mentioned among my now most respected friends as having preceded Turner to the grave. We were sailing on the St. Germain river, Turner, Collier, and myself, when I remarked what a number of artists the West of England had produced, from Reynolds to Prout.

'You may add my name to the list,' said Turner, 'I am a Devonshire man.'

I asked from what part of the county, and he replied 'From Barnstaple.' I have several times mentioned this statement to persons who insisted Turner was a native of Maiden-lane, London, where, it is true, he appears to have resided in very early life, whither he must have come from the country. His father was a barber."

Can the above interesting statement be substantiated? Biographical sketches of the great artist give, as a rule, the place of his birth as London.

KEARLEY.

Replies.

53.—April 30. YE PLYMOUTH "FYSHINGE FEASTE."—In Mrs. Whitcombe's "Bygone Days in Devonshire and Cornwall," pp. 35-38, appears the following with regard to this yearly custom of the Plymouth Corporation. I venture to quote the whole description, which, although it does not throw much light on the point

raised by your querist, is yet of some service as, being an authentic account of an interesting ceremonial :—

"In 1582 we read that Sir Francis Drake was Mayor of Plymouth, and to him the town is indebted for its supply of water, which is conveyed by artificial channels from Dartmoor. For this great boon, at the annual survey of the water course, the toast is given: 'May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine.' It has been recorded in some works on Devon that the toast was as follows: 'May the descendants of him who *gave* us water never want wine.' Mr. Whiteford, Town Clerk, has kindly forwarded a card which describes the ceremony, a copy of which is here given :—

CEREMONY
On the Mayor's (Arms.)
of
WATER

OBSERVED
Annual Survey
the
COURSE.

AT THE HEAD WEIR,

The party being assembled, a goblet filled with pure water taken from the weir by the Corporation Surveyor, is handed by him to the Chairman of the Water Committee, who presents the same to the Mayor, and requests him to drink thereof,

'To the Pious Memory of Sir Francis Drake,'

And passing the cup from one to the other, each drinks and repeats the same words. Another goblet being filled with wine is then presented by the Chamberlain to the Mayor, who drinks to the toast,

'May the descendants of him who brought us Water never want Wine,'

Passing the cup as before.

'Ye Fyshinge Feaste,'

(provided with Trout taken from the stream),

the Mayor Presiding.

On the removal of the Cloth the following Toasts will be proposed :—

'Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Royal Family,'

'The Chairman and Members of the Water Committee,'

'The Mayor.'

Before Separating,

'Ye Lovynge Cuppes,'

Will be passed in pledge of 'Unity and Prosperity'

to the

Town of Plymouth.

To Mr. Whiteford we are also indebted for the following explanation :—That the words '*gave* us water' are believed to have been the ancient form, but there has been, unfortunately, a controversy about the rights of the Corporation and the inhabitants to the water. It was contended that the Corporation had no right to charge for the water, which was the free gift of Sir Francis Drake to the town. The corporate records showed, however, clearly that although the credit of the work remains with Sir Francis Drake, the funds were provided by the Corporation, and for a great number of years the toast has stood 'brought' us water.

The water was not brought to Plymouth until 1591, although the Act was passed 27 Elizabeth, A.D. 1585."

The above extract is not offered as a contribution to the much-vexed "Water Question," the "Drake Controversy," &c., &c., but simply that an answer to the query raised some weeks since on the point, and a description of an interesting Plymouth custom, should be placed upon record in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*. KEARLEY.

101.—PLYMOUTH STOCKS.—I well remember seeing Bob Cowley in the stocks in Plymouth Market, at least three times. On one occasion there was, if my memory serves me rightly, a woman in the stocks at the same time as Bob.

This would have been somewhere about the years 1841 or 1842, I think. However, it could be easily ascertained, I should say, by reference to the police authorities, as no doubt Bob's committal to the stocks would be recorded. You might also possibly ascertain the date of the removal of the stocks and record it in your *Antiquary*.—Yours,

Birmingham. S. V. BIRD.

(Some notes of interest on this subject are promised at an early date). EDITOR.

106.—OAK APPLE DAY.—I well remember an effigy of King Charles being carried about in the oak as described in No. 106. The chimney sweeps of Plymouth used, also, to go about dressed up, and dance round a large may coop covered with evergreens, a man being inside. The sweeps used to carry their brushes and tools, and rattle them up to strains of the music discoursed by the band that went with them. I think I remember that there were rival parties of sweeps. Waller's was a notable Plymouth one.

Would this be useful for Notes?

Birmingham. S. V. BIRD.

107.—July 2. PLYMOUTH CITADEL.—Your correspondent may probably be unaware that there is another inscribed stone to be seen in the foundations of the Plymouth Citadel. It is situated just under the flagstaff at one of the angles of the masonry, and can only be seen from the trench. The inscription is as follows :—

Jº EARLE - or - BATHE - 1666

Who was this Earl of Bath?

Plymouth. R. L.

[John Granville, Earl of Bath, was the son of Sir Bevil Granville, who was killed during the Civil War at Lansdown, near Bath, in 1643. John was a gallant Knight in the army of Charles II., with whose fortunes and troubles he was closely united. The king created him, Lord Granville, of Kilkhampton, and Bytheford, Viscount Granville, of Lansdown, and Earl of Bath. He was also High Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Groom of the Stole to His Majesty, First gentleman of His Majesty's Bedchamber, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and was also recognised as Earl of Carbol, Lord of Thorigny, and Granville in Normandy. He died August 12, 1701.

Sir John Granville, Earl of Bath, married a daughter of Sir Peter Wyche, by whom he had several children. He was succeeded by Charles, who was accidentally shot from his own pistol whilst preparing to go to his father's funeral, so that two Earls of Bath were buried on the

same day and in the same tomb. He was succeeded by his son William Henry, consequently there were three Earls of Bath above ground at one time.]

(From Pridham's Devonshire Celebrities, p. 109.)

He was likewise Governor of Plymouth under Charles II.

(See also Prince's "Worthies of Devon.")

EDITOR.

111.—9th July, 1881. "POT WALL" AND "POT-WALLOPER."—In the "Slang Dictionary," Edn. 1874, the following derivation of the term "Pot-wallopper" is given, viz. :—An elector in certain boroughs before the passing of the first Reform Bill, whose qualification consisted in being a housekeeper, to establish which it was only necessary to boil a pot within the limits of the borough, by the aid of any temporary erection. This implied that he was able to provide for himself, and not necessitated to apply for parochial relief. Honiton, Tregoney, Ilchester, Old Sarum, &c., had this privilege before the passing of the first Reform Bill.

X. Y. Z.

Reviews of Antiquarian Publications.

Under this heading the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* purposes to insert brief notices of any works connected with his department which may reach him. Space will not, of course, permit of a detailed review, but it will be his endeavour to do justice to any book which may be forwarded to him.

"PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME."

By William Andrews, F.R.H.S. (Hull).

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

In a little work of eighty pages, Mr. Andrews has managed to compress nearly everything that can be related of interest on this subject. The various forms of punishment, now, happily, obsolete, are all passed under review. The Ducking Stool, Brank, Pillory, Stocks, Drunkard's Cloak, Whipping Post, &c., are all well described, and appropriate illustrations add interest to the text. Mr. Andrews is an industrious worker in the same field in which we are engaged, and we heartily wish him success.

"SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND THE PLYMOUTH CORPORATION."

The History of the Plymouth Leat from the Municipal Records.

By R. N. Worth, F.G.S.

In this paper (read before the Plymouth Institution, March 24, 1881), Mr. Worth has added another valuable chapter to our local history. The recently-discovered Corporation Book, from which Mr. Worth's information respecting Drake and the Water Question is mainly taken, fills up a gap in the Municipal Accounts of about one hundred years (or from 1569 to 1678), and makes those accounts practically complete from the year 1486 to the present time.

However we may differ in opinion with Mr. Worth, upon some of the deductions he draws from these documents, we cannot refrain from heartily commending his perseverance in unearthing this book, and so carefully transcribing its pages.

AUGUST 6th, 1881.

Notes.

BIBLIOTHECA DEVONIENSIS.

Sir,—I think the suggestion of a Bibliotheca Devoniensis is one of extreme importance. The materials are ample, and the demand for the work would, I am certain, be considerable. There is no danger of pecuniary failure if it were well got up and fairly advertised. The demand for works of this kind is much greater now than it was a few years ago. Most leading Devonshire libraries—public or private—would take a copy, of course, and the demand outside the county would probably be considerable.

As to the working-out of the scheme, I should say the way Encyclopædias are got up would be the most practicable, viz., one ostensible editor, with a small committee of men who would work at their specialties, a literary cabinet with a responsible prime minister at the head. I question if the materials are not too much for any one man efficiently to deal with them without assistance.

A short critique of the principal Devonshire books, and a biography of the writers, ought to be added. I would likewise suggest that all books on Devonshire, even if written by strangers, should have a place. The book should be thoroughly complete. W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

A correspondent has kindy called my attention to the fact that Mr. J. B. Davidson, M. A., son of the compiler of the "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," has for years been making additions to his father's (published and unpublished) collections. He suggests the possibility of this valuable nucleus of a Devonshire Bibliography being available to any one engaged in the work. Since receiving this communication, I have had an interview with Mr. Davidson, and, although I have no authority to make any definite statement on the matter, I am inclined to believe that he would cordially assist in the work, even if he were not disposed to take a leading part in its production. The remarks of W. S. L. S. (above) confirm the sentiments expressed in my former note on this topic, and lead me to hope that some practical result may follow this public reference to such an interesting and important matter. EDITOR.

THE GORGES MONUMENT: ST. BUDEAUX CHURCH, DEVON.

(From the *Devonport Independent*, June 18, 1881.)

(Revised and corrected for the *Western Antiquary*.)

Among the different monuments erected in various churches in England to commemorate several members of the grand old family of Gorges, whether we consider the sumptuous pile standing in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, the interesting ones in Wraxhall Church, near

Bristol, or the one in Eye Church, county Hereford, there is not one of them deserving of more notice through family associations than the one in St. Budeaux Church, though perhaps at present it is the least known.

This monument was erected in 1600, by one worthy of his name and position. Tristram Gorges, of Budshed, Esq., who had succeeded to this antient manor through Sir William Gorges, Knight, his father, who married Winifred Budockshed, who became heiress to her father, Roger Budockshed, of Budshed, Esq. If we trace back to 1243 (27 Henry III.) we find it was held by 13 descents of Budockshed before Sir William Gorges became its owner. This Sir William Gorges was Vice-Admiral of the Fleet in 1580, a gentleman pensioner 1556-1579. He died in 1584, and was buried in the church of St. John, within the Tower of London. Sir William was succeeded, as before stated, by his eldest son, Tristram Gorges, Esq., two of whose daughters married Edward and William Courtenay, Esqrs., grandsons of Sir William Courtenay, Knight, of Powderham, Devon, and of Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Bonville and Chewton, K.G., while a third married Edward Trelawny, Esq., who became the first of the family of Coldrennick, and who was, I believe, a brother of the first Baronet of this very old family, and another, Jonathan Prideaux, Esq. Elizabeth Gorges, widow of Edward Courtenay, afterwards married her cousin Sir Fernando Gorges, of Kinterbury, &c., whose name is so frequently mentioned in the history of the colonization of the United States of America, and especially of the States of Maine and Massachussets. The monument in St. Budeaux Church is at the east end of the north aisle. It is an altar-tomb, built against the wall: on the front are two shields measuring 10 inches by 8, and there is one of the same size on each end; no traces remain on any one of these of former emblazonment. Originally five detached columns, circular in shape, springing from moulded bases at the foot, reached to the projection of the recumbent slate slab, but only one of these remains. What may be termed the altar-stone is beautifully carved. A wide margin is taken up with a border or wreath of leaves and berries much resembling those of the oak. Within this wreath the stone is slightly sunk, and in the central space are three coats of arms and their mantling, which will be hereafter described.

At the back of the altar is a reredos extending its whole length, and reaching to the sill of the window. This occupies a space of 5 feet by 3. Above this reredos were two half circular pillars (but only one remains), which supported a moulded segmental arch rising 30 inches from the base of the pillars. This arcade is filled with a slab of slate, on which are exquisitely carved in high relief the arms, helm, and crest of Roger Budockshed, Esq., surrounded with fine flowing mantling. The carving on the reredos is one of the finest remains of Elizabethan work to be found in this country. The pattern is elaborately interwoven scroll-work, ornamented with fruit, flowers, and birds. Within is a space, on which there was formerly an inscription. A coat of arms (Gorges and Cole) occupies the central point, and beneath this is a label bearing the date 1600. Unfortunately this beautiful monument suffered considerable dilapidation several years ago, when some high pews were erected around it; four of the columns disappeared, and a considerable portion of the altar-stone was cut away to accommodate the carpenter. For more than half a century only the upper part of the reredos could be seen. The writer of this article always considered that the hidden portion must bear the traces of family alliances, and in 1876, when it was determined that the church should be restored, he obtained permission to remove the surroundings. On clearing the recumbent stone of its long-borne accumulation of dust and rubbish, the pleasing discovery was made of the arms, &c., already mentioned. Considering the long series of years which have passed since its erection, and the rather uncommon vicissitudes through which St. Budeaux Church passed during the period of the Civil War in 1642, and more especially in 1645, when it was the scene of some sharp fighting between the opposing forces, which resulted in 100 Royalist soldiers and their officers being made prisoners within the walls, there is reason for thankfulness on the part of antiquaries and genealogists that the whole was not swept away. Mr. Tristram Gorges, of Budshed, stood in a high and distinctive position among the gentlemen of this and the neighbouring county. On his father's side he could trace through a long line of famous ancestry; while on the side of his mother he traced his descent through the renowned old family of Champernowne. He was first cousin to the ever memorable Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Humphrey Gilbert, both eminent as early English navigators, and whose naval exploits are connected with the New World. One of his intimate friends was Sir Francis Drake, who was married to Mary Newman at St. Budeaux Church on July 4, 1567; and who shall say Mr. Tristram Gorges was not a witness of the ceremony.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

THE DEVONSHIRE GLOSSARY.

The Devonshire Glossary, which I am preparing for the English Dialect Society, is not yet ready for publication. The material which I have been collecting for many years past, is now being copied on slips, each slip containing a word with its meaning, and notes and illustrations of its use I shall then have to add the pronunciation according to Mr. Ellis's scheme, and arrange and complete the whole, and write the introduction. I have so little leisure that I fear I can hardly hope to complete this, which will be a long piece of work, before Michaelmas 1882, and I trust it may then go into the hands of the printer. Meanwhile, I shall be very glad to receive examples of words, either peculiar in themselves, or used or pronounced in a peculiar manner; idioms, proverbs, and phrases, used in any part of the county JOHN SHELLY.

8, Woodside, Plymouth; 28 July, 1881.

A WEST COUNTRY DUEL NINETY YEARS AGO.

In the churchyard at Charmouth, in Dorset, is a table tomb, on the sides of which is the following inscription:—

To
the memory of
James Warden, Esq.,
Who fell in a duel the 28th of April, 1792,
in the 56th year of his age.

He was created Lieut. of his Majesty's Navy in the year 1760, in which capacity he served his Country with reputation and success. He was in nineteen engagements during the memorable expedition against the French Fleet, under the gallant Hawke, and was present at the surrender of Belleisle. On the commencement of hostilities with America, he voluntarily came forward to offer his services, and was in the number of those who first landed the British Grenadiers on that shore. After escaping the various dangers inseparable from his profession, he had the misfortune to experience the calamity above mentioned.

Dear victim of imperious Honour's laws,
Those impious laws inexorably stern,
Whose horrors Friendship views with shuddering pause,
And Love connubial shall for ever mourn.

Lamented victim,—if the unbodied mind
Aught of the world it left should hap'ly know,
And watch with tenderest sympathy refin'd
The friends it loved, the scenes it prized below.

What pleasure, mixed with sadness, must be thine,
To see thine own Eliza's faithful tears
Profusely bathing the memorial shrine,
Which to thy name unfeigned affection rears.

Adieu, in one alarming moment torn
By ruffian rage from her thy Soul held dear,
Untill the dawning of that awful morn
When the rous'd dead their Saviour's voice shall hear.

Sacred to the Memory
also of
Elizabeth Newell Warden

Relict of the aforesaid Lieut. James Warden: who after lingering upwards of six years, at length put off her mortal part, wasted with pining sickness, to be clothed upon with Immortality, on the 11th day of June, 1798, —in the 48th year of her age.

After seeking to forget her sorrows in the gay World, its Vanities and Follies, refusing to kiss the Rod, she at length found (a few days only before her Departure) in a precious Saviour that Rest unto her Soul, which she had long, but in vain, sought to find in Pleasure's delusive Scenes, and died a happy Instance of the Redeemer's Grace, Love, and Power, even in the near view of Dissolution, exulting with an air of Holy Triumph. O Death where is thy Sting, O Grave where is thy Victory. Thanks, thanks be to God which giveth Me the Victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.—1st. Ep. Cor., ch. xv. v. 55 & 57.

The particulars of this tragic affair, as heard related to the narrator in his youth, were to the following effect, but are stated here with the reserve such stories should ever be received with, that pass from mouth to mouth only, and have not (that I am aware of), as in this case, any written history.

The combatants were, the one as above chronicled, a naval officer, much respected, and of known courage and honour, though of quiet and peaceful disposition; his antagonist, a lawyer, I believe, from a distance, and staying in the neighbourhood. The quarrel originated over a game of cards, and the seaman made some remarks in the progress of their play not very complimentary to the lawyer. So high did the quarrel rise, and the sailor refusing to qualify or retract what he had said, the lawyer sent him a challenge. The story goes, the officer declined it, not from fear but an aversion he had to this method of settling such a difference; but being upbraided by those who should have known better, and urged to fight it out, at last decided to do so. The usual pistols, post-chaises, and seconds, were put in requisition, and the parties met on a heath on a high hill, between Charmouth and Axminster, called Pen-Inn. Whether the combatants drew lots as to who should fire first, or how it happened does not appear, but it seems the officer fired first, and he missed his antagonist. Thereon the lawyer dropped his weapon and said—"Now, you have shot at me and missed; retract what you have said, or acknowledge that you are wrong, and I will fire mine into the air; if you do not there will be nothing left for me but to shoot you." This, however, the officer absolutely refused to do, and the lawyer again raised his pistol, and taking careful aim, fired at the officer, shooting him through the heart, and he staggered a pace or so and fell instantly dead. The terrified seconds, and a surgeon who was with the party, rushed forward to the prostrate man. The lawyer, who appeared a person of cool and determined disposition, walked slowly over, gazed steadily a moment at his lifeless foe, and, in answer to the upturned glances of those kneeling beside him, said, very quietly and with no trace of emotion, "I believe he is dead, gentlemen," then, without semblance of hurry, walked back to his post-chaise, drove rapidly off, and was never heard of afterwards.

I thus tell the tale as it was told to me. Perhaps some reader may be able to add to the foregoing, or give a more correct version of this sad affair. X

ANCIENT CUSTOMS AT ST. IVES.

Some weeks since the Knill Mausoleum celebration was mentioned in the public press, but there is a custom at St. Ives still older, and that is drinking out of the Golden Cup. In 1639 Sir Francis Basset obtained a charter of incorporation, since which the power has been vested in the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being. A Petty sessions was held every three weeks and a court presided over by the Recorder once in three months. As a proof of his attachment to the town over which he was Recorder, and at one time represented in Parliament Sir Francis presented to the corporation a silver cup dipped in gold—hence the name "Golden Cup"—bearing the following inscription:—

"If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of beloved Saint Ives,
It is disyred that this my cup of love,
To every one a peacemaker may prove,
Then am I blest to have given a legacie
So like my heart unto posteritie.

Francis Bassett, A.D. 1640."

This cup is kept by the Mayor, and on the day he is elected, viz., 9th November very nearly every child in the town goes up to his worshipful's and "have a drink out of it."

St. Ives. W. K.

(The Editor will be glad to receive any similar accounts of ancient customs in other parts of Devon or Cornwall.)

Queries.

128.—SCARLET-DAY.—In "The Plymouth Herald and Devonshire Freeholder," Saturday, May 31, 1828, occurs the following paragraph :—

"Scarlet-Day.—It being the usage on Whit-Sunday for the Mayor and principal members of the Corporation to attend Divine Service, arrayed in their scarlet robes; the custom was observed with due solemnity on Sunday last: Capt. Pridham, the Worshipful the Mayor, a number of the Capital Burgesses, &c., in full dress robes, attended by the three Sergeants, bearing the maces —the insignia of office, proceeded in due form to Charles' Church, where a very excellent sermon, suitable to the high festival, was delivered by the Rev. James Carne, A.M., the Vicar. The municipal party remained and partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, with a very numerous body of Communicants."

This paragraph suggests several very interesting queries relating to local customs and usages. The term "Scarlet Day" has certainly dropped into disuse amongst many other time-honoured observances, and certainly it has not been the custom of late years for the Corporation to attend Divine Service on Whit-Sunday. When, therefore, was this "Scarlet Day" abolished? Again, when were the scarlet gowns in which our worthy Councillors were erstwhile arrayed, thrown aside, and why? The Mayor alone is now privileged to appear in public with a scarlet robe. Some particulars of these Corporation matters would be of much interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. Then I see the Mayor is styled simply Worshipful; when was the title rendered more important by the addition of Right Worshipful? Another term is used which is certainly obsolete, viz., Capital Burgesses. I presume they were the Councillors, or elected Burgesses, who were thus chronicled as "in full dress robes." The last sentence in the paragraph is certainly not appropriate to the present time, for although the modern Mayors attend Church occasionally (especially if they happen to be Churchmen); yet I do not remember that on any occasion "the municipal party remained and partook of the Sacrament," &c., &c. I shall be glad to have some enlightenment on these points. BURGESS.

Plymouth.

129.—TEIGNMOUTH AND THE FIRST LANDING OF THE DANES IN ENGLAND.—It is generally believed by the natives of the town of Teignmouth, South Devon, that the Danes first landed at that place. Authorities differ upon this point (as they do on so many other points of history and tradition), some claiming the honour, such as it is, for the town of Tynemouth, others for some point of the southern coast, near Weymouth. This question was discussed at the late meeting of the Devonshire Association at Dawlish, and will therefore be fresh in the minds of some readers of the *Western Antiquary*. One point, however, was not touched upon, and, therefore, I venture to introduce the subject in these columns. On returning to Teignmouth after the discussion, and mentioning the matter to the person with whom I was lodging, she said with great readiness, "Oh! yes, it is certain that the Danes landed here, and the 'Den' is so called after them." I was somewhat interested in the reply, and thought that possibly others might give a different derivation of the word. Can any of your readers, therefore, throw further light on this belief?

Plymouth. W.

130.—OLIVER SCRAN.—Can any of your readers inform me if the nickname used by Devonshire boys for a thief (some twenty years ago) of "Oliver Scran" was likely to be derived from a cavalier nickname of Oliver Cromwell? The amount of folk-lore gathering around the memory of the Protector is very considerable, and might almost fill volumes. A popular collection of English and Irish traditions of Oliver Cromwell would be a most amusing work, illustrating how facts are often twisted for party purposes. W. S. L. S.

131.—ARMS OF THE MORICES OF WERRINGTON.—On a fine carved oak mantel-piece in the old part of Werrington House are four carved shields of Arms.

1 Quarterly 1st Gules a lion rampant regard or (Morice) 2—Ar. three boars' heads couped sa. (Cadwgan). 3 . . . . three stags' heads caboshed. 4 . . . . a griffin segreant. 5 . . . three chevrons. 6 . . . a chevron between three cocks.

See "The Genealogist," vol iv. No. 35, p. 165.

Can any of your readers appropriate these coats? No 6. is also impaled with Morice in the second shield. This is the more strange as the Morices of Clenneny, Co. Carnarvon, from whom the Werrington family descend (v. Prince's Worthies), bear totally different arms. Quarterly, 1. vert three eagles displayed in fess or (Owen Gwynedd). 2. gules three lioncels passant pale or, armed az. (Griffith ap Cynan). 3 Or. a lion pass guard gu (Rhodri Mawr). 4. Sa, a chev betw three fleur-de-lis ar. (Collwyn ap Tango) 6. Vert a chev ermine betw three wolves' heads ar (Ririd Fluidd).

And who is the Morris mentioned in conjunction with Sir Francis Drake in command of the fleet fitting out against the "Spanish Indies"? Was he the Capt. Wm. Morys of the Werrington family?

Portswood, Southamton. G. T. WINDYERMORRIS.

Reply.

124.—July 23. CARY FAMILY.—The history and genealogy of the Cary Family, of Devon, have been very fully dealt with by Mr. R. Dymond, F.S.A., in the pages of the *Herald and Genealogist*, of which the late eminent antiquary, Mr. John Gough Nicholls, F.S.A., was editor. I have not the volumes at hand for reference, but I think the articles appeared about the year 1868, and were accompanied about the same time by articles on the ennobled branches of the family, from the pen of the Rev. J. C. Robinson. There have been intermarriages between the Carys and the Carews, but I believe there is no evidence that they sprung from a common ancestor. R. D.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *August*, 13*th*, 1881.

Notes.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

In "Notes to Kenilworth," by Sir Walter Scott, occurs the following, which I trust is worthy a place in the *Western Antiquary* :—

"Among the attendants and adherents of Sussex, we have ventured to introduce the celebrated Raleigh, in the dawn of his court favour. In Aubrey's Correspondence there are some curious particulars of Sir Walter Raleigh. 'He was a tall, handsome, bold man; but his nœve was that he was damnably proud. Old Sir Robert Harley, of Brampton Brian Castle, who knew him, would say it was a great question who was the proudest, Sir Walter, or Sir Thomas Overbury; but the difference that was, was judged in Sir Thomas's side. In the great parlour at Downton, at Mr. Raleigh's, is a good piece, an original of Sir Walter, in a white satin doublet, all embroidered with rich pearls, and a mighty rich chain of great pearls about his neck. The old servants told me that the pearls were near as big as the painted ones. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, long-faced, and sour-eyelidded.' A rebus is added to this purpose :—

"The enemy to the stomach, and the word of disgrace,
Is the name of the gentleman with the bold face."

Sir Walter's beard turned up naturally, which gave him an advantage over the gallants of the time, whose moustaches received a touch of the barber's art to give them the air then most admired.—See 'Aubrey's Correspondence,' vol. II., part 2, p. 500." Y. Y.

THE GORGES MONUMENT: ST. BUDEAUX, CHURCH, DEVON.

(CONTINUED).

(From the *Devonport Independent*, June 18, 1881.)

In 1582 Dame Drake paid the debt of nature, and was buried in the church near where the Gorges monument now stands. As a mark of the friendship which existed between Gorges and Drake, the former was chosen by the Great Captain to take charge of Don Pedro de Valdez, whom he had the good fortune to take prisoner on board the first Spanish ship which fell into the hands of the English in the fight with the "Invincible Armada" in 1588. Mr. Tristram Gorges took Pedro de Valdez to London and saw him safely lodged within the Old Fortress, "The Tower." When the Church at St. Budeaux was restored in 1876, it was then felt that an effort ought to be made to restore the several interesting memorials within it. Through the late Rev. C. T. C. Trelawny, M.A., of Ham, near Plymouth, communications were opened with the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, of St. Peter's Church, Westfield, New York, and the Hon. William Gore, Windham, Maine, U.S. which have resulted in a sum of money being sent from America for the special purpose of renovating the Gorges Monument.—(Revised and corrected for the *Western Antiquary*.)

The Rev. W. Goode, M.A., vicar of the parish, is most anxious to see the desired object accomplished, and has consulted a famous antiquary, and a sculptor on the matter. He finds as the result that a few more pounds are required before a contract can be completed for the work, and it is earnestly hoped these will soon be forthcoming.

The following is a description of the armorial bearings on the five shields which are charged, but the tinctures on all are nearly worn away by age :—

1.—Sable, three fusils in fesse, between three stags' faces argent; crest—a Saracen's, or Moor's head, proper. (Budockshed.)

2.—Lozengy, or, and azure, a chevron gules, duly, differenced with a crescent gold; crest—a greyhound's head and neck couped, argent, collard gules, thereon a cresent, or. (Gorges.)

3.—Gorges and Budockshed, quartered.

4.—Budockshed and crest.

5.—Quarterly, 1 and 4 lozengy, or, and azure, a chevron gules, with a crescent of the first for difference (Gorges.)

2 and 3.—Argent, a bull passant, sable, coward. within a bordure of the second, charged with twelve bezants. (Cole.)

NOTES ON THE ARMS.

The arms of Gorges as they are seen on this monument are rarely met with on their memorials. The Lozengy was assumed by Sir Theobald Russell Gorges (ob. 1381) in the right of his mother, sister, and heiress of Sir Ralph de Gorges. They are the arms of the ancient family De Morevil. Sir Ralph de Georges (ob. 1272) married first Ellen Foliot, of Warleigh, and second Elena de Cane, whose mother was Christian de Morevil, wife of Ralph de Cane, of Bradpole, Dorset, and daughter and heiress of John de Morevil. A dispute arose between Gorges and the family of Warburton, of Cheshire—21, Edward III. (1348)—about the former using this coat of distinction, and Warburton, in the Court of the Earl Marshal (Henry, Earl of Lancaster), proved his right to the masculy, or, and azure. The Court assigned Gorges the chevron gules. The posterity of Sir Theobald Russell Gorges continued the use of this coat for some time, but eventually resumed their antient hereditary one—argent, three whirlpools, one within the other, azure. This last-named may still be seen on the surcoat of the very fine effigy of one of the Gorges in Tamerton Foliott Church, near Plymouth. Mr. Tristram Gorges, eldest son and heir of Sir William Gorges, Knt., and Brother of Sir Arthur Gorges, of Chelsea, and of Sir Edward Gorges, who lies buried in Westminster Abbey, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Martyn Cole, Esq., of Cole Auger. Mr. Gorges died in 1607, and his lady in the following year. The ashes of both rest near the old monument which this estimable man erected to perpetuate the memories of those who in their lives were dear to him, and whose names their posterity will duly honour by restoring again from long neglect and decay a memorial consecrated to sacred purposes and hallowed by its associations.

St. Budeaux, Plymouth, June 16, 1881. J. W.

BONYTHON OF BONYTHON, CO. CORNWALL.

The following notes relative to this ancient Cornish family have been sent to me by Mr. John Langdon Bonython, of Adelaide, South Australia, with a request that I would use any influence I may possess to get them placed upon record in "Notes and Queries," or some similar publication. As they seem to possess much local interest it seems to me that the most suitable place for them would be the *Western Antiquary*.

To them it may be added that Simon Bonithon was sent to Ireland in the reign of Henry III. as a King's messenger; that William Bonython was purser of the "Great Harry," temp. Henry VIII.; that Captain John Bonython was Captain of Pendennis Castle, and Captain Hannibal Bonython, Captain of St. Mawes Castle.

I also annex some extracts from parish registers relative to the family. JOHN MACLEAN.

Bicknor Court, Glouc.

THE BONYTHON FAMILY.

BONYTHON OF BONYTHON IN CORNWALL.

ARMS OF BONYTHON:

Ar, a chevron between three fleurs de lis sa.

"Murray's Handbook for Cornwall," p. 88, in describing the route from Helston to the Lizard, mentions "Bonithon, another old Cornish family seat." W. H. Tregellas's "Guide to Cornwall," p. 81, says—"On the left is another old Cornish family seat called Bonython (—furzy abode)."

Extracts from Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," published 1602 edition 1811:—

The western Cornish entitle one another with his own and his father's Christian name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling; as John, the son of Thomas, dwelling at Pendarvis, is called John Thomas Pendarvis Richard, his younger brother, is named Richard Thomas Pendarvis, &c. Through which means divers gentlemen and others have changed their names, by removing their dwellings, as Trengove to Nance, Bonithon to Carclew —p. 148.

I may not pass in silence the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh, the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon; for his industrious judgment and adventuring in trade of merchandise first opened a light and way to the townsmen's new thriving, and left his son large wealth and possessions; who (together with a daily bettering his estate) converted the same to hospitality, and other actions fitting a gentleman well affected to his God, prince, and country. He married the daughter of Bonithon; his father of Lanyne, and beareth *s. a plain cross between two croissants a.*—p. 317.

Upon another creek on the same side Carclew hath (after the Cornish manner) well near metamorphosed the name of Master Bonithon, his owner, into his own. He married the daughter of Vivian, his father of Killigrew, his grandfather of Erisy, and beareth, *a. a chevron between three fleurs de lis s.*—p. 365.

Pengueraz in Cornish importeth a head to help; from which some deduce the etymon of Pengersick, a fair house in an unfruitful soil, sometimes the inhabitance of M. Militon, Captain of the Mount [St. Michael's], and husband to Godolphin, whose son, being lost in his travel beyond the seas, enriched six distaffs with his inheritance. They were bestowed in marriage (but by me not orde ly marshalled) as followeth:—1 to Erisy and Sir Nicholas Parker; 2 to Lanine; 3 to Trefuses and Tregodeck; 4 to Trenwith Arundel and Hearle; 5 to Bonithon; 6 to Abbot.—page 370.

He (Sir Francis Godolphin) succeeded to the inheritance of his uncle, Sir William Godolphin, who, as hath been said before, demeaned himself very valiantly in a charge which he bare at Bologne towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII., and is like to leave the same to another to Sir William, his son, who giveth hope not only of the sustaining, but increasing of the reputation of his family. He matched with Killigrew his father with Bonython; his grandfather with Glynne.—page 372.

RIDING THE STANG.

I thought this custom was extinct in England, but I saw it this spring enacted (merely for a joke, I believe) among a party of fishermen, in Newlyn West. A man was mounted on a chair, and carried with shouts through the village on his comrades' shoulders. Also, in the same place three years since, the old custom of burning in effigy of a certain farm labourer, who was regarded as specially objectionable, was observed on S. Peter's Eve, the local bonfire day. PENWITH.

Queries.

132.—WHITSAND BAY IN CORNWALL.—In an interesting paragraph in the *Illustrated London News* of August 6, 1881, describing the laying the new Atlantic Cable just completed, reference is made to "Whitsand Bay, near Land's End," and the historical associations connected with it. Amongst other matters, it mentions that Perkin Warbeck, the Pretender, landed here in the reign of Henry VII. On turning to Jewitt's "History of Plymouth," p. 79, I find the following reference to this occurrence:—

"1497—Thomas Trevawell, Mayor. 'In September, Perkin Warbeck landeth at Whitsand Bay, in Cornwall, goeth to Bodmin, where, making up a small army, he marcheth to Exeter and besiegeth it, but it bravely defended itself. At last King Henry coming with a great army, he submits, is put in the Tower, where attempting another treachery, he was hanged at Tyburn.'" As there are two "Whitsand Bays" in Cornwall—one near Plymouth Sound, and the other at Land's End—may not some confusion have arisen on this point? Was the landing place of the Pretender at Land's End, according to the *Illustrated London News*, or near Plymouth, which, by its proximity to Bodmin, seems to be the place implied in the passage quoted from Jewitt? It seems improbable that Bodmin should have been his rendezvous if he had landed at Land's End. I would therefore ask what evidence there is in favour of the westernmost "Whitsand Bay."

HISTORICUS.

133.—Rev. JOSEPH BETTY AND THE "OXFORD SERMON."—I have a copy of "The | Oxford Sermon | Versified. | By Jacob Gingle Esq. | London | * * * 1729, on the fly leaf of which is the following annotation in an old hand:—

"In the year 1729—One Joseph Betty (a Cornish man), of Exeter Colledge, Oxon preach'd and printed a sermon concerning the dignity of the Christian Priest-

hood, and among other extravagant things said 'Their power was superior to that of Angels and Archangels,' &c. The sermon was burlesqu'd by one who calls himself Jacob Gingle – and the scandalous Chronicle of those days said, that Betty was so mortified hereat that as the French say, 'il mourut de Chagrin.'"

Is anything known of this worthy son of Cornubia, of whom Jacob Gingle, in his dedication, writes :—"Blessed be the womb of *Oxford* the *Alma Mater*, that brought forth parson *B—tty*, and the breasts of *Exon* college, which gave him suck! One half of his wondrous wisdom was not told me! What a loss would this nation suffer, and posterity have reason to lament, should not this soul-saving piece be universally known and read. And really, I think, Mother *Oxford* herself may justly cry out with that other old woman *Lemuel's* mother, in the *Proverbs, many of my daughters have done gloriously, but* B—TTY *excelleth them all.*" Bookworm.

184.—Author's Name Wanted.—Can any of your bibliographical correspondents favour me with the name of the author of the following work?—Opusculum | , continens | Odam Regi Gentique Britannicæ | , *Elegiam de præsenti rerum Statu in Gallid* | , Epistolam ad Francos *Exules* | , *Satiras duas advergus Pseud.-Sophos Hujus-ce Ætatis* | , Duo Epitaphia, et nonnulla Epigrammata | . Authore S * * *. | Exoniæ | . Apud Woolmer, Typographum | 1797 | . 24 pp. Bibliophile.

Replies.

102.—July 2. Plymouth Ducking Stool.—As one contribution to the history of this subject, it may be mentioned that in the mayoralty of Justinian Peard (1656-57) it was "ordered that no women should go about 'trucking' to ships without leave, under penalty of 5s. fine, and to be set in the (ducking) stool (at the Barbican) and haled up three times. The boatman to be fined 5s."

See Yonge's "Plimouth Memoirs." Edited by R. N. Worth, p. 25. Plymouthian.

127.—July 30. Admiral Sir Charles Wager, Knight.—For several very interesting particulars of Sir Charles Wager, I beg to refer your correspondent to *Gloucester Notes and Queries*, No. LVIII., pp. 35-37, and No. CXLI., pp. 119-121. B. H. B.

In "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," Vol. II., p. 843, edited by Messrs. Boase and Courtney, will be found the career in outline of this worthy man. He was the son of Chas. Wager, Commander Royal Navy, and was born at West Looe 1666. He was made captain in 1692, and his subsequent rise in the service was steady and eminently satisfactory. He was knighted in 1809, was a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty 1718-1733, then becoming First Commissioner. He died in 1743, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Appended to the notice is a list of works in which biographical or historical notices appear, and the titles of his published letters and other writings. If your correspondent desires it, I will, with pleasure, send him a copy of the full entry. Librarian.

128.—August 6. Scarlet Day.—Your correspondent may be interested to be informed that the term Scarlet-day was not applied solely to Whit-Sunday, as the paragraph quoted seems to imply. It is stated in the White Book of the Plymouth Corporation that, in the year 1598-99, an "order concernin; the wearing of scarlet for the better decencye and reputation of the towne" was made. This order certainly applies to the Corporation, and probably the custom, which appears to have originated at that time, in the mayoralty of Jno. Blythman, was continued up to within the memory of many persons living.

In "Plimouth Memoirs," collected by James Yonge, and recently edited and annotated by Mr. R. N. Worth, in the "Transactions of the Plymouth Institution," is the following interesting reference to this matter, which, on account of its limited circulation, I venture to submit for insertion in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* :—

"A table, of the dayes, wherein the Aldermen are to weare Scarlet. the Assistants theire gowns. as also when ye Mayors Feasts. and other Treatments are within this Burrough.

(1) First Tuesday befor *Lamberts* day, scarlet, ye new Mayor then being Elected. the old Mayor holds a feast.

(2) Some day between that and Michaelmas, ye two mayors agree on a day wch is Called Freedom Day, on wch the boyes have liberty to take wt they meet yt is eatable, and in a body they go round ye boundaryes of the town, ye Mayor also. with many other Inhabitants, riding the freedom, meet at freedom feild, where Beer wyne, Apples, cakes, &c. are distributed. thence meeting ye boyes who land from catdown at ye Barbican, they go to ye old *Mayors* where ye Rable are entertained with cakes and apl-s, thrown out of a window into the Street. and the considerable Inhabitants with wine. and bunns In ye house. thence going to ye new Mayors they are all likewise treated. and soe depart.

(3) Michaelmas day, ye Mayor and Aldermen In sca·let. & the 12 In theyre comon Gowns, go in a body to church after sermon, goe to ye Guildhall, where ye new Mayor Is sworn. thence they go to church. where after ye prayer for ye church militant. & a psalm sung ye parson makes a speech to ye Mayor. yn gives ye blessing. when in very solemn manner ye Mayor Is conducted home, ye Constables with theyre maces, ye waytes ye Town standard born before him, with drumms, Trumpets &c. where all are entertained with wine and cakes, and depart, then after an houre, ye Mayr. Magistrats Assistants. Country gentlemen. officers of ye Gar ison. & principal Inhabitants are treate l at a dinner by ye Mayor, in his house If this happen on a Sunday, ye dinner is sav'd, but ye scarlet must be worn all day.

(4) The first tuesday in October, ye sessions feast is kept at ye Mayrs the day preceding all beginn session in theyre gounes.

(5) 5th Novr Scarlet befor noon, with wine & cakes afternoon, but if Sunday Scarlet all day.

(6) Xtmas day Scarlet all day.

(7) St Stephens day Scarlet befor noon, If Sunday Scarlet all day.

(8) first Sunday In January Scarlet.

(9) Eastar day, Scarlet.

GATE OF THE HOSPITAL OF POOR'S PORTION
(OLD WORKHOUSE),
PLYMOUTH.

DEMOLISHED ABOUT 1870.

THE NEW
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

(10) May day Scarlet, If ye Mayor pleases.

(11) White-Sunday, Scarlet.

(12) 23. Aprill Coronation, Scarlet.

(13) 29. May, his Mtys birth, & return. Scarlet. bunns, & wine.

(14) Sunday befor 25th July, Scarlet, wine. & cakes, being the day ye Spanish Armada, 1588, were seen on this coast.

(15) Munday after Michaelmas is Law court, Munday aftar twelfth day is Sessions.

(16) The Munday after Eastar week is Law court, & ye munday next after *Tho. Beckets* day is Sessions.

All those dayes ye Serjeants are to give warning to ye Aldermen, and Assistants."

"The gowns of the twenty-four as described by one of the train of Cosmo de Medici, who visited Plymouth in 1669, reached to the ground, and were of black cloth, richly ornamented with strips of black velvet, and a black square collar lined with fur."—(Note by the Editor.)

Probably some of the veteran officials of the Corporation, or others whose memory carries them back over the "tide of years," will be able to add to the above from their own knowledge, especially with regard to the date upon which the "scarlet robes" were abolished. I understand that the late Mr. Alfred Rooker suggested the revival of the pageant on the occasion of opening the new Guildhall, but his proposals were not received with favour. Certainly the appearance of our worthy Councillors would be rendered much more imposing than in the unprepossessing costume now in vogue. W. H. K. W.

"Weekly Mercury," August 20th, 1881.

Notes.

THE GORGES MONUMENT: ST. BUDEAUX CHURCH, DEVON.

"J.W." is inaccurate in stating that Sir William Gorges "was buried in the Church of St. John, within the Tower of London" The old Norman Chapel of St. John is on one of the upper floors of the White Tower, and obviously does not admit of interments therein If Sir William was buried within the Tower, it must have been either within the Church of St. Peter ad Vincula, on Tower Green, or in what was a burial ground adjoining. Sir William was knighted in Ireland by Sir William Drury in 1579, when the latter was Lord Justice.

The name of the daughter and one of the heirs of Tristram Gorges, who married Jonathan Prideaux, of Theuborough, was *Winifred*, so called after her grandmother, Winifred Budockshide. She was the eldest daughter, and was baptised 21st August, 1582, and her marriage license was dated 9th Sept, 1597., she being only just over 15 years of age.

Alan de Buddekeshid and his participators held one Knight's fee in Buddekeshid cir. Henry III. (Testa de Nevile, p. 182). JOHN MACLEAN.

Bicknor Court, Coleford, Glouc.

THE BONYTHON FAMILY OF BONYTHON, CORNWALL.

(CONTINUED)

(Communicated by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A.)

"The Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620," edited by Vivian and Drake (1874), contains two pedigrees of the Bonythons of Bonython, one signed by John Bonython, "de Cullum Minor fil et heres," whose signature is given in facsimile, and the other by Thomas Bonython, "sone and heyre" of Reskymer Bonython, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1619. (pp. 16, 17.) Information about the family is contained in notes throughout the volume, which was confessedly prepared to put on record facts concerning the Vivians, and perhaps two or three other families:—

Richard Bonython of Carclew married Katherine the daughter of James Erisey, Esq., of Erisey.—p. 68.

In the Inq. p. m. 35 Hen. VIII. No 8, of James Erisey, his aunt's name is given as Elizabeth Bonython. There are also named Ralph Bonython, and Elizabeth ux. the daughter of Thomas Erisey and their sons John and Edmond Bonython.—p. 68.

Sir Francis Godolphin was the son of Katherine Bonython, daughter and heir of Edmond Bonython, second son of Ralph Bonython of Bonython.—p. 83.

Katherine Godolphin's name follows those of Thomas and James Bonython in the will of John Arundell, of Trerice, Esq., proved in London 26th November, 1580.—p. 83.

Reskymer Bonython of Bonython married Loveday daughter of William Kendall, Esq. of Lostwithiel. —p. 109.

Margaret Bonython, daughter of Richard Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of Richard Penwarne, Esq, of Penwarne.—p. 170.

Eliza Bonython, daughter of John Bonython of Bonython, was the wife of Henry Pomeroy, Esq. of Tregony. They were married 15th April, 1600. Henry Pomeroy was mayor of Tregony in 1620.—p. 177.

Alice Bonython, daughter of Richard Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of John Rashleigh of Fowey. They were married on the 10th February, 1575, and Alice was buried on the 10th of April, 1607.—p. 188.

Katherine Bonython, daughter of John Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of Thomas St. Aubyn of Helston. They were married on the 13th April, 1615.—p. 212.

Julian, daughter of Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of William Tubb Esq. of Gwennap. "Indenture dated 13th May, 20 Elizab., between John Bonython, of Bonython, gent., of the one part, and William Tubbe, of Gwynep, gent., of the other part. Grant of certain premises in Geare in the parish of Gwynep, to William Tubb and his heirs."—pp. 247, 248.

Under the heading of Vacye, and preceding the pedigree of that family, is this curious entry:—"Remember to putt this Addition of the howse of Tredeage unto the discent of James Bonython."—p. 250.

John Bonython of Carclew married Katherin, daughter of John Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren.—p. 257.

James Bonython's signature appears at the foot of the declaration with reference to the Corporation of Penzance, and the name of Nicholas Bonython is given as that of a burgess of Tregony.—pp. 283, 285.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

(CONTINUED).

TRANSCRIBED BY "WYVERN GULES."

Sr John Youngs Second daughter one Mr. Hodges of Gloucestershire by whom shee. . . . . The eleaventh daughter of the first Sr Wm Strode and sister to Sr Richard Strode aforesaid married Edmund Specot of Anderton in ye County of Devon Esqr by whom shee had issue severall sonns and daughters.

The daughters of Sr Richard Strode not formerly menconed by his second wife.

Sr Richard Strodes eldest daughter by Sr Walter Earles sister married Stockman of Purpit near Salisbury in ye County of Wilts Esqr by whom shee had no issue.

Sr Richard Strodes second daughter married Hugh Stowell of Hairbear in ye County of Devon Esqr Capt of a troope of horse in King Charles his Army agt Plymouth where ye Capt was taken and brought prisoner into Plymouth and there dyed in ye Martialsey, leaving one Sonn Hugh Stowell who married Thomas Prestwoods daughter of Whitscombe by whom hee had issue two sons. Sr Richard Strodes third daughter married John Harbin of Newton near Evill in Somersetshire by whom shee had noe issue.

Sr Richard Strodes fourth daughter first married Sr John Northcotts brother by whom shee had noe issue, her second husband was John Willoughby of Pehembury in ye County of Devon Esqr by whom shee had noe issue.

Sr Richard Strodes youngest daughter Dewnes Strode married Sr John Drake aforesaid being his second wife, by whom hee had issue three sons, his eldest Son, Sr Barnard Drake Baronet married ye widow of Hugh Stowell aforesaid by whom hee had issue one daughter, and haveing not a competent Estate to Support his tytle of honr. wch was separate from his Father's Estate by an entayle on ye issue of a former wife, and through an extravigant liveing hee run himselfe upon the point of his Sword and Kild himselfe soe the tytle and Estate of his father is invested in Sr Wm Drake, Sr John Drake's second son by his Lady Dewnes Drake as is before exprsd. Sr John Drake's other son by his Lady Dewnes Drake dyed in his extravigance a batchellor.

Sr Richard Strodes third wife was ye daughter of ye first Sr John Drake of Ash, by whom hee had issue one son and two daughters, the son and eldest daughter are both deceased, and ye other daughter is married to Hugh Chudleigh third son to the late Sr George Chudleigh of Ashton aforesd.

Sr Wm Courtney of Powderham Castle in the County of Devon Barronet hee married the daughter and heir of Sr Wm Waller of Osterley Park in the County of Middlesex Knight, who first married the daughter and heir of Sr Richard Reynells of Ford in the County of Devon Knight, and by her had issue Sr Wm Courtneys Lady aforesaid and Sr Wm Courtney hath issue by his said Lady five sons and six daughters, his eldest son Mr Fra. Courtney married Mr. Lewis his daughter, a merchant of London, by whom hee hath issue Sons and daughters, hee is Knight of the Shire for Devon.

Sr Wm Courtneys second son married Mr Hollowaies daughter of London merchant, by whom hee hath issue sons and daughters.

Queries.

135.—ANCIENT YEW TREES.—During the recent visit of the Devonshire Association to Dawlish, the members visited Powderham Castle and Church, Oxton Park, Mamhead Park and Church, and other places of interest. At Mamhead Park we were shown an ancient yew tree of gigantic proportions, which had evidently flourished in that spot for some hundreds of years. It would be interesting if your antiquarian correspondents in various parts of Devon and Cornwall would furnish particulars of the ancient yew trees still standing in the village churchyards. with, if possible, an approximation of their ages, girth, &c. While speaking of Mamhead Church, I think that it adds one to the list of churches mentioned in the *Western Antiquary* some time since as standing in the grounds of noblemen or large landed proprietors.

DEVON.

136.—AS BUSY AS BATTY (OR) BETTY.—The above is an oft-spoken expression, especially among women-folk in this good town of Plymouth. On hearing the phrase in the street recently, it struck me that some amongst your contributors could throw a little light on its origin. It is applied to any person who appears to be so fully occupied as to have no time for a thought on other matters. Is it in general use elsewhere, or peculiar to our own locality? OLD TOWN.

137.—CAPTAINS KIRBY AND WADE.—These unfortunate men were shot for cowardice in Plymouth Sound in 1702, and their coffins were seen in 1816 in Charles Church. Where can be found the particulars of this rare failing in the English Navy, for which they suffered? If not easily accessible, a short history of the affair would be acceptable in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*. And what other cases are on record beside these and Byng? R.

138.—PROVERBS.—Can any of your readers give some Devonshire or Cornish local proverbs or sayings like the well-known Plymouth one, "Plympton was a borough town when Plymouth was a furzy down," or the well-known Devonport verse, "Nine o'clock all over Dock," &c.? All local proverbs are valued by the Proverbs Committee of the Folk Lore Society. W. S. L. S.

139.—BUCCABOO.—Can any of your readers throw a light on the question whether the Cornish Buccaboo was a sea god, a sort of Celtic Neptune? Most of the legends I have come upon about the "Buccaboo" relate to the ocean. The name Buccaboo is highly interesting from a philological standpoint.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

140.—FIGURE ON ROOF OF CHAGFORD CHURCH.—Can your readers throw any light on the nature and origin of this figure? It is situated on the ridge of the church roof,

and has four legs, the back being arched. One cannot clearly distinguish its character (owing to the height and its having been damaged apparently), but I should like to know what animal it does really represent, and why it was placed in its elevated position. It has been thought to represent the Agnus Dei, while on the other hand it has been irreverently named the Tithe Pig.

HIBISKWE.

141.—LEAT.—What is the orign of the word *leat* or *leet*? There is a *leat* at Plymouth, a *leat* at Newton Abbott, not to mention others. It seems to be an artificial stream or conduit, as opposed to a natural river. Is this correct, and has the word, as some have suggested, an etymological connexion with *lead*—to conduct?

IGNOTUS.

142.—OLDEN PUNISHMENTS.—In reading through the valuable little work referred to in the *Antiquary* of August 6, we were led to wonder why Devonshire and Cornwall never came in for a share of attention. Is it because the Pillory, Brank, and other instruments of torture or punishments are utterly forgotten here? Could not some of the more venerable readers of your pages send contributions relating to the use of stocks, ducking-stools, &c., in these parts within their own memory? Having lived in a country where these things are still constantly used, I for one feel not a little interested in the subject. I have *seen* the stocks in some parts of England, standing in their original position, but know very little of Devon or Cornwall.

RICHILDE.

(Attention was drawn to this matter by "Kearley" in Queries 101-102. We shall be glad to open our columns for any information from our correspondents in various parts of the two counties.) EDITOR.

Replies.

58.—May 14. BOVEY.—Might not the name Bovey be derived from Cornu-British *Bou*, which we find in the name of a place Bowgey? This is more probable than a Latin or Greek derivation (as is suggested), although the Latin word is manifestly connected with the Cornish and is of a common Aryan origin. W. S. L. S.

120.—July 23. MACLEAN'S CORNISH HISTORIES.—In reply to Mr. W. C. Wade's flattering enquiry, I may state that I have no intention of continuing my History of Cornwall. My History of Trigg Minor occupied me for fifteen of the best years of my life, and I am now too old (a septuagenarian) to enter upon another such unrequited task. The most I can do will be with reference to isolated parishes. I should like to see some younger man following in my footsteps more steadily and perfectly than I could walk. JOHN MACLEAN.

Bicknor Court, Coleford, Glouc.

124.—July 23, and August 6. CARY.—In reply to "W. S. L. S." in No. XIX., the early genealogy of Cary seems lost in oblivion, although they held a good position prior to the reign of Edward III. their genealogy up to that time is clouded in an obscurity which successive inquirers have failed to dispel. Westcote commences the pedigree with Adam de Cary, of Castle Cary, Co. Somers., but there appears to be a great want of proof of any connection of the family with Castle Cary; on the other hand there is strong evidence that the cradle of the family is to be found in the manor of Kari or Cary, Co. Devon. This manor is mentioned in Domesday Book as held by Waldin under Judhel de Totonais, and which manor formed part of the Cary possessions from the middle of the fourteenth to the latter part of the sixteenth century. The presumption is further favoured by the fact that the earlier generations were styled "de Kari" or "Cary." This manor is in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Heath, about five miles north-east of Launceston. It would, I fear, trespass too far on the space at command here, to enter into fuller details, though most interesting. I therefore refer "W. S. L. S." to the "Herald and Genealogist," vol. III., pp. 33 to 54—129 to 146; Vol. IV., pp. 33 to 48—129 to 144—385 to 398; Vol. VI., pp. 1 to 32, &c.; Vol. VII., pp. 19 to 26, &c., and Vol. VIII., pp. 81 to 128.

Also for a pedigree of Carey, of Launceston, to Col. Vivian's "Visitations of Cornwall," a most valuable work, and whose promised work, "The Visitations of Devon," will doubtless contain the most correct and complete pedigree of Cary hitherto compiled, knowing the vast amount of time, trouble, and skill devoted by Col. Vivian to this work.

Carew, generally pronounced Carie (for an elaborate pedigree of which family also see Col. Vivian's Cornish pedigrees), had, as far as can be ascertained, a distinct origin. They derive from Otheus, Constable of Windsor, and had their name from Carrio (after called Carru, or Carew), in co. Pembroke; and their arms are, *or, three lioncels pass. in pale sa. armed and langued gu.*, the coat of Cary being *Arg. on a bend Sa. three roses of the field.* Both families being entitled to a number of quarterings.

Besides the "Herald and Genealogist," pedigrees of Cary may be found in Lipscomb's Buckinghamshire, Vol. 1, p. 152; Whitaker's Yorkshire, Vol. 1, p. 197; Hunter's South Yorkshire, Vol. 1, p. 115 and some other kindred works.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

128.—July 30th. BIRTHPLACE OF J. M. W. TURNER, THE PAINTER.—This is a subject quite incapable of proof, and only rests on probabilities. It is clear that Turner's father resided in London at the period of his birth, but the family originated in North Devon—several members of it being settled at Southmolton and Barnstaple, and still continue in the latter town, and have succeeded to some of his property as next of kin. No record exists as to the early movements of Turner's father, who occupied a humble position in life, but the small London tradesman is known traditionally to have kept up an intimacy with his country relatives, probably occasionally visiting them; and it may be that on one of these visits the child, who was after to attain such eminence in his profession, was born. I am not aware that his baptismal register has been found in London—but even if it were, it is no proof of the place of birth, as the christening ceremony, especially among persons in his sphere of life, was very commonly postponed to a "convenient opportunity." Turner himself never had

any but the slightest intercourse with his distant Devon relatives, and no one is, or has been for nearly a century, in existence, who could speak authoritatively as to the actual place of birth, but as on more than one occasion he volunteered the statement that he was born at Barnstaple, he must probably have received it from his parents - besides the occasion referred to by Cyrus Redding. When speaking of Devonshire painters, he remarked: "I am one, for I was born at Barnstaple, and not in London as some people think." He must have said as much to his friend James Silk Buckingham, a noted man in his day, as in a lecture on the Holy Land, which he delivered at Barnstaple more than forty years since, he referred casually to Turner who was then in the plenitude of his fame, as a native of the town. It all then results in a question of probability, Turner could have had no object in making the statement, which he no doubt believed to be correct, as to his place of birth and he must have spoken with some authority.

Barnstaple. J. R. C.

129.—Aug. 6 1881. THE DANES.—In reply to the question raised in your issue of August 6, I may perhaps be allowed to offer the following facts. I happened, during a meeting of the association, to be talking with a friend about the Danes, and he informed me in exactly the same words as those used by your correspondent, that the name *Den* was given to a portion of Teignmouth so-called because of its being the landing-place of the Danes. He added that a man had recently entered his shop—hailing from Moretonhampstead—who had the appearance of a Dane. This brought to my mind the fact that there is a village only a few miles from Torquay, called Denbury, about which place the people have still many floating traditions respecting the Danes. They assert that Denbury is derived from Dane burrow, in the sense of being the burying-place of the Danes, whence the local rhyme:—

"If Denbury down the level were,
England might plough with golden share."

Unfortunately for this interesting couplet, we find it associated with other places in Devonshire. Thus Mrs. Whitcombe, in "Bygone Days in Devon and Cornwall," says (p. 87 :—"Of Dolbury, a camp-crowned hill a few miles from Crediton, there is a wild legend extant. The ancient proverb runs thus:—

"If Cadbury Castle and Dolbury Hill dolven were,
All England might ploughe with a golden sheere."

We cannot but observe, however, the commonness of traditions in the neighbourhood of South Devon in reference to the Danes, and it is quite possible that we may learn something in reference to them by a study of field names. I know a parish in which by the side of fields called *Normans* we have others called *Danes*. But our knowledge must be extended before we can pronounce any opinion from the consideration thus arising. It may be added that there is probably no truth in the statement that *Den* and *Denbury* are from the Anglo-Saxon form of the word Dane, though it is possible.

Newton Abbot H. FRIEND.

"W.'s" landlady, with her ready wit and apparent corroboration of the landing of the Danes at Teignmouth, has, I think, fallen into a pardonable error, and confused the word "Den," as it is now shortened from "Dean," such as Taunton Dean, a long low-lying tract of land; but I believe the word Den as it is pronounced is a corruption of Dune, which is applied to a hill, or low hills, of movable sand, such as on Exmouth Warren, and especially at Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, which latter large tract of sand is also called the "Den" or "Dean," and in the vernacular the "Deans," which include both the large tract of sands, as well as the movable sand-hills. I have frequently heard persons say who were not very particular in their mode of speech, "let's go unto the Den." So that the word Den has really nothing whatever to do with the Danes or their landing. It is an old Anglo-Saxon word, abbreviated, and wrongly applied to the Danes.

Exeter E. PARFITT.

130.—Aug. 6. OLIVER SCRAN.—I have a recollection of this nick-name being applied to a Plymouth *loafer* in my boyhood, but did not think it was generally applied to thieves, as suggested by "W.S.L.S." As far as my memory serves me, the individual in question was a dirty, ill-favoured man, who busied himself in picking odds and ends out of the gutters, from ash-heaps, and other unsavoury places. He used also to frequent the water-side, where the town sewers disgorged themselves, and there grope about for unconsidered trifles. He was a character, such as Dickens would have loved to pourtray. How far the name "Oliver Scran" may have been derived from Oliver Cromwell, I cannot say, but the suggestion of your correspondent is of interest, and the question might possibly lead to some very interesting discoveries. W.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *August, 27th*, 1881.

Notes.

PKESERVATION OF CORNISH ANTIQUITIES.

Would it not be well for a committee to be formed to watch over the curious antiquities of Cornwall, some of which are in danger of mutilation from carelessness, ignorance, or greed? What we have already lost can be best realized by reading Prof. Max Müller's "Chips from a German Workshop," Vol. III., pp. 289-298.

W. S. L. S.

[We heartily endorse the remarks of our correspondent. The importance of this suggestion, and the gravity of the danger menacing the pre-historic and other relics in all parts of the West of England, cannot be overestimated. It is a slight satisfaction to know that landowners and occupiers are becoming alive to the importance of putting a stop to the wholesale destruction of interesting antiquities (as witness a recent meeting at Tavistock), but prompt and energetic action is necessary, or ere long many of the most notable features in the Dartmoor scenery will be destroyed by the quarry-man and stonecutter, and some of the most romantic ruins in the West of England turned into a quarry by neighbouring builders, from which to draw stone ready cut to their hands. We commend

this matter to Sir John Lubbook, Bart, whose interest in the preservation of historical relics is so well known. We shall be pleased to open the columns of the *Western Antiquary* for any remarks on this interesting topic. - EDITOR.]

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

(CONTINUED).

TRANSCRIBED BY "WYVERN GULES."

Sr Wm Courtneys third son married Sr William Wallers daughter Son of the aforesaid Sr Wm Waller by whom hee hath issue.

Sr Wm Courtneys two other sons continue batchelers. Sr Wm Courtneys eldest daughter married Mr Stanford by whom shee hath issue.

Sr Wm Courtneys second daughter married John Clowbery of Brasson in ye County of Devon Esqr by whom shee hath issue nine sons and daughters.

Francis Rowse Esq hee was a parliament man in the Prliamt 1640 hee was a Privy Councillor to Oliver Lord Protector and Provost of Eaton Collidge.

Sr John Drake of Ash in ye County of Devon Knight married ye daughter of ye Lord Butler by whom hee had issue three sons and seaven daughters, his eldest son Sr John Drake Knt, and Barronet, soe created by King Charles ye second hee was a Parliament man in ye Pencioners Parliament, hee married two wives as before is exprest, his second brother dyed a batchelor, and his third brother married unworthily, his eldest sister married Collonel Fryes eldest son of Yearty in the County of Devon Esq by whom shee had issue three sons and two daughters.

Sr John's second sister married one Mr. Brisco barber to ye Earl of Newport by whom she had issue one son and two daughters, his son Sr John Brisco married as I have formerly mentioned and his eldest Sister—Brisco married the Earl of Newport a foole, his other sister Mary Brisco married a Sea Captain.

Sr John Drakes third sister married Sr Winston Churchill of Minterne in the County of Dorset Knight by whom shee had issue four Sons and two daughters, his eldest son created Earle of Marlborough by King Charles the second. (John the great Duke of Marlborough) hee married (Sarah) the daughter of Jennings near St Albons, in Hertfordshire, by whom hee had issue.

Sr John Drakes fourth sister married the Lord Thomas Howard of Escrich her cosen garman by whom shee had noe issue after marriage.

Sr John Drakes fifth sister married Mr Wm Young. Son of Sr John Young as before herein is mentioned.

Sr John Drakes sixth sister married Sr Richard Strode as before is likewise mentioned.

Sr John Drake's seaventh sister dyed unmarried.

Thomas Wise of Mount Wise in ye County of Devon Esq. hee was Knight of ye shire for Devon in ye Parliamt 1640, and Sheriff of ye same County a little before the Civil Warrs, when the Lord Chief Justice Finch came the Western Circuite, who put a jest upon Mr Wise at his ordinary, saying that Wise was a man and soe was a foole, Mr Wise retorted Finch was a bird and so was an owle.—[Why didn't he say Goose?—ED.]

ON SIR F. DRAKE, DROWNED AT SEA.

The following poetical effusion, which can scarcely be called an epitaph, may not be unworthy a place in the *Western Antiquary*, in connection with Drake and his exploits.

"Where Drake first found, there last he lost his fame,
And for his tomb left nothing but a name:
His body's bury'd under some great wave;
The sea that was his glory is his grave.
Of him, no man true epitaph can make,
For who can say, "Here lies Sir Francis Drake"?

H.

Queries.

143.—FINGER-RING LORE.—I hope to contribute a note on this subject soon, but write now to ask if any readers of the *Antiquary* can relate any facts showing that people in the West still believe that if the ring breaks it forbodes a death, or any similar beliefs. Persons who are interested in the subject will find "Finger-Ring Lore," by W. Jones, F.S.A. (Chatto and Windus), a most valuable repertory. JUNIUS.

144.—EXECUTION OF MR. HEWISH.—Can any of your readers give any information about a Mr. Hewish, or Huish, who was hung at Ringmore, near Heavitree, Exeter (the county place of execution), in the early part of the last century? He was said to have been taken to the gallows in a carriage drawn by six horses. To what family did he belong, and what was his crime?

R. D.

145.—MAYPOLES.—Is there a Maypole at Landrake? I think I have a recollection of seeing one there some years ago. If it exists it is an interesting relic worth preserving, as there are very few remaining in England.

A MEMBER OF THE FOLK LORE SOCIETY.

146.—SANCREED.—What is the origin of the name of the parish of Sancreed? I believe, in the list of Cornish parishes under Edward I., it was marked as Sancreda, but the local pronunciation Sancris seems to point to some other origin. I see it also called Sancreet and Saint Creed. The name is peculiar, and I should suspect that the derivation from a Saint Sancreda is not accurate. W. S. L. S.

147.--FIELD NAMES.--Will readers of the *Western Antiquary* supply us with interesting and curious field names? Some will be familiar with such a name as *Skipsey*, but may not be aware that the meaning is "an enclosure for sheep," or "sheep field." The words *park*, *close*, and *mead*, occur frequently in Devonshire field names, which peculiarity is not found in some parts of England. A friend of mine has a field called *Varrads*, which is a corruption of four yards; in which case *yards*, no doubt, retains an old form or meaning. There was a time when *yard* was not strictly a measure of three feet length. In Bosworth's Dictionary we find the following:—"*Gyrd*, *gird* [whence English yard], a measure. *Gyrd landes*, a gird of land, which varied in quantity in different places. In one place it seems to be equal to the measure of a Gebur's estate, which was seven acres of plough land, and pasture for two oxen," &c. The word

"rough" often becomes *roo* in field names, whence Roobers, Rooters, Roodens, &c. "Hole" is often pronounced "hall," and thus we get Foxhall, Lanshall. Some curious names are added as a contribution to the subject. Poolah, Boohay, Shinnelstone, Soapway, Bolthay, Underhay (*hay* or *ey* meaning (1) a hedge, then (2) what is enclosed by it), Neal, Yawley, &c.

H. FRIEND.

148.—POOR JAN'S LEAF.—Can anyone kindly inform me what plant is known by this name in the West? Someone recently mentioned the plant to us, but could give no information as to the class to which it belongs, botanical name, or other particulars, by means of which we could identify it. Perhaps the needed information can be volunteered by some reader familiar with these matters.

IGNOTUS.

149.—ARMS ON HOUSE IN GASCOIGNE-STREET.—In passing from North-street to Gascoigne-street recently, I observed what appear to be two coats of arms on the house at the north corner of Tothill-lane and Gascoigne-street. The two shields are slightly recessed in the front of the house facing west, but I could not make out exactly what arms they bore.

As the house is shortly to be demolished, it would be interesting to know what they are, and if of any real antiquarian interest, I hope they may be preserved.

HIBYSKEWB.

150.—A YARN OF PLYMOUTH DOCK.—About sixty-five years since—when a small boy of six years old, I was much interested by a poem, published in Plymouth Dock, called "The Piece of Old Hat." It was written, I believe, by a lieutenant in the Navy. The story of a sailor was told, who being paid off, resolved on a trip to London. To ensure his safe return, he arranged to pay all his expenses to the capital and back again, by coach, and all his hotel expenses, previous to his starting. He was to be known to all the innkeepers on the road by twirling a piece of old hat.

I remember a few fragmentary lines only of this production. For example:—

> He'd loudly to the landlords call,
> To bring him forth a drop,
> For sailors feel their thirst begin
> Whene'er the horses stop.

Again. He reaches London, and is astonished to find:—

> Old friends deck'd out in worsted tags,
> And some half-pay lieutenants, too,
> In wretchedness and rags.

And

> Sycophants licking all around,
> Like a dying flame in a socket.
> And pensioners keeping their fingers warm,
> In the heat of the public pocket.

A Jew, who travels with the sailor, and witnesses the wonderful powers of the piece of old hat, which Jack assured him he had brought from Japan, offers the sailor a considerable sum of money for the talisman, and becomes its possessor, to find, alas! that in his hands it had no magic power.

I am desirous of learning if a copy of this poem is in existence.

London. R. H.

Replies.

24.—Pages 7, 11, 15—Part I. BASSETS AND BURGOYNES.—My attention has been called to the legendal rhyme supposed by the writer to apply to the Bassetts. Surely it must be an importation from Bedfordshire, where that applying to the Burgoyne family is well known:—

> "I, John of Gaunt,
> Do give & do graunt
> To John of Burgoyne
> And the heirs of his 'Loyne,'
> Both Sutton and Potton
> Until all the world's rotten."

I doubt whether John of Gaunt ever owned the lands in question; indeed, I believe that the Bassets owned those lands long before the time of John of Gaunt. C.

46.—April 23, &c., "CHARGER AND SURGER, OR SERGER."—I think that the villagers who told Mr. Friend of the use of two words, "Charger" and "Serger," for the implement commonly known as a sieve, were labouring under a mistake. At any rate, early in this century, and in the South Hams, only one word was known. My father has often told me that in his youth, in a South Hams village, he heard the story of the death of John the Baptist, concluded by a village preacher in this way—"And they brought his head in a *Sarger*." If the word Charger were a familiar word, there would have been no motive for the change. My father's etymology of the term is, I think, worth recording: in his opinion, the separation of the bran from the finer meal used to be called, and very appositely, *searching*; a more searching process it would be hard to conceive—and the instrument, a "searcher," easily corrupted to "Sarger."

Liverpool. JOSEPH PULLIBLANK, M.A.

49.—April 30, and May 21. BRUTUS'S STONE.—The Stone known in Totnes as Brutus's stone is in Fore-street, just above the Station road in the footpath. It is a large granite pebble with its corners well rounded off in its journey from Dartmoor to Totnes. As to giving an historical account of the stone there is some difficulty. Recently a writer has endeavoured to show that the stone now pointed out was put in its present position by a workman living in the town, who, with his father, took it out of a well about 1820.

It is unnecessary here to go into the tradition of the landing of Brutus of Troy at Totnes shore ("Littus Totonesium"). It is sufficient to notice that such a tradition exists, as also one which there is little reason to disbelieve, that Vespasian landed at Totnes shore on his way to besiege Caer Pensauelcoit. The point is as to the stone now pointed out and the traditions connected with it. Personal enquiries of old inhabitants much older than the one who claimed to have found the stone in the well and placed it where it is prove that the stone was in existence and had the same tradition connected with it at the early part of the present century.

John Prince, the famous author of the "Worthies of Devon," published in 1701, and who was vicar of Totnes from 1676 to 1681, and of the neighbouring parish of Berry Pomeroy from 1681 to 1723, refers to the stone as existing in his day. In his sketch in "The Worthies of Devon" of John Row, Serjeant-at-law, a native of Totnes, he refers to the tradition of Brutus's

landing, and says:—"There is yet remaining towards the lower end of the town (Totnes) a certain rock still called Brutus's stone; which tradition here more pleasantly than positively says is that which Brute first put his foot upon when he came ashore."

In Polwhele's "Devonshire," published in 1793, it is said "the inhabitants of Totnes describe Brutus as landing at their town, and point out the very stone on which he first set foot, when descending from his vessel. And though the sea be now retired from Totnes, yet the records of former ages instruct us that it actually flowed up to the very walls of the town," and the author argues that the tradition at Totnes corroborates the story of Geoffrey of Monmouth. "The monk of Lincoln was a stranger to Totnes; he was ignorant of its traditions and their enlivening relic." Britton and Brayley, in their "Beauties of England and Wales," published in 1803, refer in their account of Totnes to the tradition of Brutus's landing there, and that the inhabitants still point out a stone near the spot where the East gate stood as the very one on which he landed.

In "an account of the various festivities at Totnes occasioned by the return of peace June 22, 1814," printed and published in Totnes in that year, there is a reference to the stone and to its having been moved in consequence of improvements made in the street, which had been lowered at one part and raised at another, but it would seem that it was not moved to any great distance, if at all, from its original position.

It is said that the Mayor of Totnes, when proclaiming a new sovereign in different parts of the Borough, always does so just where this stone is, standing upon it while the proclamation is read.

These facts will remove any difficulty as to the stone having been only as recently as 1820 placed where it now is, and I leave it to others to explain how these traditions, if they be all entirely worthless, arose.

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

88.—June 11. THE WISE FAMILY.—On re-perusing the *Western Antiquary* in quarterly form, I am reminded that no reply has been given to the Query by A. Wise, in June last, as to any portraits of the Wise Family in existence. I have a pair of old family portraits, traditionally stated to have represented a Mr. and Mrs. Wise, which have been in the possession of myself and predecessors, certainly from 1740, and possibly earlier, having at that time been described as "Uncle and Aunt Wise." They are very quaint and singular in style, clad in pronounced Puritan costume, with clerical accompaniments, and although now in a somewhat decayed state, the pictures bear evidence of being the work of a master hand. On one of them is an inscription or prayer of seven lines painted in antique letters, occupying a considerable part of the canvas, and under it—Ætatis suæ 73, An Do. 1673, and on the left upper corner a shield with armorial bearings—Gu. 3 Catherine Wheels—Or. This may assist in eliciting the family, but I have no other clue except that in an old Pedigree—a collateral branch—Anna the daughter of Benjamin Grant and Mary Baller, and cousin of Gay the poet, is shortly noted as having married a "Wise," but no reference to either name or date. Your querist is welcome to inspection, or any other particulars.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

129.—August 6, 21. THE DANES, &c.—Recollecting that the name for the Danes in the olden time was *Dene*, we might be tempted to think that the Den at Teignmouth had some connection with their landing. But Halliwell says:—"*Den;* a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth and other places." No doubt some of your correspondents can show that Teignmouth is not alone in its claim for the honour of giving the Danes a reception.

DENE.

133.—August 13. REV. JOSEPH BETTY.—In the Rev. Chas. W. Boase's valuable "Register of the Rectors and Fellows, &c., of Exeter College, Oxford," p. 91, is the following notice of this person:—"Joseph Betty, son of John Betty of Paul gentleman, matric. Hart Hall, 16 Feb. 1713-4, age 16, el. [Cornish fellow] 30 June and adm. 6 July 1719, in place of W. Williams (at this election Betty, Bartlett and Eastway had equal votes with Philip Hicks, George Snell and William Hume respectively; and Dr. Robert Shippen the Vice-chancellor a well-known Jacobite, selected the three former); full Fellow 6 July 1720; B.A. 11. Nov. 1717, M.A. 15 June 1720; he poisoned himself with laudanum 1 Jan. 1730-1 to escape his creditors (the date 8 Jan. in the register and on his monu. in the chapel was purposely mis-stated), the administration bond of his effects is dated 29 Jan. 1731, Griffiths' Index to Wills, p. 6; Gutch iij, 120; for his writings see *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis* I., 23."

J. I. D.

Western Antiquary, Part I., pp. 35, 43.—TOTHILL.—Referring to the note on this name in No. XIX. (July 23, 1881), the following may be acceptable:—The family of Tothill was a very old one in Devonshire, being seated at Peamore, Exeter, and Plymouth. They entered their pedigree at the Herald's Visitation of Devonshire in 1620 and it appears briefly in Westcote's "View of Devonshire," and Tuckett's "Devonshire Pedigrees." Their residence at Plymouth was prior to the Civil War, nor do I remember to have met with the name in the course of long and careful searches for antiquarian purposes in the registers of St. Andrew or Charles' Church in this town. The property was subsequently held by the family of Culme (not Column, as in the note by Wodin), also an old Devonshire family. John Culme of Tothill Esq., by his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of the Rev. William Goddard, had a son, the Revd. Thomas Culme of Tothill, and incumbent of Plympton St Mary, whose second daughter and co-heir married 19 Oct., 1823, to George William Soltau Esq. of Little Efford, and had several children, of whom the eldest son took the name and arms of Symons.

The register extracts appended relate to this family.

Charles Church, Plymouth, Par. Reg.

BAPTISMS.

1680 March 20 William, s. of John and Margaret Culme

1702 Jan 19 Elizabeth, dau. of Mr John & Frances Culme.

1710 April 4 Anthony's of Mr John & Frances Culme.

Plympton St. Mary, Par Reg.

BAPTISMS

1713 Jan 5 Grace dau. of Mr. Thomas Culme.

1721 June 9 Anthony s. of Mr. Tho. Culme and Joan his wife.

1723 Jan 8 Mary dau. of Mr Tho. Culme and Joan his wife.

WEDDINGS.

1714 March 18 Mr. Thomas Culme and Joane Watts.

1760 June 10 John Culme Esq of Charles' parish Plymouth and Grace Goddard of this parish a minor.

In Egg Buckland church is a mural tablet for Mr. Anthony Culme, of Little Efford, who died 27 Feb. 1729, aged 60; and also Mr. William Culme, who died 22 April, 1830, aged 44 years. Another tablet records that Mr. Anthony Culme, of Little Efford, died 15 April, 1744, aged 32, and also Peter Culme, gent., of Little Efford, died 11 Feb. 1775.

In Plympton St. Mary church is a ledger stone in memory of the Revd. Thomas Culme, of Tothill, vicar of that parish, and of Elizabeth his wife, and also of their second daughter Frances Goddard, wife of George William Soltau, Esq., of Little Efford; she died 27 July, 1860, aged 58. This family bore arms, Az. a chev. erm. betw. three pelicans vulning themselves or. Crest - A lion sejant or, supporting a pillar arg.

In Brixton Church is a mural tablet for - Penelope Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lane Esq. of Coffleet, and daughter of the Reverend Thomas Tothill of Bagtor co. Devon, and his wife Penelope Hill of Lydcott co. Cornwall. She died 27 March 1803 aged 56. The above Thomas Lane Esq. died 26 September 1817 aged 75. There are no Arms on the tablet but an adjacent hatchment has these Arms, viz—Per pale az. and gu, three saltires arg. on an escutcheon of pretence, arg. on a bend cotised sa a lion pass. gard of the field. Crest, two griffins heads addorsed, dexter az. sinister gu. both beaked or, issuing out of a crescent arg.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

"Weekly Mercury," September 3rd, 1881.

Notes.

BURIAL-PLACE OF SIR WILLIAM GORGES.

It was on August 16, of this year, that I paid my first visit to the Church of St. John, within the Tower of London. I at once saw that from its situation and position no burials could have taken place within the edifice, and that some other spot (perhaps in St. Peter's Church, or the old burial ground adjoining) received the remains of Sir William Gorges, who died in 1584. In my remarks on the Gorges Monument in St. Budeaux Church, I quoted a note I had met with a few years ago, and hence the error. I am greatly obliged to Sir John Maclean for bringing the mistake to my notice in the *Western Antiquary*. On August 14, a few minutes before the evening service commenced, I had a brief look round the interior of Chelsea Old Church. In the south aisle, nearly opposite the fine tomb of Lord and Lady Dacre, I came upon a monumental tablet commemorating some of the Gorges family. Above it there is a small brass plate, on which are engraved a shield of arms; it is an impaled one, the dexter half is quarterly, 1st and 2nd—containing the two coats used by the Gorges. My time was so short that I had no time to copy. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* can give the inscription and describe the arms in these columns.

Very lately, while searching the old register belonging to this parish (St. Budeaux), I found the following:—"1598. October 8, Anne daughter of Jonathan Prideaux gent." The reason why Anne was baptised here was, I conclude, because she was the first grandchild born to Tristram Gorges, he would therefore desire the rite to be performed at St. Budeaux in the presence of himself, his family, and friends. I can better imagine than describe the festivities which were kept up within the old family mansion of the Budockshides, which had then become the property of Gorges, to celebrate such an auspicious event. The baptism of Winifred Gorges, the mother of Anne, is recorded in the register here as having taken place on August 16, 1582. J. W.

St. Budeaux.

MAUDLIN HOUSE AT PLYMPTON.

The following extracts from the parish registers of Plympton St. Mary may be acceptable, and two or three of them may suggest to someone else to supply historical notes on the Lunatic Asylum or Madhouse (Maudlin House) at Plympton Earle.

The existing registers commence in 1603, and contain numerous entries of the Parkers, Snellings, Slannings, Strodes, Wolcombs, and other old families:—

Bap. 1621 march 3 Samuel s. of John Somaster gent & Jane his wife.

1651 Jan 18 Rebecca dau. of Mr. John Searle Preacher of the Gospel, and Susanna his wife, (borne Jan 5.)

1698 Oct 5 Mariam dau. of John Stokes, minister of ye parish and Mariam his wife, born 20 Sept

1727 Sept. 1 George s. of John Parker Esqre. and the Rt. Honable Lady Catherine his wife, daughter of the Right Honable John, Earle Paulett of Henton St George.

WEDDINGS.

1646 Dec. 24 Mr. John Heele Esqre and Mrs. Penelope Stoyle.

1752 July 30 The Revd. Mr. John Davies of Plympton Maurice and Mary Somaster, widow, of St Andrew's Plymouth.

BURIALS.

1613 May 20 was buryed a walking woman wch dyed in a ffeeld between Plimpton Marie and Cornwood.

1614 Feb 11 Roberte Ffutterell, Beedman.

1618 May 24 was buryed Charles Ffysher wch dyed within the pishe of Plympton Erell in the house over right against the Maudling house.

1618 Aug. 15 was buried John Rowe of the Maudling house

1622 Ap. 28 Mr. John Conke, preacher of the Word of God.

1622 Augt. 27 William Gerves of the Mawdlen house.

1622 Sept. 6 Johanne Baker of the Mawdlen house.

1622 March 2 Amey Cawse out of the Madlen house.

1627 Oct 24 Robert Bickham, Beedman.

1628 May 7 William Rogers, the Innocent.

1644 June 15 John Brown, Chirurgion unto Col. Carie, of His Majties Army.

1644 June 17 John Freake gent. Lieut of a troope of Horse in His Majties Army.

In the previous year the burial of three officers in "His Majties Army "are recorded.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

THE CALLINGTON MACE.

This antient relic, which doubtless has been often described, seems worthy nevertheless of a short note.

It is about sixteen inches long and of iron, cased in silver, at the top an ovoid head, the base expands bell-shape, and on the circular disc which closes it are the following arms, &c., engraved thereon :—

A shield quarterly of four, but divided from each other by a fess,—

Quarterly—1 & 4,—*Sable, three lions tails, or*,—(Paterda, of Paterda in St. Germans.)

2 & 3,—*Three covered cups*,—(probably Butler)

On the fess,—*argent, an ashtree proper issuing from the bung of a tun, or*, (for Asheton) being in fact *a rebus*, or punning device on his name.

The initials R. A. are on each side of the shield, and on a scroll on the top, 1583.

"South Paderda in St. Germans," says Lysons "the seat of the antient family of Paderda, was purchased in 1763 by the Rev. J. Howell, of Mr. Peter Charlick, and exchanged with the Trelawneys for other lands." The Trelawneys appear to quarter Paderda in their arms, also Butler, otherwise Pincerna, of the large manor of Conarton, afterward the inheritance of Arundell. Callington appears to have first sent members to Parliament 27. Elizabeth, 1585,—the date on the mace is two years precedent, and it may have been made in anticipation of the honour. The R. A. is doubtless for Asheton, a descendant of Nicholas de Asheton, whose brass in his Judge's costume, lies on the pavement of the chancel of Callington Church,—probably he was Lord of the Manor at the time (the Portreeve being elected at the yearly Court Leet and Baron), and a member of the family of Paterda or Paderda, the Portreeve.

I have no means of clearing up the history of the mace further; doubtless some Cornish correspondent can give it us in a more complete form.

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

Queries.

151.—OKEHAMPTON CASTLE.—In *Notes and Queries* of this week, August 20, is a question on the "Captivus" of Okehampton Castle, it is this :—On the west jamb of the piscina, in the ruined chapel of the "castrum prenobile de Okehampton ;" so long the stronghold of the Courtenays, is the following inscription: Hic V.....t fuit captivus belli, 1509. Who was this captivus? Having read this I referred at once to Bridge's Okehampton, its Antiquities, &c., where he transcribes the above inscription, but gives date as 1809, instead of 1509 ; which is right? He also quotes a line after describing the basement rooms, with their horizontal loopholes, and the marks of iron bars that have been long since wrested out, point vividly to what might have been their former destination : "The loophole grates where captives weep." Who were these prisoners of war, incarcerated in the castle at the above date? Perhaps there may be lurking in some nook in the neighbourhood of the castle, a tradition that may throw some light on this question, for so far as I can discover, history is silent. I have referred to all that were to me likely to throw a ray of light on the subject.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

152.—BELYARS.—Between St. Ives and Halsetown, there is a lane known by the name of "Belyars." I have often been asked from whence it derived its name, but I have been unable to say. There is a story to the following effect :—Some while since, a chapel was built at Higher Tregenna, a place about half-way up this lane. At the back of this chapel there was a very large yard, in which the chapel bells where kept, and from this circumstance the name "Belyars" was derived. If any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* can say whether this version is correct or not, they will oblige a great many of the inhabitants of St. Ives and neighbourhood. W. KERNICK, Junr.

St. Ives.

153.—PLANT-NAMES.—It would be gratifying if, before the season for flowers quite passes away, contributions could be made to your pages of local plant-names. In a valuable little work on this subject, Earle has called attention to the value and importance of such a collection as we in Devonshire and Cornwall could make. Proof of this was afforded at the recent meetings of the Devonshire Association. Not to trench on the work done there, I may note that in this neighbourhood *Knautia arvensis* is called "Black-soap," whilst in Sussex we call it "Blackamoor's-beauty." The flowers of *Burdock* are known as Sticky-buttons, Billy-buttons, and Cockle-buttons. The name *dashel*, which is usually applied in Devonshire to the *Cardui* (thistles), is sometimes given to the dandelion, and so on. H. FRIEND.

154.—DERIVATION OF THURLESTONE.—South of Avonmouth is a village called Thurlestone, and on the sands adjacent is a large rock which bears the name of Thurlestone Rock. This rock has a large hole through it, and on Watern Tor the name Thurlestone again appears, being given to some rocks, which, at a little distance, seem like one rock with a hole through it. Has the name anything to do with this characteristic, or, if not, what is its derivation and signification. HIBYSKWR.

155.—BRUNION, NEAR ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—Some while since I was walking through Brunion, a village about three miles and a-half from St. Ives, when I suddenly came upon the remains of what appeared to me a building of some sort. On my making inquiries, I was told by a good woman that a great many years since a chapel was there, and the remains I had noticed formed at one time the porch. Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* tell me whether this is correct? And, if so, in what year the chapel was built?

St. Ives. W. KERNICK, Junr.

156.—THE WORD "LIDE".—In Aubrey's "Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaisme," p. 13, we read:—"The vulgar in the *West of England* doe call the month of March, Lide. A proverbiall ryhthme—

'Kate Leekes in Lide, and Ramains in May,
And all the yeare after Physitians may play.'"

This was written about 1686. Since I reviewed this work in the *Academy*, I have been favoured with some valuable notes on the name "Lide," as applied to the month of March; one from an American scholar just to hand, suggesting that it may be possible to find, either in *proverbs* or other local lore in Devon or Cornwall, a survival of this valuable and interesting word. It probably comes, as has been shown in a recent number of the *Academy*, from "Nlyd," because it is the boisterous or noisy month. The word is given by Halliwell as obsolete; but some reader of the *Antiquary* will doubtless be able to supply us with proofs that it still exists in out-of-the-way places, or in some connection such as that quoted above from Aubrey. H. FRIEND.

157.—INSCRIBED STONES AT TAVISTOCK.—Happening to be at Tavistock Vicarage a few days since, inspecting the remains of the ancient Abbey, by the courtesy of the Vicar, I noticed some curious inscribed stones in the garden, which had evidently been removed thither for preservation. Some account of these curious relics, where found, and what they are supposed to be, and the other remains at this interesting spot would, I feel sure, be of much interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. W.

158.—HAUNTED STREAMS.—It would be interesting to collect and record all the information obtainable on this subject. There must be many stories floating about in out-of-the-way places of spirits condemned to eternal labours in certain streams, as that current in Buckfastleigh, where the spirit of a troublesome weaver is said to be imprisoned in Pan-pool, a deep hole, into which a cascade falls on the Dearburn, until he dips it dry with a pierced hazel-nut shell.

The Yeo, which runs through Ashburton was said to be haunted by an ogre called Cutty Dyer. In the last generation he was the dread of children, who, when naughty, were threatened with the displeasure of Cutty Dyer, and its undefined consequences.

To the generation before he was the scare of their more mature years, and was then believed to inflict summary punishment on topers as they reeled by night across the stream, which then ran open. Those who saw him, although always under very hazy circumstances, represent the being as a giant wading in the water, with eyes as large as saucers, trying to pull them in.

Remembering that "Cutty" is the short for the giant Christopher, whose great work, according to the legend, was to carry persons across a river, we may in some way connect the ogre with the saint, especially as there is an entry in the churchwarden's book, under date of 1536-7—"Paid vjd. for lokyn of a stock to make Saynt Cristoffer," and again in 1538-9—"Paid jxs. in part payment of greater sum for making the image of St. Christopher." Here then is a connection between that saint and Ashburton, where the image was probably set up near the passage of the stream, as is to be seen in the present day in Austrian-Tyrol. Moreover, half-a-mile above Ashburton, there is a bridge across the same stream called Cuttyford Bridge. P. F. S. A.

Ashburton.

(The Editor will be glad to receive further communications on this interesting branch of local folk-lore).

Replies.

Western Antiquary, Part I., pp. 13, 32, 42, and 43.—FRANCIS DRAKE A PIRATE.—By the liberality of the Government of Spain, at whose cost it was printed, and the kind offices of the Spanish Royal Academy of History, I have the good fortune to possess a copy of the work whose title-page runs thus:—

Cartas de Indias.—Publicalas por primera vez el Ministerio de Fomento. Madrid; imprenta de Manuel G. Hernandez, calle de San Miguel, num. 23; 1877.

It is a folio volume of 877 pages, and in matter of paper and typographical execution is such as the book-lover delights to look upon and to handle, and it is enriched with fac-similes of entire letters, of signatures, and of seals. On turning over its pages I was somewhat amused to find Sir Francis Drake described as a pirate. The document numbered LXIII., is a despatch dated 23rd March, 1586, written from Mexico by the Viceroy of New Spain to King Philip the Second, and in it mention is made (p. 357) of a letter in which the King—I quote the words of the original—"me mandó dar auiso de auer passado á estas partes Francisco Drac, cossario ynglés, con cantidad de naos." And again, in an appendix of "Datos Biograficos," issued on the responsibility of the Commission charged with the preparation of this magnificent book, the following words occur in the notice of Drake (p. 753): "y de este año en adelante emprendió ya sus piraterias por cuenta propia."

Kimbolton. B. H. BEEDHAM.

139.—August 21. BUGGABOO.—In reply to "W. S. L. S.," in number 23 of the *Western Antiquary*, I will give the following extract from a book entitled "Origins and Inventions," p. 372:—"Bugg-a-bo, or Buggan-bo, was originally no more than mothers frightening their children with the bull-bo, which the little ones, not rightly pronouncing, called bugg-a-bo. It is properly bogle-bo, bogle, signifying a malevolent spirit; the Shropshire term buggan-bo meaning the same thing. If a horse takes fright, they say 'he spies a buggan'."

St. Ives. W. KERNICK, Junr.

148.—Aug. 27. ARMS ON HOUSE IN GASCOYNE-STREET.—In reply to the query on the Arms on the front of the house at the corner of Tothill-lane and Gascoyne-street, on the north side, the following may be of interest:—There are two shields, which are evidently older than the present front of the house; these are carved in wood,—one has the letters I B E, (the B is broken, and might be mistaken for P), the other is charged what appears to be three pallets couped, and in chief three roundels, but doubtless intended for the Arms of Blackhall, viz., Paly of six or, and sa., on a chief gu. three bezants. The name is sometimes spelt Blackaller, and as such occurs in

the registers of St. Andrew and Charles' Church, Plymouth. In Totnes Church is the remains of what was once a very fine monument to Christopher Blackhall, Esq., who died 21st August, 1633, and his four wives; there is a short notice of the monument and family in Westcote's Views of Devonshire. A. J. J.

150.—August 27. "YARN OF PLYMOUTH—DOCK."—The inquiry of "R. H." recalls to my mind one version of the old yarn, which, although it may not be the same to which your correspondent refers, is evidently derived from the same circumstance. It is entitled "The Sailor and the Jew; or, Vat have I got to Pay?" and the name of the author attached to it is W. H. Freeman. It is published in "Penny Readings in Prose and Verse," edited by J. E. Carpenter, Vol. II. (1865), pp. 64—66. Should your correspondent desire it, I will have the whole tale (which is in rhyme) copied for him. I know nothing of the author, and cannot trace the lines quoted by "R. H." as recurring in it. GILD HELM.

127.—July 30 and August 13. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES WAGER.—Is it quite certain that the Admiral was born at West Looe? I observe that it is queried in "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis" (not "Devoniensis," as printed in the *Western Antiquary* XXII), and the late Mr. Thomas Bond, in his "Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe," 1823, p. 165, speaking of Sir Charles Wager, says, "He is said by some authors to have been a native of West Looe; but I have not, in searching the Register of the parish of Talland (in which parish West Looe is), been able to find any name at all like that of Wager therein; and there is no tradition of where he was born, or from whence or from what family he came." M. Y.

102 and 142. — CUCKING STOOL — The Barnstaple Records have many references to this instrument and its use, which must have been frequent, as it appears to have been continually coming to repair.

The receiver's accounts from 1500 to the end of the 18th century have numerous entries, such as follow:—

1525—Paid for making a Pole to the Cuckinge stoole and mending the bearings of the Stocks. 1s. 1d.

1555—Paid for mendinge the Cuckinge stoole and making the Pit. 4d.

1567 - Pd for mending the Cuckinge stoole. 2s.

1584—Paid for mending the Skilfying stool 6s. 6d.

1606—Paid for Cucking Comer and carrying her to the Water 4d.

1622—Paid for Timber and making a new Cucking stool. £6 3s. 3d.

1650 - Paid the Porter for ducking of Hugh Trinkles wife 6d.

Shortly after this period it must have been in temporary disuse, as at the Michaelmas sessions of 1677, the Grand Inquest made the following presentment: "We present the Corporation for not repairing the Caige on the Quay, and also for not having a Cucking stool."

Consequent on this, we find in the Borough accounts of the same year an entry, "Paid for making a new Cucking stool, £1 14s. 8d."

Beyond an occasional repair, no further notice of it occurs until 1763, when the Grand Jurors at Quarter Sessions presented that the Ducking stool was out of repair, and the following year, 1764 (Midsummer), they made a further presentment—"We present the Corporation for not keeping a ducking stool according to ancient statute for Common Scolds," and a fine of 5s. was inflicted by the Court. This would appear to have not been attended to, as at the next Sessions the same presentment was continued, but this time the Corporation were fined £1 for their neglect. This proved effectual, as in the next year's Corporation accounts are entries of several small sums for materials and fixing of "the new Iron Tumbrell or ducking stool," which is the last we hear of it.

It will be seen by the above entries that the several names, cucking-stool, tumbrill, ducking-stool, and skilfying-stool, were used indifferently for, apparently, the same instrument, which was clearly the ducking apparatus, though a distinction has been drawn between the cucking-stool as that used for exposing or carrying about an unquiet woman, and the instrument used for ducking her.

If desired, I can give some curious instances of other antique instruments of punishment from the same records.—The hoop, the keige, the cowle, &c.; as also of the savage public flagellation of women naked, which was rife in Barnstaple in the last century.

Fort Hill; Aug. 20. J. R. CHANTER.

[The Editor will be glad to receive further notes from his valued correspondent on the other points suggested; and would invite correspondents in other towns in Devon and Cornwall to contribute information of a similar character from their respective districts].

"*Weekly Mercury*," *September* 10*th*, 1881.

Notes.

PRESERVATION OF WEST COUNTRY ANTIQUITIES.

Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., to whose notice the previous remarks on this subject had been brought, writes to the following effect:—"I am much obliged to you for the slips (*Western Antiquary*), and am sorry to hear the destruction is still going on. I am in hopes the Government will introduce a Bill next year dealing with the subject." Would it not be well for those who take a special interest in this matter, and who are desirous of preserving the interesting relics on Dartmoor and throughout Cornwall, to bring some pressure to bear upon the Parliamentary representatives of the two counties, to induce them to support the proposal foreshadowed in the above communication?

EDITOR.

ARMS OF THE SOMERVILLES.

As the Somerville family have, since the middle of the last century, i.e., for about a century, been connected with Plymouth and Devonport, perhaps the following description of the legend about the origin of the crest of the family arms, i.e., a griffin, may not be

uninteresting to some of your readers. It is taken from Mr. Henderson's valuable work on the folk-lore of the Northern Counties.

It appears that a venomous serpent (or "worm," as the legend calls him) once upon a time devastated Linton near the Cheviots. "His den, still named the 'Worm's Hole,' lay in a hollow to the east of the hill of Linton," and small need had he to leave it, for from this retreat he could with his sweeping and venomous breath draw the neighbouring flocks and herds within reach of his fangs. Still he did occasionally emerge and coil himself round an eminence of some height, at no great distance, still bearing the name of Wormington, or Wormistonne. Liberal guerdons were offered to any champion who would rid the country of such a scourge, but in vain—such was the dread inspired by the monster's poisonous breath. Not only were the neighbouring villagers beside themselves with terror, but the inhabitants of Jedburgh, full ten miles off, were struck with such a panic that they were ready to desert their town. At last, however, the laird of Lariston, a man of reckless bravery, came forward to the rescue of this distressed district; and, as the Linton cottagers testify to this day, having once failed in an attack with ordinary weapons, he resorted to the expedient of thrusting down its throat a peat dipped in scalding pitch and fixed on his lance. The device proved perfectly successful. The aromatic quality of the burning pitch, while it suffocated and choked the monster, preserved the champion from the effects of its poison-laden breath. While dying, the worm is said to have contracted its folds with such violent muscular energy that the sides of Wormington Hill are still marked with their spiral impressions. In requital of his service, the laird of Lariston received the gift of extensive lands in the neighbourhood. The Somerville family (for nearly four hundred years lords of Linton) claim the merit of this exploit for the John Somerville who received the barony of Linton in 1174, and built its tower. They maintain that it was conferred on him by William the Lion, as a reward for slaying the worm, and they bear a dragon for their crest in memorial of it. Unfortunately, however, in their hands the worm oses much of its grandeur and importance. The monster, encircling the hillock with its snaky coils, becomes "in length three Scots' yards, and somewhat bigger than an ordinary man's leg, with a head more proportionable to its length than greatness, in form and colour like to our common muir-adders." In this disparaging way, at least, is the Linton worm described by the author of "The Memoirs of the Somervilles," A.D. 1680. The sculptured effigy of the monster, which may still be seen with the champion who slew it, at the south-western extremity of Linton Church, differs from both accounts. A stone, evidently of great antiquity, is there built into a wall. It is covered with sculpture in low relief, and bears figures which, though defaced by time, can yet be made out pretty clearly. A knight on horseback, clad in a tunic or hauberk, with a round helmet, urges his horse against two large animals, the foreparts of which only are visible, and plunges his lance into the throat of one. Behind him is the outline of another creature, apparently of a lamb. The heads of the monsters are strong and powerful, but more like those of quadrupeds than of serpents. It is perplexing, also, to see two of them, but not the less does popular tradition connect the representation with the Linton Worm, and aver that the inscription below it, now quite defaced, ran thus:—

The wode laird of Larristone
Slew the Worme of Wormestone
And wan a' Linton parochine.

—Henderson p. 295-7.

This Dracontian myth is especially interesting as a type of the legendary origin of some family crests. The origin of these serpent stories is obscure, some holding that they are really mere exaggerations of struggles with wild beasts which really took place; some, that they are types of the battles between Christians and Pagans in early Christian times, like the story, perchance, of S. George and the Dragon. The Somerville legend is, I believe, one of the most circumstantial of these legends in the Scottish Lowlands, though there are many similar stories in other parts of Europe, not the last the story of the battle of Krakus, founder of the city of Cracow, with dragon, whose den was on the Wawel close to the cathedral of that city.

It is an interesting point that the Drake family, about whom we hear so much of late, had a dragon or a wyvern, as their family arms (or, at least, as part of them), like the Somervilles. The name Drake was, if I mistake not, connected with the Draco, or Dragon, of their family arms.

W. S. L. S.

TALL HATS.

The prevailing *penchant* for the orthodox chimney-pot, as the proper completion of man correctly attired, reminds me of a conversation with an itinerant local Wesleyan preacher, who was my companion on a Sunday evening's tramp from Par to Fowey:—I alluded to the great height of the chimney at Par, and my companion's reply was. "Yes, we always say when a man is wearing a high box hat, he's got a Par stack on."

R.

STORM AT PLYMOUTH.

Sir,—I transcribe for your notice an account of a serious storm at Plymouth, as described by "Antiquarius Secundus" in a letter to the editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which appears in that periodical for March, 1792. I can find no account of it in Worth's "History of Plymouth," although reference is made there to several other storms about the same period The letter, which I copy *verbatim*, may be of interest to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. It is dated from Plymouth on February 19, and runs thus:—

"There was, on Thursday, the 26th of January, the most tremendous storm experienced at this port for many years. The tide was two feet higher than usual; the lower part of the town was entirely overflowed, and in many houses it was near eighteen inches in the ground floors. The sea, which in the Sound was tremendously grand, made a clear breach over St. Nicholas's Island, and at Fisher's Nose, over the lower batteries of the Citadel, forming an object sublime and awful to a degree. A boat rowed through Tin-street

with four oars, took cheese and gin at a public-house, called the 'Noah's Ark,' and after giving three cheers, rowed back into the pool. The most remarkable thing which happened was at the Edystone Lighthouse, which, on the 28th January, was visited by the boat belonging to it. The surf continuing very heavy, the boat could not land, and the men in the house threw out a bottle, which the boatmen took up. It contained a letter, and the contents describe the storm as dreadful indeed. For some hours before daybreak the sea several times made a clear breach of several feet higher than the Edystone Lighthouse over the lanthorn. At last a most violent sea broke in three panes of the glass of the lanthorn, though it is near half an inch thick. It is supposed to have been as great a storm as that which washed down Winstanley's Edystone in 1703, which Mr. Pearse, who died here lately, aged 98, perfectly remembered."

Can any correspondent of your paper tell me if any member of the Winstanley family still lives at, or near, Plymouth? Is the "Noah's Ark" still standing?

Chester. T. CANN HUGHES.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for January, 1792, contains following reference to Mr. Pearse's death:—"Jan. 23, at Plymouth, aged 98, Mr. John Pearse, the oldest member of the Corporation."

Queries.

159.—Will one of your numerous correspondents oblige me with the origin of the words, "Northernhay," "Southernhay," and "Foxhay"?

August 31, 1881. EXONIAN.

160.—ROOKE FAMILY.—Sir George Rooke, of Follaton, the captor of Gibraltar, born 1650, died 1708.

Query 1.—Was a Royal grant of land in Devonshire made to him, as has been supposed. If so, where? and when did it pass out of the Rooke family?

Query 2.—George Rooke, of Follaton and Yelland, married Miss Cox. He was father of George Rooke, who married Miss Stevens. What relationship did he bear to Sir George Rooke?

Query 3.—What Rookes represent the family now?

ROOKE.

161.—ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH CLOCK, PLYMOUTH.—I understand that a singular accident happened to this clock a few days since, in consequence of which the clock was silent for more than a week. The incident (as narrated to me) was of such an exceptionally curious and interesting character, that I think a description should be furnished for preservation in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. WATCHMAN.

162.—FALL OF A BELL AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A correspondent suggests that an account of this melancholy but singular, accident, by which two boys lost their lives, should be placed upon record in the *Western Antiquary*. He says, "In years to come, a sad interest will attach to it. If this is done other cases may be cited. I will note one curious case which occurred many years ago, and also a case in which a bell was the means of saving life." We shall be glad if some correspondent, conversant with the details of the accident above alluded to, will favour us with a brief account, and shall also be obliged to any other correspondent for similar notes. EDITOR.

163.—ABEDNEGO SELLER. NON-JUROR.—I have seen it stated that Rev. Abednego Seller, was a native of Plymouth, and at one time a Vicar of Charles Church. Is there any authority for this statement? A short sketch of the life of this man (one of the non-jurors) would be not ont of place in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. KEARLEY.

164.—PORTRAITS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Will one of your correspondents give the readers of *The Western Antiquary* a detailed description of the various portraits extant of this great sea captain, and say which we may consider to be the most authentic. Possibly there may be as divided opinion upon the question of Drake's portrait as upon his arms and exploits. Did not the Spaniards picture Sir Francis Drake generally as half a man, half a dragon? DRACO.

165.—PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.—A body of Christians, calling themselves "The Brethren," first appeared at Plymouth about 1830. In 1851 they had 132 places of worship in England and Wales. They object to national churches as too latitudinarian, and to other dissenters as too sectarian. They receive into communion all who confess Christ and own the Holy Ghost as His vicar. Their doctrines agree with those of most evangelical Protestant churches, but they recognise no order of ministers. Mr. Darby, regarded as their founder, afterwards separated from them with some adherents.

The above note is taken from "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," 14th Ed., 1873. Will any of your correspondents add to the information therein contained, and inform us what is the position of the brotherhood at the present time? W. K.

166.—STREET NAMES AND THEIR CHANGES.—Would it not be well for some one or more of your correspondents to furnish a list of the names of Plymouth and Devonport streets that have been changed from time to time? Only recently the names of several old streets have been entirely removed from use, and doubtless many others have been similarly altered in consequence of necessary diversions in thoroughfares, and possibly some by caprice or vanity. A tabulated list, with the dates of alteration, if possible, would be of interest, and, when placed on permanent record, of some value. I enclose a few changes for which I can vouch.

OLD TOWN.

[We thank our correspondent for the suggestion which we shall be happy to follow, and will reserve the list of names given to be published at some future time with others, the result of further researches.—EDITOR.]

Replies.

Western Antiquary, Part I.—INSCRIPTION ON SUNDIALS.—The following is an inscription on the sundial on the inn near the Church at Bridestowe Devon:—

17 OBREPIT 14

NON INTELLECTA SENECTUS J. S.

QUARTERLY PART I., pp. 44.—REV. ARTHUR BAGHE, VICAR OF ANTONY IN 1640.—In the Newton St. Petrock Registers this clergyman appears as the Rector

of that parish between 1650-58. His predecessor was the Rev. John Potter, whose son Richard followed Bache. Until, I saw Sir Jno. Maclean's paper on the storm at Antony, my impression had been that Bache was an intruder at Newton St. Petrock during the Commonwealth. It appears from the 40th "Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records," p. 40, "That in 1655 Richard Potter clerk was vicar of the parish church of St. *(sic)* Antony (Cornwall)." He was the patron of Newton St. Petrock. No doubt Bache was placed there by him. Whether the former died there I cannot discover, the burial register before 1723 being lost. Four children were born at Newton.

1650—James S. Arthur Bache Rect here and Elizth his wife bapt. 19 Feb.

1653—Mary d. Arthur Bache & Elizabeth bapt. 4 July.

1656 - Mariakerdothees [i] d. Arthur Bache & Elizabeth born 2 May.

1658—Prudence d. Arthur Bache Rector & Elizabeth born 12 Oct.

Did Arthur Bache marry Elizabeth, daughter of John Potter, Rector of Newton, and his wife, Prudence, which Elizabeth was baptized at Newton 30th January, 1624. It looks very probable. J. I. DREDGE.

129.—THE DANES.—In connection with the very apposite reply of Mr. Parfitt (August 20), I send the following note copied from the *Daily News* of August 19. "Five and twenty years ago it (speaking of the present town of Ostend) was a village on the *Dunes*, as the *sandy edge* of West Flanders is called by its people." It is interesting to find the same word turning up in such different and distant localities. H. FRIEND.

136.—Aug. 20. — AS BUSY AS BETTY. — In some parts of England the people say "As busy as busy," meaning "I am as busy as I can be." Betty (as a name) stands for Bessy; may it not be so in the local saying here quoted? Betty would be for *besig* or *bysig*, the old form of *busy*. In this case we have another interesting survival of old English forms, only corrupted by analogy. H. FRIEND.

24.—August 27, &c., &c. Sir,—Your correspondent "Antiquarian" made a mistake regarding the grant of "Sutton and Potton," by "John O' Ghaunt," or "John of Ghent," to the Burgoyne family. Sutton and Potton are in Bedfordshire, and the Burgoyne family possess these demesnes yet. But it was not "John" that had the grant, but Richard, and the charter ran thus:—

"I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and do grant,
To Richard Burgoyne,
And the heirs of his loyne,
Both Sutton and Potton
Till the world be rotten."

Consequently the estates cannot be sold.

I lived for some time in the immediate neighbourhood, and have been over Sutton Hall many a time.

There are some other antiquarian notes in your paper of 27th to which I may refer in another letter, and specially about Cornish local names, many of which undoubtedly are of Celtic origin, a language with which I am quite familiar, and can speak it.—Meantime, I remain, sir, yours truly, W. S. MCDONALD.

Bovey Tracey.

101.—July 2. PLYMOUTH STOCKS.—The testimony of several informants confirms the statement that the notorious Bob Cowley was frequently in the stocks, and that he was undoubtedly the last recipient of that honourable (?) distinction at the hands of the police authorities. One of the members of the Plymouth police force informs the Editor that he attended Bob on the two last occasions, and that it was about thirty-five years ago. The stocks were placed near the centre of the market, close to where the old boot stalls are located, and the culprit retained his awkward seat for about two hours, being exposed all the time to the jeers of the passers-by, and possibly to more rough treatment than mere words. We shall be pleased to hear more of these customs, and circumstances attending them, from old residents in Devon and Cornwall. Unfortunately the changes in the police system in our boroughs, and the fact that no permanent record of committals such as this were kept, render it impossible to obtain any official data from which to prepare a note. We must, therefore, trust to the memory of our seniors.

EDITOR.

102.—July 2nd. PLYMOUTH DUCKING STOOL.—Seeing an account in the *Western Antiquary* of Aug. 13 of the Ducking Stool at Plymouth, it reminded me of my having been an eye witness of the ducking of the last woman that went through the operation of having a dip in it. The name of the person was Nancy Clarke, an aged fishwoman (a great drunkard), for an assault on Kitty Ware, in the same line of business; also for cursing, swearing, and using obscene language. The stool was lowered slowly down into the water at high tide, by a crane which stood on the Barbican, for many years opposite the "North Country Pink" Inn. As far as I can recollect, this was in the year 1808.

Newcastle on-Tyne "OCTOGENARIAN."

[The above is verified by other old residents; possibly some one may be able to favour us with additional particulars—EDITOR.]

127.—July 30, Aug. 13, and Sept. 3. ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES WAGER.—So much has been written about Sir Charles Wager that it would be waste of print to reproduce a long memoir in the *Western Antiquary*, but there is one point well worthy of being discussed, and that is, where was Sir Charles Wager born? Of course the general reply will be, in West Looe, but is there any proof of this? The father, Captain Charles Wager, died at Deal, in Kent, 24th February, 1665-6, having married 29th January 1662-3, Prudence, daughter of William Goodson, of Ratcliffe, Middlesex. If Sir Charles were born in 1666, as stated on his monument, he was probably a posthumous child. There is no evidence that his mother was ever in Cornwall, and it is, therefore, likely that he was either born in Kent or Middlesex. Mr. J. Olver would do a service by having the church registers at East and West Looe examined to see what records there be there about the Wager family. It is not easy to discover why Mr. Olver is of opinion that Sir Charles was of humble origin, when his father was a commander in the navy, it being a received axiom that anyone holding his Majesty's commission is a gentleman, and the son of such a gentleman cannot well be designated as of humble origin. GEO. C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

123.—July 30, August 27. TURNER, THE LANDSCAPE PAINTER.—The best authorities agree in stating that J M. W. Turner was born in Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, London, 23rd April, 1775. His statement to Cyrus Redding was no doubt given with a purpose, as he was very reticent about his personal affairs, and not unfrequently made speeches of a misleading nature. He certainly was not a Devonian. GEO. C. BOASE.

15, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

141.—Aug 27. LEAT.—Very few dictionaries contain this word; of these, Ogilvie (Imperial Dictionary, 1859) says:—"LEAT, N (SAX. læt duxit), a trench to conduct water to, or from a mill."

In Wedgwood's "Dictionary of English Etymology," 1872, the following derivations are given:—Leat of a Mill, from German *leiten*, to lead. Das wasser in einen garten *leiten*, to convey water into a garden. Einen fluss anders wohin *leiten*, to turn the course of a river. *wasser-leitung*, aqueduct, conduit, canal. See Lade.

LADE, 1. Lade, a ditch or drain.—Halliwell.—a *lade*, mill-lade, or mill-leat, is the cut which *leads* water to a mill. Anglo-Saxon *lad* a canal, conduit—Dutch, *leyde*, *water leyde* aquæductus, aquagium.—Kilian, as *laeden*. Dutch, *leyden*, to lead. It would be interesting to know in what manner the word is used in other districts. In the neighbourhood of Plymouth it is applied to the channel through which the water flows from the head-weir near Sheepstor to the reservoirs. But another word is also used very extensively, as a synonymous term, viz.—*lake*. A narrow stream flowing through a field is more generally called a *lake* than anything else. May not this be a corruption of the *leat* now under consideration? GILD HELM.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *September 17th*, 1881.

Notes.

TO PEW TOR, DEVON.

SONNET.

Beloved old Tor, full fifty summers known
To me.—though countless storms have o'er thee swept,
And lightnings fierce around thy crags have leapt,
'Midst all unscathed still steadfast is thy throne!
Less happy me, the flight of time I moan.
Its numbing influence hath o'er me crept:—
My feet, that once thy boulders nimbly stept,
And scaled thy flanks, are now unsteady grown.
Yet thou'rt in peril: I am sad to see
Gangs of rough quarrymen thy form surround,
And, penetrating to thy depths profound,
Block after block pluck forth with ruthless glee.
Rise, mighty Odin! rise, their fury check,
And save, oh save, thy sacred Rock from wreck!

I. W. N. K.

Plymouth, August, 1881.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEVONSHIRE.

The county of Devon contains nearly twice as many square miles as Cornwall, and the number of the population is almost double that of the latter county. There is no reason for believing that the inhabitants of Devonshire are less literary than those of Cornwall, in fact the presumption is quite the other way. It follows, therefore, that a Bibliography of Devonshire would form a much larger work than the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis." It is stated that this work occupied all the spare time of its authors during a period of twelve years, without taking into account many previous years, during which they had gradually been collecting information for the undertaking. The cost of the work, it is said, has also been very considerable, including, not only printing, but the expense of a small library of books of reference, postage, certificates from parish churches and Somerset House, and many other incidental charges. A Bibliography of Devonshire is much wanted no doubt, and we all should rejoice to see such a work completed or even commenced, but it would hardly be prudent for any person or persons to take such a task in hand without first counting the cost. Having carefully gone into some calculations on the matter, I am inclined to think that a Bibliography of Devonshire, executed on a plan similar to that of the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," would not cost much less than two thousand pounds, and the sales, even on a very liberal computation, would not be the means of returning more than half that amount.

I do not, by any means, wish to throw cold water on Mr. Wright's proposal; on the contrary, I perfectly agree in everything that he says, but there would be little gained by the work being commenced and then dropped for want of funds.

A great deal of the expense in printing might be saved if it were not thought necessary to give full titles of books. This is not a plan to be commended, but if it comes to be a question of a bibliography on this system, or no bibliography at all, we certainly should be very foolish if we hesitated in the matter. If it were stated where copies of the books existed, part of the objection to abbreviated titles might be overcome. Confining the biographical notices to births and deaths, would also decrease the size of the book.

Before proceeding further in the matter, I would suggest printing two or three sample articles in *The Western Antiquary*. Opinions could then be given as to whether such style of articles were satisfactory, and if they were considered to be so, then some commencement would have been made towards collecting primary information on which to ground calculations as to the extent and cost of a Bibliography of Devonshire.

A PRACTICAL BIBLIOGRAPHER.

CORNISH HISTORY.

Sometimes we find materials for county history in quarters where we should not expect it. In a recent work of Rev. — Haslam, entitled (I think) "From Death to Life," there are some curious facts stated relative to the religious history of West Cornwall during the first half of this century. I do not quite agree with the theological views expressed there, but the historical statements are interesting. W. S. L. S.

PRESERVATION OF DARTMOOR ANTIQUITIES.

To stay the spoliator's hand, and guard from further injury the rude stone remains of Dartmoor, those mute, yet eloquent, witnesses of the customs of a bygone age, which still lie scattered over its heathy slopes, is a matter in which all who delight in the study of the past must take an interest. It is indeed lamentable to look around and see the injury which has already been done, but at the same time it is not too late to prevent the further mutilation of these interesting memorials. Risdon, who wrote at the commencement of the seventeenth century, in speaking of Dartmoor, says: "In this forest are three remarkable things" (he might, however, with greater truth have said three score), and mentions them as being Crockern Tor, Childe of Plymstock's Tomb, and Wistman's Wood. On Crockern Tor were then to be seen, he tells us, "a table and seats of moorstone, hewn out of the rocks," and which were constructed for the accommodation of the jurors assembling at the Stannary Parliaments, which were then held on the Tor. But where is this table of rock now, and where the moorstone seats? The spoiler's hand has been busy on the Tor, and they are no longer to be found there. The workmen of Sir Francis Buller are said to have removed them, and used them for building purposes at Prince Hall, an estate which is at no great distance from "deserted Crockern." The Reverend E. A. Bray made inquiries into this matter in 1831, and considered he had discovered one of the missing stones at Dennabridge Farm, on the banks of the West Dart, where he found a large thin slab, which is still there, over a kind of water trough in the court. At the present time, however, I find the moor-men have no tradition respecting this stone, but describe the stone seat immediately within the gate of Dennabridge Pound as being brought from Crockern Tor, and say that it originally formed the judge's chair there. Childe's Tomb (or, more properly speaking, his cenotaph, as it is said Childe was buried at Tavistock) consisted of a cross raised upon a granite base, and surrounded by steps. The tradition connected with it,—of Childe perishing on the spot where it was reared, after slaying his horse, and creeping into its bowels for the sake of the warmth, hoping by these means to preserve his own life,—is well-known in the west. The couplet, which the tradition says he left behind him, making known his last wishes, Risdon informs us, was to be seen graven on the monument, but no trace of it has ever been discovered. The cross and base are now gone, having been destroyed by the builder of Foxtor farmhouse, which is near to the spot. Here, then, are two of Risdon's "three remarkable things" swept away. The third, Wistman's Wood, yet remains to us, its dwarf oaks, which have defied the storms of ages, still stretching their weather-beaten arms over the rocky hillside.

The old bridges of Dartmoor especially call for preservation, presenting as they do objects which are at once unique and interesting. Smiles, in his "Lives of the Engineers," referring to these bridges, tells us that there are none resembling them in any other part of Britain, the only ones at all approaching them in character being found in ancient Egypt. The principal of these on the moor is at Post Bridge, on the East Dart, and a pleasing incident in connection with it has lately taken place. One of the stones which was originally laid over the centre opening, but which has for many years been lying in the bed of the stream, has been raised once more on to the piers. I have, by inquiries in the neighbourhood, had many versions given me of thecause of its overthrow, which, without stating here, I will simply say, all point to its having been displaced intentionally. I understand that it is now not exactly in its original position, my informant describing it to me as being placed "upside down and inside out." Another bridge, lower down the same stream, near Bellaford Farm, has some of the imposts missing, and as there are no traces of them in the river, I am inclined to think they were taken as material for the construction of the present modern bridge which spans the stream immediately above it. There formerly existed one of these interesting old bridges at Dartmeet but it was swept away by a flood in 1826. There is a small one across the Wallabrook, near the confluence of that stream with the East Dart, which is very perfect. It is much hidden by the briars and undergrowth which abound there, the spot being well sheltered. Another is thrown over the North Teign, near a moor farm, and there is one in the little glen below Bairdown Farm, which has iron clamps fixed into some of the stones to bind them together. This praiseworthy aid to its preservation was the work of Mr. Bray, who was the owner of the above-named farm. One, consisting of two openings, at the Ockerry, near Princetown, remains intact, with the exception that low parapets have been added to it, and one also spanned the same stream - the Blackabrook—close to Fice's Well, but was carried away by the force of the swollen river during heavy rains in 1873. There are several others on the moor, of somewhat similar construction, but the only ones that seem to have had any care bestowed upon them are the two I have pointed out - the one at Post Bridge, and the other at Bairdown. It would be well if those that still remain in their primitive state were examined, and if, by the placing of a stone here, or the fixing of a clamp there, they could be preserved to us, it would certainly be a matter of congratulation, and future generations would thank us for it.

In Siward's, or Nun's Cross, we have an instance of care having been bestowed upon an old monument, which it is gratifying to see. The shaft of the cross is broken, but has been re-united by a clamp of iron, and placed in its original position. This was the work of Sir Ralph Lopes. There are many other crosses to be seen on the moor, and it is to be hoped no harm will come to them. I know of an instance where a farmer had one of them removed from its place and set up in his yard, but the Duchy steward hearing of it, caused him to take it back from where he had brought it. This was done, but, I am sorry to say, the cross was simply thrown down, and no trouble taken to set it up in its socket.

At Merivale Bridge the impost of a fallen dolmen, or cromlech, has been split for the purpose of forming posts

of an out-house, and a kistvaen, on the slope of Hound Tor, in Manaton parish, which Rowe, in his "Perambulation of Dartmoor," describes as being a very perfect specimen, has been almost demolished. I made inquiries some time since as to how this came about, and found that the stones had been taken by a highway contractor for road material. In the first volume of the Journal of the Plymouth Institution, 1830, Mr. Rowe mentions some circles of erect stones on Torhill, which were then "in the act of being demolished for repairing the road." A farmer in the south quarter some short time ago, when pointing out to me some fields which he had recently enclosed, told me that he had built his walls on the line of "some old reeves," which meant that he had destroyed some ancient enclosures formed by track ines. There are the remains of a cairn by the roadside near Cumston Tor. Only a few years since it was entire. I have frequently seen, when passing over Holne Moor, the stone breaker at work on it, and under his hammer it has now in great part disappeared.

Many more instances of wanton spoliation might be given, but these will suffice to show the need that exists for some steps to be taken for the preservation of the antiquities to be found on the rocky hills of this "wild and wondrous region." And it is not only these rude monuments that are in danger of destruction, but the natural beauties of Dartmoor also call for our care. Quarrying has been carried on close up to the base of Pewtor, respecting which a meeting was rec ntly held at Tavistock, referred to in the *Western Antiquary* of the 27th August, and Cranmere Pool, which was formerly considered as one of the natural curiosities of the moor, is now worthy of the name of pool no longer. The bank has been cut through—it was so in Rowe's time—for the purpose of letting the water run into the Ockment, and what was formerly a deep mountain tarn is now nothing more than a boggy hollow, the greatest part of whose bottom is overgrown with heather, and incapable of containing any great depth of water.

That the day is not far distant when something will be done to check the further despoiling of our Devonshire wilds is greatly to be desired. It is said that there is some Parliamentary custom which prevents the scheduling of antiquities within the Duchy in a Bill like Sir John Lubbock's; but, this would not interfere in any way with those that exist on the commons that surround the Duchy lands, while over those that do lie within the bounds, that is to say in the forest, let us hope that a protecting hand may be extended from another quarter.

Splatton, South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

Queries.

167.—MR. SWORD.—I was present the other evening at a party organised with chairman and vice-chairman. The former, a man between 70 and 80 years of age, in addressing the vice and company, said, "Mr. Sword and Gentlemen." This expression was new to me, and to all present except two German gentlemen, one of whom was sitting near me, and I asked him if he had ever heard the expression before. He said, "Oh, yes, it is a common practice with the students in Germany for those chosen to preside over a party or company to be provided each with a sword,' but he could not tell me the meaning of the practice, only that it was a recognised custom, and very ancient.

Since then I have found what perhaps may throw some light on this curious and, so far as I am aware, nearly obsolete custom in this country, in "Brand's Popular Antiquities," and "Fosbroke's Antiquities." Under the heading of "Pledging," Brand says:—"It is said to have been common with these ferocious people (the Danes) to stab a native in the act of drinking, with a knife or dagger. Hereupon people would not drink in company unless some one present would be their pledge or surety that they should receive no hurt whilst they were in draught."—Brand, vol. 2, p. 223.

Fosbroke says:—"The Danes so corrupted the English with hard drinking that Edgar made a law enacting that pins should be fixed in cups to determine the quantity of each draught; and pledging is wrongly said to have been derived from the custom of the Danes to stab a man when drinking, to prevent which action a friend stood up holding a large knife or sword to guard him."

Question—Is this custom of addressing the persons presiding over meetings still in practice in the Western Counties?

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

168.—"THE OLD TREE," PLYMOUTH.—On one side of a granite stone in the wall just round the bottom of Braidwood-terrace, these words are inscribed,

"The way to
the Old Tree,
King's Arms,
and Exeter Inn."

What was the "Old Tree" referred to, and where did it stand? HIBYSKWE.

169.—THE "MARTIALSEY," PLYMOUTH.—In the portion of the "Somaster Manuscript," inserted in the *Western Antiquary* of August 30, occurs the statement that Capt. Stowell was "brought prisoner into Plymouth and there dyed in ye Martialsey."

What was the place so designated, where was it, and does it now exist? Some information on the subject will much oblige HIBYSKWE.

170.—HAMOAZE.—What is the derivation of this peculiar word as applied to the waters or shores of the mouth of the River Tamar, and is it known to be in use elsewhere? S. S.

171.—TRE, POL, AND PEN.—It would be interesting to re-print in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, the various theories concerning the origin of these Cornish prefixes, especially as they have been brought into notice afresh by the recent discussion relative to the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, of Morwenstow, and his "Trelawney Ballad."

Brighton. E. J.

172.—FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR AT PLYMOUTH.—In excavating on the site of the Athenæum extension building, the workmen have disturbed the supposed remains of several of the French prisoners of war, who died during their imprisonment at Millbay War Prisons, now Millbay barracks, and were interred in what is known at present as the *Crescent*. Great numbers of these un-

fortunate exiles appear to have been buried in this spot, as scarcely a yard of the ground in and around the Crescent can be disturbed but some human remains are turned up by the workman's shovel.

An account of these burials, with the number of those who were imprisoned, both at Millbay and at Dartmoor, together with some notes on the recent discoveries, might be worthy of preservation, although possessing slight antiquarian interest. KEARLEY.

173.—PHŒNICIANS IN DEVONSHIRE.—At the meeting of the Devonshire Association, it was suggested that clotted cream may have been introduced by Phœnicians. At the meeting of the British Association, Dr. Phene described to the Anthropological Section "some objects recently exhumed near Dartmoor, and some years ago at Loch Etive, believed to be Phœnician remains. Both districts were secure, and therefore, valuable harbours, and the gold of Sutherland, and the tin of Devonshire had been sufficient to attract Phœnician traders." Can any of your contributors elucidate this subject.

Newton. LUX.

174.—A DEVONSHIRE ASTROLOGER.—In an Old Book Catalogue the other day, I found the following item, upon which it would be well to elicit such further particulars as may now be recoverable for preservation in the *Western Antiquary* :—

"74. Astrology. Black letter. Tabule Directionum profectionũque famosissimi viri Magistri Joannis Germani de Regio de monte in Nativitatibus multum utiles, &c. Thin 4to. Venice 1504. This book has some long interesting notes, neatly written by John Dotin, who has written on the title page this inscription :—'Joa. Dotin Harbornfordie prope tottoñ (Totness) in Devoñ, natu‹ vnus e 3bus Bāptōn (Bampton) com Oxon Vicarius me possidebat, 1543.'" See Prince's 'Worthies of Devonshire' if mention is made of J. D.

It would be interesting to know what became of Vicar Dotin, and whether the records of Exeter diocese contain any further reference to this early student of nativities and the black arts in the neighbourhood of Totnes.

Chester. T. HUGHES.

Replies.

46.—CHARGER AND SURGER (OR SERGER).—In reply to Mr. J. Pulliblank, M.A., I may say (1) I have made constant enquiries in this part of Devon since I first wrote the note on "Charger and Surger," and with the same uniform result. There is a *Charyer*, which was also called a *Ranger*. There is also a *Surger*, which was finer, or more *searching* (as Mr. Pulliblank puts it), than the Charger or Ranger. (2) Mr. P.'s *Sarger* is undoubtedly the same word as that found in Palsgrave as *Sarce*, a small hair sieve; Halliwell, *Searcer*; Ray, *Sierce*. It will be seen that there are still many old words yet uncollected, and it is unsafe to say that when a word turns up with which we do not happen to be familiar it is probably a mistake. Some of these words are so nearly extinct that they only exist in out-of-the-way places, and will soon be no longer found.

Newton Abbot. H. FRIEND.

127.—ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES WAGER, KNIGHT.—I am much obliged by the replies to my enquiry, but, with "M. Y.," am in doubt about West Looe being his birthplace; more probably the adjoining parish of Pelynt. Would the register of this parish throw some light on the subject?

Newton Abbot. J. OLVER.

154.—THURLSTONE, DERIVATION OF.—I think your correspondent will find the derivation of this term in the word "Thrill," from the Saxon word "Thrilia," to pierce, to bore, to penetrate, thrust through. Thus a Thrillstone would be a stone with a hole in it. Thurlstone is, I believe, nothing more then a corruption of Thrillstone. See Ash's Dictionary, 1775.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

160.—Sept. 10. ROOKE.—The family of Rooke was never one of the county families of Devonshire; the name of Rooke and Rookes are both somewhat common, but not in Devonshire. The following refer to printed pedigrees of the name mentioned by Bridger in his Index to Printed Pedigree :—

"County Genealogies, Kent—by Wm. Berry, Rooks, p. 301 :—

"Landed Gentry by Sir. J. B. Burke 1863, 4th Ed. Rooke of Ilford Manor, Wilts;
Rookes of Roydes Hall (2nd Ed: 1846-48,)

"History of Barnsley Co. Yorkshire, R. Jackson. Rooke of Barnsley p. 97.

"Loidis and Elmete Co. York by Whitaker Rookes of Roydes Hall p. 203.

"History of Bradford by J. James Rookes of Royds Hall p 437."

There is a short pedigree of Admiral Sir Geo. Rooke in Le Neve's Pedigrees of Knights, Har'. Soc publ :—There are six hatchments with the arms of Rooke in the parish church at Lymington, Hants (impaled with others).

There are several variations of the arms. According to Le Neve, Sir George Rooke bore, arg. on a chev. eng. betw. three rooks sa., as many chess rooks of the first.

Those on the hatchments in Lymington church are, arg. a fesse flory counterflory gu., betw. three rooks sa. Crest on a buglehorn or a rook sa. They were placed in memory of the Hon. Sir Giles Rooke, who married a daughter of William Burrard, Esq.; and others of the family.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *September 24th*, 1881.

Notes.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPTS.

(CONTINUED)

TRANSCRIBED BY "WYVERN GULES."

Sr Samuel Roles of Yeanton in ye county of Devon Knight, hee was Knight of the shire for Devon in the Parliament 1640 hee married the daughter of —— in ye county of Devon by whom hee had issue Robert Roles his eldest son, hee was knight of the shire for Devon in the Pliament 1660. Hee married the daughter of the Earle of Lincoln and had issue by her sons and daughters.

Judge Roles, brother to Sir Samuel Roles, hee married the daughter of —— in the county of —— by whom hee had issue Sir Francis Roles, hee was a Pliamnt man in the Pencioners Pliament, hee married ye daughter of Alderman Foote of the city of London by whom hee hath issue sons and daughters.

John Role of the City of London Turkey Merchant brother to Sr Samuel Roles, hee was a Pliament man in the Pliament 1640 hee married one of the daughters of Sir George Chudleigh of Ashton in the county of Devon Barronet, by whom hee had issue two sons both decd.

Sr Edward Seymour of Bery Pomeroy Castle in ye county of Devon Barronet, hee was a Pliament man in the Pliament 1640, hee married the sister of Sr Wm Portman of Orchard in the county of Somerset Barronet by whom hee had issue two sons and one daughter his eldest son Sr Edwd Seymor was Speaker of the Pencioners [*i e*, the Long] Parliament and one of the Lords of the Treasury, hee married two wives, his first wife was Sr Wm Cutlers [? Wale] daughter a Vintner of London by whom hee hath issue, his second wife was Leticia Popham the daughter of Sir Alexander Popham of Wellington in the County of Somerset, Knight, by whom hee had issue.

Henry Seymor his second brother possesseth ye estate of Sr Wm Portman—and his sister is married to Sr Joseph Tredenham of [he and his wife are buried in the Church of St. Ewe, Cornwall], in the County of Cornwall Knight.

John [? Thomas] Boone of Mount Boone near Dartmouth in ye County of Devon Esqr. hee was Burgess for Dartmouth in ye Pliament 1640, as a recruit hee was sent by Oliver the Protector, Ambassador into Russia and was nominated one of the judges to sit in judicature against King Charles the first, tho' he had but one eye, yet he saw more with yt eye then all ye rest of ye judges did with their eyes, hee saw danger and ill consequence of sitting in judgment and soe avoyded it, hee married the daughter of—— by whom hee had issue two sons and four daughters, his sons both dyed batchelours.

One of his daughters married Sir Fras. Drake as aforesaid and another of his daughters married Mr. Martyn of Cockington in ye county of Devon gent by whom hee had issue.

John Upton of Lupton in the County of Devon Esq. hee was Burgess for Dartmouth in ye Pliament 1640, hee married the daughter of —— by whom he hath

---

Sr John Bampfeld of Poltemore in ye county of Devon Barronet, hee was a Pliament man in ye Pliament 1640, hee married the daughter of —— in ye county of Devon by whom hee had issue two sons and four daughters, his eldest son Sr Coppelston Bampfeild was a Pliament man in ye Pliament at ye King's restoration and in ye Pencioners Pliament, hee married two wives, his first wife was Mr. Bunkley's daughter of Hamshire, by whome hee hath issuesons and daughters, his second wife was Sr Courteney Pooles daughter of Shute in the county of Devon Barronet by whom hee hath ——

Sr Courteney Poole of Shute in ye County of Devonshire he was a Pliament man in ye Pencioners Parliament and had the smotty honor to carry up the Chimney Bill to the house of Lords for their concurrence with ye house of Commons which gained Sr Courteney a pe. cion of £1000 per ann. hee married the daughter of Mr Shapcott an attorney at Exeter, in Devon by whom hee had issue one son and two daughters, his son married Sr Wm Morris his daughter of Warrington in ye County of Devon Knight and one of the principal secretaries to King Charles the second, by whom hee hath issue son and daughters.

Sr Peter Prideaux of Netherton in ye County of Devon Barronet, he was a Parliament man in ye Pencioners Parliament, hee married one of the Earl of Baths daughters by whom hee hath issue sons and daughters.

Sr John Roles of Stephenson in ye County of Devon Knight of ye Bath, hee was a Pliament man in ye Pencioners Pliament, hee was heir to an estate of £5000 per ann, and nine descents from him wch fell to his possession when hee was mowing of grass being forced to get his living by his labor, hee married the daughter of——Cholmly of ——in the County of——by whom hee had issue two sons and daughter, his eldest son married the Earl of Elgin's daughter by whom he hath issue.

His second son married Sr Peter Lears widow of Lindridge in ye County of Devon Barronet.

Edmund Prideaux of Autrey in ye County of Devon Esqr. and Councillor at Law, hee was a Parliament man in ye Parliament 1640 and Attorney general to ye Commonwealth of England and Postmaster genrall, hee married the daughter of——in the county of——by whom he had issue one son and three daughters.

Sr Henry Ford of Nutwell in ye County of Devon Knight, hee was a Parliament man in ye Pencioners Parliament and secretary to the Earl of Radnor when Deputy of Ireland, hee married the daughter [Katherine sole daughter and heir of George Drake of Littleham] of the County of Devon by whom hee had issue one son and three daughters.

NOTES ON PUNISHMENTS IN OLDEN TIME.

In accordance with the expressed wish, I resume my notes from the Barnstaple Records, referring to instruments of punishment in early days. The extracts are mainly from the municipal accounts, which date back to 1389, and from the Court Books and Rolls, some of which are as early as 1329. Unfortunately they afford little more than incidental notices of the subject. Earlier than these—so early as 1281—at a Court of Pleas of the Crown, holden at Exon, 9th. Edward I., before Solomon de Rolfe; the sworn jurors presented that "Geoffry de Canvile, claimed to have in the Borough of Barnstaple a Pillory, Tumbril, and Gallows—and had exercised such his rights there."

In the earliest Court note-book, Tempore, Edward III., there are frequent entries of offences by bakers for breaking the Assize of bread, mostly punished by fines, but in one case the entry is, "has judgment on the Pillory."

1360—Mayor's Court. John Coppe a cut-purse (obscissor bursarum) was arrested for stealing the purse

of Walter Le Knyth, and by sentence of the Court, held the Saturday following, his right ear was cut.

1559—Computus Bolt—Paid for mending the Stocks at High Cross. 9d.

1584—Pd. for mending the lock of the Caige door 6d.

1586—Pd for mending of the Tumbril or Stupe. 1s. 4d.

1586—Pd for a Shacklock for the Stocks

1586—Pd for new making the Stocks 4s. 4d.

(Repairs of the Stocks occur almost yearly, from this time up to the present century; they were in common use down to about 1830, and have only disappeared within the last few years. They stood just outside the Church door.)

1587 One Menarde of Exon, had his ears cut off, his nostrills slutte, and burnt in the face with a hot iron, with the letter F. (Town Clerk's Diary).

RECEIVER'S ACCOUNT'S.

1607—Paid for erecting and placing the Stoope in the house of Correction. 18d.

1600—Paid for a pair of Manacles of iron for Hugh Bond. 2s 8d.

1617—Paid for repairing "le tumba. opud Porta Australis."

1634—Paid repairing the Caige. 3s. 8d.

1639—Paid for a new Cowle. 3s. 4d.

1649—Paid for Timber and mending the Stoope. 12s.

1657—Paid for hanging up the Caige for Jane Merriwether. 6d.

1658—Paid for repairing the Coope at the Bridewell.

1680—Paid for a locker for the Keige.

1617—John Nott and 3 others for Tipling. Ordered to be set by the Heels, for 4 hours, and also John Davie for taxing Mr. Maior that he had done basely by setting them in the Stocks.

1642—Paid Watchmen for watching Henry Coles in the Pillory. 1s. 4d.

1642—Paid for a Cart, and man, to lead the horse when Cornish was carted 1s. 8d.

1677—At Michaelmas Sessions the Grand Jury presented the Corporation "for not repairing the Caige on the Quay."

The above entries show the names of various implements of punishment, apparently frequently in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, from being so often repaired. None of them, however, remains, and there is nothing to show what the Cowle, the coope—or "le Tumba"—were. What the stoope was is also a doubtful matter, I can find the word nowhere, except in Grose, where it is described as "a post fastened into the earth, from the Latin stupa." Itwas transferred to the house of correction in 1607—and the coope, equally uncertain as to name, was fixed at the Bridewell in 1657.—The caige at the same period appears to have been used for unquiet women,as we have seen it was "hung up" when Jane Merriwether was placed in it. The modern cage, however,on the quay, which has only been removed within my recollection,—I believe, in 1832—was a fixed one with wooden bars, much like a den in a wild beast show, and was then used for exposing drunkards and disorderly persons in, equally with the stocks, and I have myself seen them both occupied,

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Queries.

175.—S. KEW.—Who was the Cornish saint after whom the little village of that name (four miles from Wadebridge) is called? Recently,I received a commission to carve a figure of S. Kew for Weston-super-Mare. "He was a Somersetshire recluse," said my client, but that was all he knew of the matter. An enquiry I made, through *Notes and Queries*, at the time, elicited the following reply (June 11) :—

"ST. KEW (6th S. iii. 308).—Collinson in his *History of Somerset* (1791), vol. iii. 593, says that the most ancient name of Kewstoke was Stoke, but that 'it afterwards obtained an additional denomination from a saint who had his dwelling in the hollow of the mountain, where the narrow craggy track by which he went to his daily devotions still preserves his memory, being to this day called St. Kew.'

"Bath. "A. P. ALLSOPP."

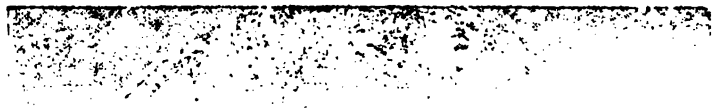
The parish church of S. Kew is at present under restoration. Messrs. Hine and Odgers are the architects engaged therein. I remember that when Mr. Hine made his first inspection, he remarked wonderingly, whilst gazing at the architectural features of the sacred edifice :—"But, dear me, how comes this church here; surely it is *Somersetshire* work?" Does not this suggest an affinity between the two? Was the Somersetshire and the Cornish S. Kew one and the same person?

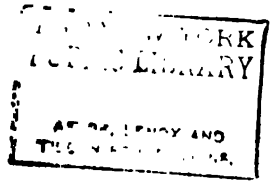
Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

176.—THE EARLY QUAKERS IN PLYMOUTH.—From a work entitled "The Cry of Blood," Lond. 1656, we learn that on July 14, 1654, John Camm and John Audland, who were amongst the earliest of the preachers who followed George Fox, left Bristol for Plymouth on a preaching tour. They returned to Bristol in August, and caused great excitement, no room being large enough to hold the crowds of people, so that they addressed in the fields, congregations varying from 2,000 to 4,000 persons.

Is there any local record of this visit to Plymouth of the Quakers, and was it not the first introduction of the Friends to the West? The first mention of Plymouth in "Fox's Journal" is as follows :—"1655. We came next day to Plymouth; and after we had refreshed ourselves at our Inn, we went to Robert Cary's House, where we had a very precious meeting. There was at this meeting one Elizabeth Trelawny, daughter to one that was called a Baronet; she being somewhat thick of hearing, came close up to me, and clapt her ear very nigh me while I spake, and she was convinced. After the meeting was ended there came in some jangling Baptists, but the Lord's power came over them, and this Elizabeth Trelawny gave testimony thereto. A fine meeting was settled there in the Lord's power, which hath continued ever since, and many faithful friends have been convinced there."—"Fox's Journal," p. 174, fol., Lond., 1694.

The only incidental allusion to an earlier visit, probably to the West, in the journal is on p. 84, where it is said John Audland, Francis Howgill, John Camm, and others "travelled up and down preaching the Gospel."




RK
RY

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

(From an old Dutch Painting).

This was in 1652; possibly they might have visited Plymouth earlier than the date given from the "Cry of Blood."

Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A.

177.—WHEN WAS THE OFFICE OF EXCISEMAN FIRST INSTITUTED?—In looking over the Colyton Register, I find:—

"Buried,—1683,—Richard Carswell, Gent—an exciseman—21 August.

Christened,—1694,—Benjamin, son of Joseph Percivall, —Supervisor—28 Dec.

Christened,—1707,—Olive, daughter of Richard Morris, —Exciseman—6 Feb."

Perhaps some reader of the *Western Antiquary* may be able to say, and what were their duties.

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

178.—FUNERAL ARMOUR IN DEVON AND CORNISH CHURCHES.—I happened to be at the charmingly interesting old church of SS. George and Mary, at Cockington, down in the dell near Torquay, recently. I understand that Messrs. Hine and Odgers, the well-known Plymouth architects, will shortly undertake its restoration. It may be as well, therefore, to record that standing upon the sill of the most eastern window in the north aisle is a very good helmet. The lower portion has somewhat lost its definite outline, but otherwise it is perfect, and there are evidences of very pleasant ornamentation upon the visor. Of whom it might be said:—

"This helm he had upon his head yset,
And ther-under a thick basnet"—

I am not aware. In the fine old church of S. Mary Madgalen, at Chulmleigh, a fine old helmet used to hang in the chancel. One day, after the restoration, I discovered that it had found its way into the vestry cupboard. My good friend, the Rev. G. C. Bethune, Chulmleigh's well-known and hospitable vicar, promised me that it should be at once re-placed *in situ*, and no doubt this has been done. What record of the funeral armour now existing in the ecclesiastical edifices of these two Western Counties is there? I know of none! Perhaps the *Western Antiquary* may be made into that record? Whilst upon this subject, I may add that on Tuesday next (September 20), the old colours of the Devon and Cornwall Fencibles, of which the father of that noble veteran in art literature, Mr. S. C. Hall, was colonel, will be *returned* to the old parish church of S. Margaret, at Topsham. The venerable Mr. Hall will be present.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

179.—"IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO ONE GOOD."—The coast of Cornwall is, perhaps, the most disastrous to the mariner of any, and, what makes it still more lamentable, the Cornish people (not even excepting the more intelligent classes) used to look upon the plunder of a wreck as a birthright. If the wind blew hard, thousands were immediately on the look-out, impatient for their prey, and if anyone made the common-place remark "It's boisterous weather, neighbour," or "It's a boisterous morning," the very general reply was, "It's an ill wind that blows Cornwall no luck." Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* inform me whether or not these two sayings bear any relation to each other? I fancy they do.

St. Ives. W. KERRICK, Junr.

Replies.

159.—September 10. NORTHERNHAY, &c.—Hay (*Sax*, *Hay*, Fr., an hedge), a net to catch conies, in an inclosure; a forest or park fenced with rails. Hence to dance the *Hay*, is to dance in "a ring."—Bailey.

As the old Saxon name for the hawthorn berries was *hæg*, now corrupted into *haws*, it may have been that these early enclosures of the Saxon period were enclosures of hawthorn hedges, and probably early enclosed places from the primeval forest, or the morasses then existing.

The word *Haw* appears to be much of the same import as *Hay*, as "Haw N.S., an inclosed place in our oldest sense of the word *Haw*, a hedge or any enclosure"—(Ray). "Upon the *Haw* at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog"—(Carew). The ancient designation, *Hay*, remains in Exeter, as Northernhay, Southernhay, Shillhay, Bonhay, Friernhay; while Kalenderhay, Prisonhay, and Friarshay exist there only as recorded localities.

Exeter; September, 1881. G. T.

Hay is directly derived from a Saxon word, signifying a place hedged about, a close, or enclosure. Northernhay was a close outside the walls of Exeter on the north side; Southernhay, a close outside the walls on the south side. The suffix, *hay*, is frequently met with in Exeter, as in Friernhay (the Friars close), Shillhay, Bonhay Calendarhay, &c. The street in Exeter once called Doddehay-street, is now known as Post Office-lane. As might be expected, *hay* is very commonly found as a part of field names in Devonshire. It is often met with in a corrupted form: thus, in Widecombe-in-the-Moor, we have Wooda or Wooder, formerly Woodhay; and in Buckland-in-the-Moor, Beara, probably from Berehay.

Exeter. R. D.

164.—Sept. 10. DRAKE'S PORTRAIT.—Among the numerous portraits extant of Sir Francis Drake, one is at Nutwell, by Zucchero, a few are at Buckland Abbey, one is in the Plymouth Guildhall, one in possession of the family of the late Mr. John Kelly, of Plymouth, one in the British Museum Gallery of Portraits, others are or were in Burford Priory, Oxfordshire, Cranford House Middlesex, Newbottle House, Scotland (the seat of the Marquis of Lothian; a copy of this is in the painted Hall at Greenwich, and is engraved among Lodge's portraits), one in Oxford, one possessed by Lord Houghton, which was exhibited at South Kensington in 1866; and a miniature by Hilliard, formerly at Strawberry-Hill.

The portrait at Nutwell is considered authentic from having a faithful representation of the jewel presented to Drake by Queen Elizabeth, but as Zucchero visited England in 1574, and remained only a short time, and as Drake did not return from his voyage round the world till 1580, and the Queen's protection was accorded to him later, it is doubtful whether this portrait is not posthumous; certainly it has not the frank and resolute countenance of the engraving now before you, which, in the opinion of Mr. Seymour Lucas, the artist, bears technical evidence of having been taken from life, and he had already selected it as his model for his "Game of Bowls," before consulting me.

The arms in the corner are unique, and agree with what Drake actually bore. Other portraits have, if any, the arms of Thomas Drake, which inclines me to believe they were painted, under his direction after, in his quarrel with his cousins of Ash, he had severed all connection even to discarding the family Wyvern, which may be observed at the end of Drake's fingers as the crest of the helmet, to help the conclusion that this portrait is genuine.

The arched eye-brow, open eye, and "bullet head" frequently occur among living members of the old Drake family; the upper part of a miniature portrait of one member, painted by Dillon nearly seventy years ago, strikingly resembles the upper part of this engraved portrait, even to the peculiar growth of the hair in a tuft over the centre of the forehead.

I believe this portrait was taken late in the year 1586, when "Draeck" visited the Netherlands, in the forty-third year of his age. This would fix the date of his birth about 1543-4, and make him about seventeen years younger than his godfather, Francis Russell.

This portrait is the groundwork of many engraved varieties foreign and English, and the singular wart on the side of the nose can be traced through several. The best known engravings are one by R. White, from a picture in the possession of Sir Philip Sydenham, supposed to be authentic because Drake's second wife was a Sydenham; one, 'Franciscus Dracus at 46,' having two globes before him; the forefinger of his left hand pointing upward. Amsterdam, 1596; Draeck, by Tho de Leu; one in the Heroologia; one in Fuller's *Holy State;* one in armour by Vaughan; one by Larmessin; and one by Houbraken; which was re-engraved for the 1810 edition of Prince's "Worthies," but Houbraken was known to improvise a head, if at a loss. Sir Ant. Weldon, in his "Court of James I.," p. 39, says the Spaniards pictured Sir Francis Drake generally, half a man, half a dragon.

Lee, Kent. H. H. DRAKE.

[The above interesting note accompanies a supply of portraits of Sir Francis Drake, which Dr. H. H. Drake has presented, through the Editor, to the Drake Memorial Fund Committee, as a further donation to that fund. Copies of the Portrait may be obtained by enclosing Postal Note for 2/6 to W. H. K. Wright, Free Public Library, Plymouth. A few framed at 5/.]

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book,

Being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and Others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties.

Reprinted after Revision and Correction from the "Weekly Mercury."

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Public Librarian, Plymouth, &c., &c.

No. 3.] QUARTERLY ISSUE—Annual Subscription: Five Shillings. [Vol. I.

"Weekly Mercury," October, 1st, 1881.

Notes.

ROMAN COIN FOUND AT FRIARY, PLYMOUTH.

A Roman coin having been found during the excavations on the site of the Friary Station sometime since, it was submitted to a local numismatist of some note, with a desire expressed that he would furnish a note on the subject in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*. This he has kindly done, and it is hoped that the descriptions of the several coins referred to may be of interest to the readers of this publication. The coins may be seen by any person interested, on application at the Free Public Library, EDITOR.

Large quantities of Roman coins have been found, at various periods, below the present surface of the pavement in Exeter, and among them many bronze Imperial coins of Rome, with Greek inscriptions, struck at various colonial mints, but chiefly at Alexandria.

Shortt's "Sylva Antiqua Iscana," describes several specimens of these under the head of "Greek Antiquities of Exeter," pp. 90—108, and a few are lithographed in plate VI. of that book.

The writer of this note has a variety of these coins, found on digging a sewer near Broadgate, in the High-street, of the following Roman Emperors:—Philipus, Senr. (called Philip the Arabian), A.D. 243—249; Claudius II. (or Gothicus), 268—270; Tacitus, 275; Probus, 276—282; Diecletianus, 284—305; other Emperors with inscriptions too illegible to decipher; and Empress Salonina, wife of Gallienus, 253—268. During his reign many generals of the army declared themselves Emperors, in different parts of that vast overgrown empire, to the number of about thirty, hence they have been called "The Thirty Tyrants." The devices on the reverses of the above vary, as is usual with Roman coins; and the names on the obverse of the emperors, with their titles, are often abridged—Ακ. ου Αγτκ (signifying Autocrat, or Emperor), precedes their names, and CEB, for Σεβηρος or Σεβαςος (Augustus), ends the legend.

The Emperor's name was Claudius Tacitus, and after AK. appears KΛ (abridgement of Claudius), and τακιτος for the Emperor's surname.

The editor of these columns has entrusted me with one of the coins of Tacitus, found at Friary, Plymouth, on the site of the new station of the London and South Western Railway Company.

This is a most interesting fact, and shows the early origin of your old port, and it may also be stated here that early British coins, probably 350 years anterior to this Roman colonial coin, have been found at Mount Batten in gold, base silver, and bronze. These are described in Hawkins's "Coins of England," pp. 14 and 22, new edition).

The coin of Tacitus, found at Plymouth, has, on the reverse, a female standing with a pair of scales in the right hand, and a cornucopia in the left, emblems of justice and abundance. The legend is the Greek word ἐτους (year), and in the field A (Alpha), which, as is well known, is the *letter* A, and the *numeral* one, meaning that it was struck in the first year of the Emperor's reign. Notwithstanding that he reigned less than seven months, his bronze coins are rather common. Some of the other Emperors in my collection, have a winged female standing; in her right a garland, held up in triumph, denoting victory. One of Claudius II. has a Roman eagle, with a garland in its beak, and a palm branch under its left wing; this has LB in the field, denoting that it was struck in the second year.

The last example I shall cite is a coin of Diocletian, who occupied the throne much longer than the majority of Roman Emperors at that period, viz., fully 20 years, when he abdicated, and retired into his native country—Dalmatia. After living there nine years he committed suicide. His name will always be held in abhorrence for his repeated attempts to extirpate Christianity during his reign.

Tiverton. H. S. G.

GORGES FAMILY, CHELSEA.

The monumental tablet in Chelsea Church, mentioned by "J. W.," is, I imagine, the following, which is given in Faulkner's "History of Chelsea," a somewhat scarce book. The arms, however, as blazoned, do not agree with the description by "J. W." Possibly, in his hasty inspection, he made a mistake. The tablet is thus described by Faulkner :—

On a large black slab, which formerly ornamented a handsome table monument, with arms and carving, placed in front of Lady Dacre's tomb, but which was taken down in the year 1815 to make room for pews, and is now fixed against the north wall of this chapel, is inscribed :—

"Here lies interred the body of that generous and worthy gentleman, Arthur Gorges, Esq. eldest son of Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight, the last surviving branch of the first male line of that honourable family, who departed this life the eighth of April 1668. He married Dame Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Paul Lord Viscount Bayning. She first married to William Lord Grandison, afterwards to Charles Earl of Anglesea, and thirdly to the said deceased Arthur Gorges, whom she survived, and departed this life . . . . . and lies here buried with her loving husband, to whose and to her own memory she erected this tomb."

Arms.—Arg. a whirlpool az. for Gorges quartering. 1. Lozengy gules and or, a chevron gules, ancient coat of Gorges. 2. Arg. on a chief gules three bezants for Russell. 3. Gules a lion rampant ermine for Oldhall. 4. Arg. a chevron sab. between three billets ermine for Inglowese.

The following inscription, on a large black slab, is fixed underneath the preceding :—

Here sleepes and feeles noe pressure of ye stone
He that had all the Gorges' soules in one
Here the ingenious valiant Arthur lies,
To be bewail'd by marble and our eyes ;
By most belov'd, but love cannot retrive
Dead friends, has power to kill, not make alive.
Let him rest free from envy as from paine
When all the Gorges rise, hee'll rise againe.
This last retireing rome his owne doth call,
Who after death has that, and Heav'n has all.
Live Arthur by the spirit of thy fame ;
Chelsey itself must dy before thy name.

Faulkner states that :—

The following inscription is mentioned by Bowack,* as being on a monument raised about four feet from the ground, with the effigies of Sir Arthur Gorges, his lady, three sons, and five daughters, in brass plates fixed thereon ; not a vestige of which now remains :

In obitum illustrissimi viri domini
Arthur Gorges, equitis aurati
epicedium

Te deflent nati, natæ, celeberrima conjux
Te dolet argutæ magna caterva scholæ :
At Lucanus ait, se vivo non moriturum
Arthurum Gorges, transtulit ipse Deus.
Æthereas cupiens Arthurus adire per auras,
En, novus ex ejus nomine natus adest."

To which Faulkner adds the following lines, on the decease of the most renowned Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight :—

"Thy daughters, sons, and wife, bewail thee dead,
And eke that crowded schoʊl where thou was bred.
But Lucan says, that in his well turn'd page †
Sir Arthur Gorges lives from age to age ;
Whilst through the world his worth conspicuous shines,
A son, the ninth in rank, has penned these lines."

W. B.

Looking at the difference in the orthography in the epitaph of Arthur Gorges and in the lines on the "large black slab" underneath, it seems to me doubtful whether the latter does not pertain to the older monument of Sir Arthur.

"The chapel" [in which these monuments are placed], Faulkner says, "which was built by Sir Thomas More, belonged to the proprietor of his house until it was sold by Arthur Gorges Esq to Lionel Earl of Middlesex, when he reserved the chapel to himself, as he continued to reside at Chelsea in another house. In 1664, when he sold the last-mentioned house to Thomas Pritchard, he only reserved a right of burial for his family ; the chapel passed, therefore, with the house, through various owners, to Sir William Milman, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Flight, and is now the freehold property of Mr. Mann, of Paradise-Row."

As the Gorges were resident at Chelsea, there are, of course, many entries in the parish registers. I copy the following from Faulkner :—

CHRISTENINGS.

1599 William, the sonne of Sir Arthurr Gorge Knt 31 May
1600 Timoleon, sonne of Sir Arthur Gorge and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, borne the 25 day of August and baptized primo Octobris
1627 Sarah, daughter of Sir A. Gorges, Sen. Jan. 23

MARRIAGES.

1619 Sir Robert Lane, Knt, and Mrs. Dudley Gorges

BURIALS.

1600 Willem, filius dom. Arthur Gorge obiit 10 die Octob. est sepulta in Collegio Westmonast. 22 ejusdem mensis
1625 Sir Arthur Gorge, Oct 10
1629 Timothy Gorges, April 15
1641 Mr. Henry Gorges, May 13
1643 The Right Hon. the Lady Elizabeth Gorges died July 22 buried the 29th
1660 Elizabeth wife of Sir Arthur Gorges Aug 24
1661 Sir Arthur Gorges Oct 10
1668 Arthur Gorges Esq April 8

Faulkner's History contains many other notices of the Gorge family.

John Maclean.

Bicknor Court, Coleford.

OLD PLEASURE FAIRS.

The subject of fairs is one of great interest and importance, as the survival of customs connected with them not only leads us back to remote ages, but throws much light on the institutions of our ancestors. It

*Antiq. of Middlesex, p 9

† He translated Lucan.

would be a very valuable addition to our present knowledge, if contributors to the *Western Antiquary* would record there such information as they can collect, concerning the customs, usages, and peculiarities of any fairs with which they may be acquainted.

The present is the great season of these pleasure fairs, the labours of harvest are passed, the fruits of the earth are ready to be stored, the last fine days of summer are passing, in which our country people can make merry before the tilling season comes round with its time of toil and anxiety. Holy-rood Day (14th September) is a very favourite season for holding these pleasure fairs. The Newton Abbot Fair was granted by charter, by Henry III., to the Abbot of Torre Abbey, to be held on this day; also the Pearpie Fair at Buckfastleigh, to the Abbot of Buckfast, a three days' fair at Widdecombe-in-the-Moor at the same season.

But of all the fairs of South Devon, that held annually at Denbury, now a small village near Newton Abbot, seems to have exercised the most influence in the neighbourhood.

The history of these old pleasure fairs is very ancient, and closely bound up with the life of the people, whose religion, trade, and pleasure they directed during many centuries prior to the Reformation. A fair, as a mart for trade, was only a commercial development of a much older institution, namely, the pariah revel or festival, which was itself in most cases a Christian adaptation of a far older heathen feast. Some are of opinion, indeed, that Denbury Fair may be traced to the great autumn festival of the Scandinavians. Christianized into the feast on the Nativity of the Virgin (*vide* Bede's Ecclesiastical History B; c 30). Certainly the name of the place seems to connect the locality with that people. In ancient records Denbury is called a borough, and was once a place of importance In the reign of Edward the Confessor the manor was invested in Aldred, Archbishop of York, and at Domesday Survey it formed a part of the lands of Tavistock Abbey. In early days, the only gatherings of the scattered inhabitants of the country were on occasions of religious festivals, as the annual social banquet and sacrifice of the Teutonic Family Group, or the village revel on the day of the patron saint of the parish church. In these gatherings, merchants and pedlers brought their merchandise or petty wares, which were bartered for the produce of the neighbourhood, and soon became a ready means by which the producer could meet the distant trader. Abbots and bishops soon recognised a source of profit to be derived from tolls levied upon the trade on these occasions, and the influence of the Church very early obtained charters from the Crown to hold fairs and levy tolls on the days of popular saints. So the influence of the Abbot of Tavistock obtained from Edward I., in 1285, a charter to hold an annual fair at Denbury, for three days, at the Nativity of the Virgin, namely, for the eve of the feast, the feast day, and the morrow. The Nativity of the Virgin is on the 8th of September; but, as in 1752, the style was changed by omitting eleven days, the 19th becomes the day, according to Old Style, when the fair is now held, except that day falls on a Sunday, when, according to a statute of 27 Henry VI., c. 7, fairs were ordered not to be held. Most fairs have accepted the change of style, but those at Denbury, and the St. George's Fair at Modbury were of far too much importance to be affected by a Parliamentary edict. During the days fairs last, a large glove was always exposed in some conspicuous place, and was anciently, according to Mr. Leadam, sent by the king, and is the earliest form of Royal charter, the original sign-manual; it also became a token that free trade was the order of the day. At the Reformation, fairs lost the last traces of the religious element, but the trade and pleasure part have continued to the present day. Everyone attended Denbury Fair; people now living can remember seeing the carriages of our county families there, because it was among the booths at fairs, and not in great cities, that entertainments were offered to the curious. The drama not only had its birth in fairs, but celebrated players acted in the booths to almost the present day (*vide* Morley's "Bartholomew Fair"). But a curious fact connected with this fair is, that although it has declined at Denbury, yet in the cold grey autumn season, in far-off Labrador, when the day and night are of the same length, a sort of neutral season between summer and winter, which there represent extremes of climate unknown in Europe, the inhabitants, before winter, have their grand holiday and pleasure time which, strange to say, is called Denbury Fair. "No one in Labrador, now knows however" writes the late Mr. R. J. King, "whether Denbury is the name of a man, woman, place or thing, although they keep the merry-making after the fashion of our Devonshire Fair. This is a curious proof of the tenacity with which Devonshire folks cling to the habits and associations of their county." This, then, is one strong reason why every fact and every tradition connected with pleasure fairs should be recorded, as they form a link between people of the same stock however scattered they may be in locality.

The chief cause of the sudden decline of pleasure fairs, is that better amusements are offered elsewhere; the fair did not keep pace with the times; education and refinement of manners drew away from above class after class, till such pleasure as they afforded remained amusemen only to the lowest. The development in the means of travelling allows more distant and, we must say, more rational attractions, such as agricultural exhibitions, regattas, or races, to successfully compete; and the respectable farmer and his wife would now rather accompany their sons and daughters to these than permit them to enjoy the rude sports, and swell the promiscuous gathering at Denbury Fair.

Ashburton. P.F.S.A.

Queries.

180.—Mr. Ratcliffe, early Shorthand Writer, a Native of Plymouth.—A few days since, I had the pleasure of inspecting an interesting and valuable collection of books, relating to shorthand writing in all its styles and methods, the property of Mr. Cornelius Walford, President of the Shorthand Society, and a noted

statistician. Many early books were shown me, some of them of considerable value, and amongst other interesting information with which I was favoured, was the statement that the earliest known writer of phonographic shorthand, or a system akin to it, was a Mr. Ratcliffe, a native of Plymouth. This worthy is said to have written a treatise on the subject, which was published about 1680, but was written many years previously, probably before 1600. Can any of the correspondents of the *Western Antiquary* furnish details respecting this early writer and his highly interesting work. The investigation would be one well worthy of the columns of such a publication.

ANTIQUARIAN.

181.—WOUNDY.—It is a *woundy* fine day. Is it a corruption of *wondrous*, or has it anything to do (like *zounds*) with the Sacred Wounds? The word is used, I am told, by the county folk in Devonshire.

E. WALFORD.

(The above from "Notes and Queries," 6th S. iv. Sept. 17, 1881, page 227. EDITOR.

Replies.

7.—March 19th, etc. NUMISMATICS.—I have a coin precisely similar to that discribed by "W.K." on the 19th March last I believe it to be a coin of Charles IX. of France, A.D. 1560 to 1574. The reverse of the coin is quite plain, and, owing to the extreme thinness of the metal, about that of an ordinary post card, the obverse device can also be traced on this side, size 5. Napoleon I. struch a coin of similar type, obverse N. crowned, surrounded by a poorly executed wreath; reverse 10 cent, and mint marks in the field; legend, Napoléon Empereur. The same thin metal is used as for the former coin, but the diameter is less, size 4.

Tuxford, Newark. W. A. G.

174.—Sept. 17th.—John Dotin, or Dotyn, was born at Harbertonford, Devon, and took his B.A. degree at the University of Oxford, 1st Aug., 1524. On the 20th June, 1528, he was admitted to a Devonshire fellowship at Exeter College. Like many other persons at this period, he combined the study of the healing art with theology, and we find that he became entitled to practice in medicine 16th July, 1542. During the years 1534—58 he was Vicar of Bampton, Oxfordshire, and within that time he also acted as Rector of Exeter College, from 1537 to 1539. He likewise held the Rectory of Whitstone in Cornwall, besides various other benefices, and is stated to have been a Canon of Exeter Cathedral. He died at Kingsdon, near Ilchester, in Somerset, 7th Nov., 1561, and left to Exeter College a house and lands in Bampton, Oxfordshire, and all his medical books. He is chiefly remembered as an astrologer, but it is probable that an intimate acquaintance with astronomy was, in the sixteenth century, a quite sufficient reason for believing that a learned man was a dealer in magical arts.

15, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W. GEO. C. BOASE.

176—Sept. 24. EARLY QUAKERS.—The following extract from Barnstaple Records gives an early instance of Quakers undergoing persecution in North Devon:—1666. —Paid for sending 2 Quakers to Exeter Goale. £1 1s.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *October 8th*, 1881.

Notes.

THE "FLAGS" OF THE DEVON AND CORNWALL FENCIBLES.

The Editor has received the following interesting communication, per favour of Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., and thinks it of sufficient general interest to warrant its publication in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

In 1802, after the "Peace of Amiens," when the Devon and Cornwall Fencible Regiment was disbanded, Colonel Robert Hall, by whom that regiment was raised in 1794, presented its colours to his Parish Church of Topsham. They were hung in that church during a period of 72 years. But they were, in 1874, removed from the place in which they had been so long honoured, and were *sold*—to aid a fund for restoring the church. They were purchased by Major Keating, D.A.V., of Westbrook, Teignmouth, and, very recently, were *given* by that generous gentleman to the son of Colonel Hall—Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., the well-known author. Thus, by the patriotic sympathy of a Devonshire Volunteer of 1881, the old flags of the Volunteers of 1794 (for such were in reality the Fencibles of that period, although raised to serve in any part of the British Dominions) will be restored to a position they had occupied for nearly three-quarters of the nineteenth century.

The ceremony of their restoration will take place on Tuesday, the 20th of this month (September), with the warm approval of the Vicar, the Rev. John Bartlett, and the churchwardens: when the son of Colonel Hall will restore them to the church, in which, eighty years ago, his father placed them.

The Vicar is not only gratified and happy to receive back into the church these interesting relics of a far-away time: but will undertake that the fact shall be recorded on a brass plate fixed in the church.

No doubt many Devonshire Volunteers will desire to be present on an occasion that cannot but be, to them, deeply interesting. The grandchildren of some of his "companions in arms" may be living to render homage to the memory of the Colonel their forefathers respected and loved.

The regiment did the highest possible credit to the native counties of the thousand men who composed it. It was quartered in 1798, the dismal year of the Irish rebellion, in the most disturbed county of Ireland—Kerry; yet, to the honour of its Colonel be it stated—and still more to the honour of the good and true men he commanded—during his uncontrolled sway over that district, not a single "rebel" was hung or shot. According to the testimony of the old Exeter Historian, Jenkins (1806), and other evidence equally conclusive—"By strict discipline and good behaviour they (these soldiers of Devon and Cornwall) not only preserved the tranquility of the south-western parts of Ireland, but gained the esteem of the inhabitants in every station where they were quartered." The Volunteers of to-day may be proud of their predecessors of the long ago!

In Topsham Church, Colonel Hall had nine children christened, *all born in Topsham* between the years 1791

and 1807; and in that church he was married, in 1790, to a most admirable and estimable Devonshire lady, the beloved mother of his twelve children. He was, in all ways, a good and just man. He was born in Exeter, in 1753, and died in London, in 1836. Yet his fourth son is living to bear testimony to his worth, and to accord him honour—justly his due—in his native county, Devonshire—129 years after his birth. Colonel Hall had three other children—born in Ireland while his regiment was quartered in that country.

Persons who desire to take part in the ceremony will assemble either at the old "Salutation Inn," Topsham (the head-quarters of the Regiment in 1794), at two o'clock, or in the Parish Church, Topsham, at three o'clock.

BODMIN CHURCH.

On a slab in the interior of Bodmin Church, at the east end of the south aisle, is the following inscription, which is, I think, worth recording in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*:—

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Peter Bolt, Merchant, sometyme Steward of ye City of Exceter who deceased this life in the feare of God, the 26th of July, Ano-Dom, 1633, and also ye body of Elizabeth his daughter, buried ye 14th of April 1628."

"Seaventy five dozen moones and odd,
a Stewardship I held of God,
of w'ch when he accepted did call
pale death me nothinge did appale,
because the iudge severe of late,
is now become myne advocate,
Who hauinge fully payd and prayed,
both for my sinnes sauinge ayde.
Sterne iustice and mild mercy meeting,
and trueth and peace each other greeting,
guided my soule by heavenly love,
to raynge for ay e wth God above."

"Which Peter Bolt ha·t 2 wives and 13 children. 5 sonnes and 8 daughters." This worthy man was one of the corporate body of Merchant Adventurers, the arms of which are on the stone.—Barry nebulée of six, argent and azure, a chief quarterly, gules and or, on the first and fourth quarters a lion passant gold, and on the second and third, two roses of the third, barbed, vert It may be interesting to note that these arms are found on the brass commemorating John and Joan Greenway in Tiverton Church, Devon, 1529, for an account of which I refer the reader to Mr. W. H. H. Rogers's most valuable work on Antient Sepulchral Effigies. Perhaps other instances can be adduced of memorials existing in the West to members of a body corporate which obtained their first charter from Edward I. in 1296, and whose privileges were considerably enlarged by Queen Elizabeth. If I am not travelling too far east, I may state that the arms of the Merchant Adventurers are impaled with those of the Mercers' Company on the fine brass of John Terri, 1524, in St. John's Church, Madder Market, Norwich.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

PARISH ACCOUNTS, OTTERY St. MARY.

Turning over some of these, I have just come across the prices paid for vermin in 1782-3, which may interest naturalists.—For three badgers, 3s.; one fox, 2s. 6d.; two foxes, 5s.; a badger, 1s.

Another account for an Easter dinner on April 17, 1775, merits transcription in full. The twenty-four guests must have drunk like Vikings, although some of the forty-nine quarts of beer and cider, it may be charitably supposed, was consumed by the servants and ringers:—

PARISH ACCOUNT.

24 at dinner	1	4	0
18 Bottles Port	1	16	0
Punch		7	6
49 Quarts Beer & Cyder		16	10
Sugar & Nutmeg		1	0
Servants		2	0
Ringers		5	0
Visitation Ringers Dec. 13, 1775		5	0
By orders from ye overseers for the ingon		2	6
	4	19	10

Rece'd the above in full by me Peter Loworthy.

M. G. Watkins.

(Notes and Queries, p. 226 (6th S. IV., Sept. 17, 1881).

AN ANCIENT RIDGE TILE.

There is now at the Free Public Library, Plymouth, in my charge, an ancient ridge roof-tile, made of local clay, bearing a curious equestrian figure. This tile was recently removed from a house in High-street (one of the houses demolished to clear the Palace Court Board School site), and on my application, kindly presented, by the School Board, to the town for preservation as a relic of bygone times. Many conjectures have arisen as to the purpose for which this house was so ornamented, and the date of its erection. The house, as far as I remember, was one of those "goodlie mansions," of which the remains of several still exist in and around High-street, but their glory has for the most part departed Although in its old age it was sadly decayed and dilapidated, it bore unmistakable signs of former importance in the carved work within and without, the panelled ceilings and handsome cornices, and other marks of wealthy occupancy. But to return to our tile. The most favoured notion is that it dated from the days of the Civil Wars, and denoted that the house was a "house of entertainment for man and beast," or a Cavalier's house, not to be frequented by those of the opposite persuasion, or *vice versa*. But Mrs. Bray, in her interesting work, "Borders of the Tamar and Tavy," Vol. II., p. 233, has a reference to some similar decoration, which seems to suggest a different consideration of the matter. She says:—"We have a tradition here (Tavistock), silly enough in itself; but as it is current, I mention it. The story goes that when Prince Charles halted on his route to the west, after the battle of Worcester, certain diminutive equestrian figures, formed of pottery, were placed on the house-tops of every dwelling where he sought shelter, in order to denote speed and give a signal which was well understood by his friends." And again:—"At no very distant period, some ancient and extensive premises were pulled down in Tavistock, in order to clear the way for the butter-market. There was an inn attached to them, near a very old picturesque archway, which gave entrance to a building whose roof

was decorated with the little equestrian figures before noticed, which the elders here would have it were placed up as signals after the battle of Worcester, and that, of course, in the house so signalized the Prince himself lodged." Whatever may be the origin of these curious figures, either at Tavistock or Plymouth, they are certain'y of considerable interest; and I shall be glad to hear the opinion of my antiquarian friends upon them. I believe the one now in my charge is the only one preserved, although I have been informed that there were at one time two or more to be seen on the roofs of houses in this locality.

Plymouth. W. H. K. Wright.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME, AS SHOWN BY THE BARNSTAPLE RECORDS.

(continued)

In addition to the instruments of punishment already named, there was the gallows, referred to as existing in 1280, but only one early entry remains.

1360.—Mayor's Court, 34 Edwd 3rd. A certain Alice. daughter of Vincent Rogga, was arrested in the borough of Barum, with the sum of six den., which she stole at the house of Thos. de la Clyme and the aforesaid Alice was tried in full court by the Borough, of Jonn de Lantells the King's Coroner, and confessing that she broke into the house of the said Thomas, she was hung by sentence of the Court. She had no property. The original place of the gallows, Furca, is still designated by the name Forches. It was called in an old Inquisition "The Furchies Desk."

A prison is shown in Inquisition of 1281 as then existing. The jurors present a default of the lord in letting the common oven be decayed, "as we understand the house of the aforesaid oven (or bakehouse) hath been and is the common prison of the town." This curiously throws light on the name that used to be bestowed upon the Borough lock-up—an ancient building on the quay not long destroyed—which was always called "the bakehouse," and the question was frequently asked why such a singular name was given to a prison. The above quotation supplies the answer, and is a curious instance of a name remaining for six hundred years after its purpose had closed.

The Tumbril, which, in previously given extracts, was confused with the ducking-stool, was probably the instrument used for carting offenders round the town, of which there are many entries.

1584.—Paid to Paramore for carting Nicholas Gay and his W— about the town, 2d.

1596.—Ann Kemyns-N. Gays daughter and one Davey were all carted about the town for their filthie and lascivious life and the next day being Friday, they sat all three at the high cross in the stocks

1648.—Paid for carting Mary Rowland 4d

The great penalty, however, not only for crime, but for venial offences against municipal regulations, and for immorality of all sorts, was whipping, and the early records teem with entries, such as the following, taken at random :—

1560.—Paid John Elys, for scourging 2 boys about the town, and to Lorimer for keeping the same boys in the Bakehouse 8d

1569.—Paid for whipping Fox and other vagrants 6d

1573.—Paid Paramore for whipping 7 vagabones 1s 2d

1607—Paid for whipping rogues out of town this year 9s 5d

1610—Paid for whipping of whores thieves and others.

In a proclamation that used to be read about the town in olden time on all court days one clause was,—"That no idle boys nor vagabonds be rogueing or loitering in the streets upon pain of the whippe," and up to the end of the last century it appear to have been the usual penalty for beggars "to be whipt out of town."

Women, however, appear to have been much more hardly dealt with in this respect than men. Indeed, our ancestors showed a very Oriental spirit in dealing with their failings, as we shall see by and bye.

The following entries from an early Court book are curious.

1371—45th Edwd 3rd Inquisition taken before the Mayor on the day next after St. Hilary—the 12 men say by Oath that—Wife of W. Golde is a common destroyer (Depopulatrix) otherwise a "Setemyster"—(may this be rendered Imp. of Satan?

50th Edwd 3rd. The Wives of William Skyber and John Jacob, came before Simon Bade Maior, and enter into recognizances to keep peace to each other

9th Richard 2nd Mayors Court. The 12 present that Isabella Wife of John Toke is a common destroyer and disturber of the peace.

There are also many such presentments in the Elizabethan age.

24th Elizabeth.—We present that the wife of Gabriel Bowman is a Scold that Elizth Norman and E. Philips are scolds and fighters that J. Ackland is a common night watcher and listener at a mans window.

A great number of "night walkers" are presented and fined :—

We present Honorice Bawden for receiving into her house 3 strangers We present Annye Keymons for livyng yvelly and very suspiciously We present a watch maid of Margaret Kidmores

For offences of this character, and especially in cases of base children, the women were either subjected to the instruments before-named, or to corporal punishment, the savage nature of which appears almost incredible, as will be shown in a future note.

The following extract from Mayors Court-book is a common representative instance :—

1628.—Feby. 18—Whereas Richard Lewis is the reputed father of a base child, begotten on Joane Waterman—therefore we the undersigned Mayor and Aldermen do order and appoint that the said Richard shall pay 15d weekly towards the maintenance of such chi d and that the said Joane Waterman for her offence shall be openly whipped about the said town of Barnstaple

Barnstaple. J. R. Chanter.

Queries.

182.—A Dartmoor Tragedy.—Passing over a dreary part of Dartmoor a week ago, on the road to Hey Tor, I noticed a grave by the side of the path, which the

guide informed me was called "Jay's Grave," and was that of a young woman who had hanged herself years ago in a barn at Manaton, the bones being subsequently buried here. The poor suicide's dreary resting place on the barren moorland, with the curlew wailing over her grave, was fraught with a strange wild interest to me. Could any of your readers kindly give me any particulars as to her history and sad end? I think the incident admirably adapted for a poem, but I should much like a few data concerning the tragic occurrence.

Ivybridge. F. B. Doveton.

183.—Folk Lore.—Can any of your readers give me any well-authenticated instances of funeral processions having been met, on lonely places, on or near Dartmoor? "Spectral processions" of course. Perrott, the Chagford guide, told me of one that was met by a farmer, years ago, at the bottom of Mill Down-hill. I am much interested in such things, and cannot help thinking there must be a substratum of truth on which these stories rest. I heard, in my youth, from a schoolfellow, that similar processions, including a hearse, &c., were seen in the lonely and dreary wastes around the Quantock Hills, near Over Stowey, I think. So these tales are not peculiar to Dartmoor.

Ivybridge. F. B. Doveton.

184.—Bishopric of Cornwall.—What are the arms of this new diocese? When were they originally used? by which I mean, where were they first carven or emblazoned on any ecclesiastical edifice in the county?

Salisbury. Sarum.

Replies.

167.—*Western Antiquary* XXVII. Mr. Sword.—I happened to mention Mr. Parfitt's query to a clique of delightful old fogies, in whose instructive society I am sometimes privileged to spend a social hour. The cathedral bell has rung its curfew each evening at 8 p.m, ever since the time of the Conquering Norman William, and after that hour, these elderly citizens may frequently be found, congregated in the smoke-room of that most genial of all west country hostels, The Bude Haven Hotel, at Exeter. This said smoke-room, be it known, was the booking-office, in the old days, of the London Coach. To one smoker present—a gentleman who, 40 years ago, was the leading goldsmith in the city, and who, although he has been totally blind for full thirty years, is still lively as a cricket (long may he remain so!) the expression, "Mr. Sword," was quite familiar. To another, the genial grandson of Jenkins, the learned Exonian historian, it was also well known. To yet another worthy soul, the expression was an old and intimate acquaintance. Sixty years ago, when George the Fourth was King, his father was the Sword-bearer of Exeter. He recollected that, at public dinners, when the Mayor took the chair, the Sword-bearer occupied the vice-chair. Speakers addressing the assembled feasting citizens, in those days, therefore naturally commenced with the formula, "Mr. Mayor, Mr Sword (an abbreviation for Mr. Sword-bearer, and gentlemen?" My friend, being a musty man of law, added:—"I can put my hand upon some old minutes wherein is recorded that a resolution was passed by the company present at a certain dinner, 'that Mr. Sword be herewith desired to purchase a pipe of good old port wine.'" Mr. Sword was, in point of fact, the vice-chairman and the butler!

The expression, however, is so far obsolete that its meaning is not known to many elderly, and withal observing, folk. An aged worthy present, who was a baker's man in the ever faithful city, half a century since, and to-day old but still vigorous in mind and manner, is a well-to-do citizen and retired tradesman, expressed his inability to define the query. Now, this "greybeard" is known amongst his immediate admirers (amongst whom I have long enrolled myself) as "The Walking Encyclopedia," and there are few local historical matters that he is not passingly posted up upon.

That it was an ancient and honourable custom in Exeter for the city swordbearer oftimes to take the vice-chair at Civic dinners, and to be addressed as Mr. Sword, seems clear. Mr. E. Parfitt does good service by asking, "Was it, and is it still, the practice elsewhere in the West?"

Exeter. Harry Hems.

172. — *Western Antiquary* XXVII. — French Prisoners of War at Plymouth.—The place that is now called the Crescent was formerly the burial ground for the prisoners of war who died at Millbay prison. I have witnessed the burial of many of them. They were taken from the prison gates to the grave in a cart made for the purpose, drawn by a donkey belonging to old Samuel Fuge, who had the contract for the work. The upper part of the grounds was separated by a hedge from Dunsterville's rope walk that was between the ground and Mill Prison-lane, now "Citadel-road." The following incident may be interesting to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.—A boy was in the burial ground one morning for the purpose of catching birds with bird lime on a thorn-bush. Seeing a grave not filled in, he got down on the coffin to hide himself from the birds; hearing a noise in the coffin he was soon out again, and ran away, quite alarmed and frightened, down to the entrance gate that stood near, where the Athenæum now stands. Some persons who were passing, seeing the poor boy, asked him what was the matter, when he kept crying out, "A man buried alive." Several persons went up to the grave, when they found the boy's story was true. The lid of the coffin being raised, the poor French prisoner was soon taken up, and immediately conveyed to the prison infirmary. After a few months he got quite convalescent, and was sent home to France—one of the exchanged prisoners. After his arrival home, he wrote to the Rev. Herbert Mends, minister of Batter-street Chapel, Plymouth, asking if he would be kind enough to find the boy who was the means of saving his life. Mr. Mends, after making inquiries, was fortunate enough to discover who the boy was, and replied to the letter by giving particulars respecting him. In the course of a few days he received another letter from France, with an enclosure for five pounds, asking him if he would kindly hand it over to the boy, also stating that he (the Frenchman) would forward him the same amount yearly so long as he lived. The money was duly received for four or five years, when Mr. Mends received an account of the Frenchman's death.

In explanation of the French prisoner being alive, when taken out, I might add that the coffins were very roughly made with four pieces of plank nailed together, having plenty of space for the admission of air.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTOGENARIAN.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *October 15th*, 1881.

Notes.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE BARNSTAPLE "CAIGE" OF 1657. *Western Antiquary*, XXVIII., 24th September, 1881.)—Mr. Chanter is, of course, quite right in his surmise that this "Caige" was "used for unquiet women." Bond, in his "Historical Sketches of East and West Looe (1823), says: "Adjoining the stairs of this hall" (*i.e.*, the Guildhall, at West Looe, now a Chapel) "are still to be seen the remains of a cage for scolding women; but, to the credit of the sex, it has not been used of late years. East Looe had a similar cage within a few years since. The only instance within memory of its ever being used is the following:—Hannah Whit and Bessy Niles, two women of fluent tongues, having exerted their oratory on each other, at last thought it prudent to leave the matter in dispute to be decided by the Mayor. Away then they posted to his Worship. The first who arrived had scarce begun her tale when the other bounced in, in full rage, and began hers likewise, and abuse recommenced with redoubled vigour. His Worship (Mr. John Chubb) ordered the constables to be called, and each of the combatants thought her antagonist was to be punished, and the event proved each thought right. When the constable arrived, his Worship pronounced the following command to him:—'Take these two women to the cage, and there keep them till they have settled their dispute.' They were immediately conveyed thither, and, after a few hours' confinement, became as quiet and inoffensive beings as ever breathed; and were then liberated to beg Mr. Mayor's pardon.

"Cages for scolding women are not, I believe, very common. Indeed, I never saw or heard of any but in these towns, nor do I recollect of ever reading of this mode of punishment. The tri-bucket, or ducking-stool, seems to have been the general chastisement formerly; and each of these towns had one of these instruments also. Since writing this, I find the ladies of Penzance were formerly privileged with the like comparatively elegant mode of punishment, a cage," pp. 59—60.

M. Y.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPTS.

(CONTINUED).

TRANSCRIBED BY "WYVERN GULES."

Sr Hugh Ackland of Cullum John in ye County of Devon Baronet, hee was a Pliamt man in ye penconrs pliamt, hee married the daughter of Cholmly in ye County of . . . by whom hee hath . . .

Sir Simon Leach Knight of the Bath, was a pliamt man in the pencioners pliamt hee married the Lord Cliffords daughtr as aforesd

Sir Nicholas Martyn of Oxen in the County of Devon Knight hee was Knight of the shire for Devon in the Pliament 1640 as a recruite: hee married the daughter of . . Syms of Pounset near Taunton in ye County of Somerset, by whom hee hath issue one son and two daughters. his Son married the daughter of . . in the County of . . by whom hee hath issue sons and daughters.

Sr Nicholas Martyns eldest daughter married Mr Turner woolen draper in Watlin Street in London, where ye five members of Pliament were concealed when King Charles followed them into the City.

Sr Thomas Hele of Fleet in the County of Devon Barronet, hee was a Parliament man in the Parliament 1640 hee married the daughter of . . . . in ye County of . . . . by whom hee had issue two sons, his eldest son married the daughter of John Elliot of Port Elliot in the County of Cornwall Esq by whom hee had no issue, his Second Son dyed a batchelor and Sr Thomas Hele his tytle and estate came to his brothers son.

Sr Edward Wise of Mount Wise in the County of Devon Knight of ye Bath hee was a pliamt man in ye penconers pliamt, hee married two wives, his first wife was the Earle of Bullingbrookes daughter by whom he had noe issue, his second wife was the daughter of John Elliot of Port Elliot in the County of Cornwall Esqr. by whom hee had noe issue.

Sr Edmund Ffowell of ffowell's coome in ye county of Devon Knight, hee was a pliamt man in the pliamt 1640 hee married the daughter of . . . . in the County of . . by whom hee had issue two Sons and foure daughters, his eldest Son. Sr John ffowell was a pliamt man in the pliamt of penconers, hee was created Baronet by King Charles ye second and Governor of Dartmouth, hee married the daughter of Sr John Chichester of Rawleigh in the County of Devon Knight and Barronet hee had issue by her the now Sr John ffowell Burgess for Totness in the county of Devon in this present pliamt Sr James Baggs of Saltrum near Plymouth in ye county of Devon Knight hee was of several pliaments before the civil warrs, hee married the daughter of . . . . in the county of . . . . by whom hee had issue a Son which hee left to the kindnes and courtesie of his country for a Livelyhood.

John Pym of . . . . in the County of Somerset Esqr. hee was Burgess for Tavistock in ye County of Devon, hee married the daughter of . . . . in the County of . . . . by whom hee had issue two Sons and three daughters his eldest Son Alexder Pym dyed a batchelor his Second Son Charles Pym was a pliamt man in the pliamt 1640 and in ye penconers pliamt, hee married the daughter of Sr Gilbert Gerrett of Harow on the hill in the County of Middlesex Barronet, by whom hee had issue a Son and a daughter, his Son was kild in a Taverne by a papist.

Sr Wm Waller of Osterly Parke in the County of Middlesex Knight hee was a pliament man in the pliamt 1640 and in the pliamtat the restauracon of King Charles the second, hee was Genrall of ye Westerne army for ye

Pliamt—hee married three wives—his first wife was the daughter of Sr Richard Reynells as I have formerly mentioned his second wife was the Earle of Winchelseys Sister by whom hee had issue two sons and four daughters, his eldest son Sr Wm Waller married the daughter of Sr Edward Stradling in the County of Glamorgan Kt by whom hee had issue one daughter wch married Sir Wm Courtneys third son as aforesaid. The young Sr Wm Waller's eldest sister married Sr Philip Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt in the County of Oxford Knight. The old Sr Wm Wallers third wife was the Lady Harcourt mother of Sr Philip Harcourt by whom Sr Wm Waller had noe issue.

CORNWALL.

Hugh Bescoyne and Edward Bescoyne both of the Pliamt 1640.—James Erissey of ye same pliamt. Walter Moyle and John Moyle of ye same pliament—John Elliot and Ffra Buller same pliament. Mr. Scowen—George Keckwich of ye same pliamt.

Walter Young of Stetcomb in ye County of Devon Esq hee was a pliamt man in the pliamt 1640 Sr Walter Young of Stetcomb in ye County of . . . . Baronet hee was a pliament man in ye pliamt 1660 and in ye penconers parliamt, hee married ye daughter of Sr John Davy aforesaid by his second wife Sr Walter had issue, by his wife the now Sr Walter and severall other Sons and daughters.

The above concludes the interesting series of Genealogical Notes which we have published under the heading of the Somaster MS., and is a faithful reproduction of the work which Major Sprye intended to publish, about fifty years ago, under the title of "Parliamentary Families of Devonshire," &c., &c. (and which has remained in manuscript up to the present time). (See *Western Antiquary*, Part I. pp. 13, 21, 23, 29; Part II. pp. 56, 62, 66, 69, 80, 83, 96.

We are greatly indebted to "Wyvern Gules" for his kindness in bringing the existence of this document under our notice, and in transcribing the same from time to time for our columns. We trust its appearance in print may be of service to some of our correspondents.

EDITOR.

Queries.

185.—TOWN ARMS ON POUND-STREET MILLS.—Sometime since, in reply to query respecting the original position of the Coat of Arms now built into the wall at the corner of Saltash-street and Mill-lane, the answer was given that it had possibly been removed from the above mills when converted into saw mills. The demolition of the temporary premises, then erected, shows, however, that the arms on the old mill still retain their position. This being the case, I hope care will be taken (when the mills are torn down) to preserve the Coat of Arms and re-erect it elsewhere, and also that a record of its origin, and change of destination, may be made in your columns, if not on the site it may occupy.

Plymouth. HIBYSKWE.

186.—ILSINGTON CHURCH, DEVON.—In this church are some very curious carvings in niches at the springings of the transept arches; figures bearing various instruments, emblems, &c., are found, and there are some old benches and desks elaborately carved. The architectural structure, too, is very curious, the arcades of the nave being continued right across the transepts.

Can you furnish your readers with a full description of this church, which contains several curious features besides those I have mentioned, but respecting which I was unable to obtain any explanation when visiting it?

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

187.—MARRIAGE CROSS.—This name occurs on the Ordnance Map as that of a place between Kingsbridge Road Station and the town of Kingsbridge.

What is the origin of this curious application of the word, or is it a corruption of the original designation?

Plymouth. HIBYSKWE.

188.—DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH CHURCHES.—Can you give me the names of hand-books, or any other works readily accessible, which contain descriptions of the architectural and other peculiarities of *all* our old churches.

"Lysons" does not give these particulars in many cases.

If no such general works are to be found, perhaps you, or your readers, could give me the names of works treating of individual places, like Mr. J. B. Rowe's "Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth."

In this case I should feel obliged if a note was added, showing where these works might be consulted.

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

Replies.

48.—*Western Antiquary*, Part I. INSCRIPTIONS ON SUN DIALS.—I visited the parish church of St. Thomas a' Becket, at Dodbrooke, the other day. At its south-east end is a porch, and over this porch a parvise. Against the wall of the latter is a slate sundial, upon which occurs the date 1763. The inscription runs—

"Lex Dei.
Lux Diei."

which, being interpreted, means:—

"The Law of God is the Light of Day."

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

67.—ST. SIDWELL.—In reply to a query as to who this saint might be, my learned friend, Mr. E. Parfitt, gave some interesting information relative to the good person in question. It is quite clear that the saint has altogether local associations. A good girl praying by a well, in Headwell Mede, is slain by a scythe in the hands of a wicked servant of her still more wicked step mother. St. Sidwell's Church stands near unto this self-same well, and all around is known as St. Sidwell's parish. It is, by far, the most important district in Exeter. The name is variously rendered in old books—S. Sidwell, Sidwella, Sativola, Sithewella. So far so good! Seven miles from Launceston in Eastern Cornwall is a little place called Laneast. The parish church is dedicated to SS. Welvela and Sativola, otherwise rendered SS. Sidwell and Gulval. It was built in 1436. In the meadow below the church is the well-known "wishing well." I wish some one would explain what affinity exists between the

S. Sidwell in Exeter and her of Cornwall? Further, who was S. Welvela with whom her name is associated at Laneast? The name seems locally to be shortened into S. Gulval, and I have also seen it rendered S. Wilvola. One of our Exeter St. Sidwell's sisters' names was S. Wilgitha.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

160.—Sept. 17, &c. ROOKE FAMILY.—I am obliged to "A. J. J." for his notes on the Rooke family, but they do not answer my queries. That a branch of the Rookes became a "Devonshire county family" is evident by their possessing the estates of Follaton and Yelland in this county for some three or four generations. Follaton was acquired by purchase, about 120 years ago, by an ancestor of the present owner, Stanley Cary, Esq. Any information as to the genealogy of the Rookes, of Follaton, will be thankfully received.

Torquay. H. B.

170.—*Western Antiquary* XXVII. HAMOAZE. — The following extract from Dyer's "Ancient Mode of Bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, Vallies, &c.," pp. 75-76, explains this interesting query. EDITOR

"Hamose, the harbor of this river, is translated the 'Oozy Habitation.' As we proceed we improve—The Plym was the 'rolling water.' The water here is rendered the 'Oozy Habitation.' But the derivation of this fine harbor is the same as the *Ouse* in Yorkshire, and comes from *ad* changed to *at, as,, avs* and *ous*, water. The *Ouse*, or *Ise*, say our authors, is supposed to receive its name from Isis, a denomination of Proserpine, an infernal goddess, whom the Ancient Britons are known to have worshipped . . . . . *Ham*, which has been shown to mean border, has been derived from Ammon, and villages having been built on hams, and the word found in their names, it hath been rendered village, town, &c. *Hamose* and the *Tamer* however, mean the border-water. The first name was, perhaps, adopted by Athelstan, when this river was made the boundary between the Cornish and Saxons, for it seems to be a Saxon translation of *Tamer*."

171.—*Western Antiquary* XXVII.—TRE, POL, AND PEN. - The following information on this subject appeared in "Notes and Queries," (2nd. Series IV. 77, 117, 1857). We shall be glad of any further notes on the same interesting branch of Western nomenclature. EDITOR.

These prefixes, together with many others, such as *Lan, Caer, Ros*, &c, are very common in Cornwall; they are thought to be relics of the Picts, who were driven to the West by the Saxons and Angles. For several centuries, the Picts continued with the Gaels of Cornwall; and these prefixes are evidently memorials of them, and also of the Cimbric people, who were agriculturists of Cornwall. The Rev. W. Beal, who has written an instructive little work on "Britain and the Gael," thinks that the meaning of *Tre* is mansion, town, or little village; *Pol* means pool, or head, and that *Pen* means head, end, and ruler. These being prefixed to words to which meanings are given, the names of many places will have a definite meaning; for example, *hane* means old, or ancestors; *Trehane* would mean, the old mansion, or the mansion of one's ancestors. Many others might be noticed, but space will not allow.

Launceston. E. N.

"By Tre, Pol, and Pen, you may know Cornish men."

The above are words of the old Cornish language, which was a dialect of the Celtic. The word *Cornish* means a reaping hook; and the county was so called from its resemblance to that article, a hook leading into the sea

Tre means a country; *Pol*, a hole, or mine; and *Pen*, a high land, or a mountain. The primitive word is *Ben*. but when the letter B has a point over it, it is pronounced as P. These words are still in use in the Celtic, and have the same meaning as the Gaelic, still spoken in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland.

The Cornish people are descendants of the old Celtic stock; and most of the places in that county bear still their old names. Many of the churches were dedicated to Celtic Saints. J. M C.

Camden, in his "Remains," gave six prefixes to Cornish names, as he had heard, in this rhythm:

"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Llan, Caer, and Pen,
You may know the most Cornish men,"

"which signifies," he adds, "a Town, a Heath, a Poole, a Church, a Castle or City, and a Foreland or Promontory" See *Remains concerning Britaine*, p. 98. S. D.

178.—*Western Antiquary* XXVIII. FUNERAL ARMOUR IN DEVON AND CORNISH CHURCHES.—Mr. Harry Hems will be pleased to know that the old helmet he found in the vestry-room cupboard at Chumleigh Church again occupies its proper position in that fine old edifice. When I was in the church last January, I saw it suspended by an iron rod projecting from the wall of the north aisle within the screen. My friend Mr. H. Smale informed me that it was brought from Stone Castle, and that it is the only fragmentary memorial of one of the old and sturdy owners of that ancient castle; his name is unknown, but he doubtless assisted in upholding the honour of his country and the fame of his inheritance, and, at last, found a place of sepulture within the walls of St. Mary Magdalen. I certainly expected to have found some old monuments and heraldic inscribed floor slabs in this church, but I was told that these disappeared at the time the fine old bench ends were used as sleepers beneath the once-fashionable pews.

In Bickleigh Church, in the Hundred of Roborough, there are still preserved two pieces of "Funeral Armour" hanging over the mural monument of Mr. Nicholas Slanning. These consist of a helmet and gauntlet. Previous to the alteration of Bickleigh Church in 1838, there stood in it rather a fine Elizabethan monument or altar-tomb. on which reposed, beneath a canopy, the effigies of Nicholas Slanning, Esq., and his wife, Margery or Margaret, one of the daughters of Henry Champernowne, Esq. It was above this monument that these pieces of funeral armour were originally suspended. The inscribed brass plate inserted in the present monument was preserved from the older one: it is thus inscribed:—

"Mans lyfe on erth is, as Job sayth a warfare and a toyle
Where nought is wonne, when all is donne but an uncertain spoyle
Of things most vayne, and for long payne nothing to man is lefte
Save vertue sure, which doth endure, and cannot be berefte
A prouffe of this apparant is by Nicholas Slannyng here,
Who as we sawe, alpt for God's lawe right famous did appere

In just and right was his delyght to exercise the laws
To wrong no weight but, as he myght, to help the frindlesse cause.
The fere of God and of his rod was styll before his eies;
Constant in fayth and no wise the wuth would he disguise."

"Nicholas Slannyng Esquier lyv'd 59 yeres and ended the 8th day of April, in the yere of our Lorde God, 1583."

On the present monument are three shields of arms—

1st. Argent, two pales, engrailed gules, over all, on a bend azure, three griffins' heads, erased, or, (Slanning) impaling Gules, a saltire vair, between twelve billets, or. (Champernowne).

2nd. Slanning.

3rd. Champernowne.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Champernowne, Esqr., and sister of Mrs. Margaret Slanning, was the first infant baptised in St. Budeaux Church. The rite was administered to her on July 30, 1564. At the same time, Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Edgcombe Knt., was baptised.

Note.—Amongst the military equipage suspended over the old tomb was a pennon. I suppose that interesting relic followed the effigies, &c., into the dark shades of the hidden world several years ago.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

180.—*Western Antiquary* XXIX.—Mr. Ratcliffe, of Plymouth, the Shorthand Author.—Some particulars of this person would be acceptable, for very little is known of him. The exact period when he lived at Plymouth is not given, nor is there any record of the first edition of his interesting attempt to abbreviate longhand. The second (1688 or 1690), and third (1711), editions of his work are in the British Museum, (1043. b. 54, and 117 K. 52 crown), the former of which has this title:—

"A New Art of Short and Swift Writing, without characters (*i. e.*, without shorthand signs). Invented some years since by Mr. Ratcliffe of Plimouth; but not published in his life-time. By which Rules a common hand will make such Expedition that Sermons, Speeches, or Tryals, may be taken with Delight, and plainly read, though twenty years after. The second Edition, with large additions. And the effigies of King William and Queen Mary, on a Copper plate. London, printed for Thomas Howkins, in George yard in Lombard-street. 1688. Price 4d, 8vo. 28 pp."

The third edition had, I believe, the same title. Both books are very scarce. As will be seen from the title, the work was merely a method of contracted longhand. The shorthand authorities take it for granted that the system was used by the author long anterior to 1688—one says a century; but it is probable that, say, 1645 would be a nearer date, when it had become customary for all educated persons to take notes of sermons.

Stretford, Manchester. John E. Bailey.

Freedom Day at Plymouth.—In the early part of this century, after the perambulation of the borough bounds, the Green Coat School and the Red Coat boys repaired to the "Bear's Head," Cattewater, where two large boats would be in waiting to convey the Green Coats to the Lambhay Point, and the Red Coats to the Barbican steps, the Mayor and Corporation being at the Point to receive them, his Worship taking the head boy by the hand on his landing, and putting a five shilling piece in his mouth. Then they proceeded to the Barbican steps to land the Red Coats, placing a half-crown in the head boy's mouth. All hands then marched up Lambhay Hill to the Hoe, followed by hundreds of the town boys, to join in the jolly scramble (myself having been many times among the number). The corporate body having taken their position about the centre of the Hoe, after a speech or two being made, the fun commenced. Cakes, buns, apples, pears, &c., &c., were then thrown about in all directions, old and young, rich and poor, enjoying the sport.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Octogenarian.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *October 22nd*, 1881.

Notes.

WILLIAM BOTTRELL.

The *Antiquary* for October, 1881, in its obituary column, has the following concerning a Cornish worthy, and ardent antiquarian:—

"William Bottrell.—Mr. William Bottrell was well known as a collector of Cornish folk-lore. He published three volumes of 'Traditions and Hearthside Stories,' which have formed a valuable addition to our stores of Cornu-British folk-lore. His taste for Cornish folk-lore developed in his early childhood, and more than half a century ago he delighted in collecting the quaint Cornish legends in a region where they are especially rife—the weird country of the 'S. Levan Witches,' where every estate and hamlet has some wild tale told of it. We believe that it was by the advice of the present editor of *The Cornishman*, Mr. A. C. Wildman, that his valuable collection of Cornish stories was given to the public. Besides his own published writings, many students of Cornish folk-lore and antiquities consulted him, and derived much valuable information, which has appeared in many forms. Mr. Bottrell resided latterly at Penzance, and was there taken by the lingering illness (paralysis) which terminated with his death. Having lost the power of using a pen, he confided the preface of his last work to the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma. Having seen his third volume published and revised, the 'old Celt.' as Mr. Bottrell quaintly called himself, passed away to the company of those 'old men of Cornwall,' about whom he had written so much."

Editor.

MINSTER CHURCH, NEAR BOSCASTLE.

The following paragraph, extracted from the current number of the *Antiquary*, speaks for itself:—

"A story, which appears almost incredible, has been sent to us from Cornwall. It is reported that the church of Minster, near Boscastle, has been 'renovated' by the substitution of deal pews for a quantity of most curious

and interesting carved oak seats, the devices on which appear to have been most singular. These have been treated as rubbish, dispersed through the village, and in part burnt. The innkeeper has a considerable quantity locked up in his stable, and has offered them to the vicar to replace in the church if he likes. Surely such a matter ought to be inquired into, with a view of rescuing, at any rate, some portion of these treasures while it may not be too late. But we hope some correspondent may be able to tell that the report is exaggerated.'

Will some correspondent of the *Western Antiquary*, residing in the neighbourhood of this reported desecration, look into this matter?

Editor.

BODMIN CHURCH.

Under this heading, "J. W." (initials which suggest that the note comes from the pleasant pen of the genial schoolmaster of S. Budeaux, or Budokshed, as I suppose it was called in the old days) quotes an interesting old inscription at the parish church of S. Petroc, at Bodmin. I was in the building recently, and noted several other somewhat curious monumental records. In the chancel floor there is a flat memorial slate, beneath which lays Nicholas Trebil, who, after living for sixty-eight years here below, went underground in 1724. It is thus his death is "improved," as our Dissenting friends would say, upon the slate. The inscription, quaintly cut, runs:—

"From trouble and anxiety,
Pale death sets all men free—
Reader, consider well thy end,
Prepare to follow me.
Beloved wife and children dear,
For me don't wet an eye,
Sooner or later death will come,
Live well, and well you'll die."

Hard by, *i.e.*, in the north-east corner of the chancel, is a more modern monument, recording an appalling event which occurred in the early part of the present century. It is a simple tablet, and upon it runs the legend:—

"To the memory of John Pomeroy, M.A., Rector of Lesneuth and Vicar of Bodmin, who died in the desk of this church, whilst preparing to celebrate Divine Service before the Judges of Assize, Aug. XVII., MDCCCXIII., in the 61st year of his age."

Exeter. Harry Hems.

DYER'S LIBRARY, EXETER.

The disastrous fire on Sunday morning, the 9th October, 1881, in the High-street of Exeter, destroyed a fine old timber-framed house, in which was formerly located one of the largest, rarest, curious, and best collection of books, old and new, in the West of England at that period, viz., the end of the last and beginning of the present century, of Gilbert Dyer, son of the former proprietor. A visitor to the establishment says of the stock that it was enormous, the collection of theology astonishing, stacked on manifold shelves to the angle point of the huge upper warehouse. Every book was in its place in the order of the catalogue then being printed. Dyer's love of books was so great that the thought of parting with them was as iron entering into the soul. I have two old books in my collection marked "Dyer's Library" in M.S. in the covers.

The house is also interesting as containing the first general newspaper reading-room in Exeter, during Dyer's occupancy.

Another point of interest lies in this house—that it appears to have been an inn as early as the 15th century, as cited by Mr. Dymond in his valuable Notes on the Old Inns of Exeter; and down to a comparatively recent period public balls were held in this house.

A brief record of this bibliopolist family may not be thought unsuitable to the columns of the *Western Antiquary*.

Exeter. G. T.

A DEVONSHIRE MURDER SEVENTY YEARS AGO, AND A COINCIDENCE.

Straying into Dodbrooke Churchyard on a fine summer's evening, a few years since, and scanning the memorials of the departed, as is my wont, my attention was struck with the following inscription:—

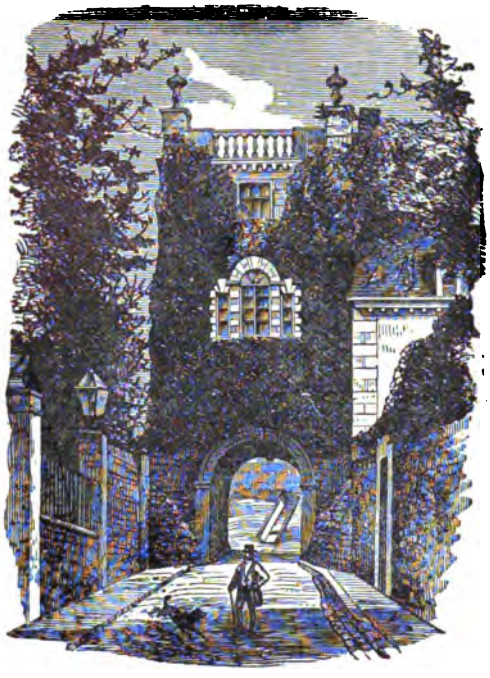
"Sacred to the Memory of Margart, daughter of William and Jane Huxtable of this parish, a child of eight years old, who on the 20th of January. 1812, being decoy'd out of the Village, was Violated and Murder'd with the Most Savage Barbarity. As a Memorial of Respect to this unfortunate Sufferer, and as a mark of Execration to the Perpetrator of so horrible a Crime this Monument was erected At the general Expense of the Parish.

"If smiles of Innocence thy life cou'd save,
And check those Hands that sent thee to the Grave,—
Those murd'rous Hands, whose curs'd relentless Rage,
Spar'd not, sweet harmless child, the tender Age,
But struck with fatal Aim the deadly Blow,
That crush'd at once thy Prospects here below;—
Then had we not bewail'd thy dreadful Doom,
Thy early Summons to this silent Tomb;
But Hark! Methinks I hear a Spirit say
'Your tears suppress, your sorrow cast away,
For why bewail her doom? She's only gone
To wait with angels round Jehovah's Throne'"

Being on a walking excursion in the neighbourhood, the weather warm, and the writer tired somewhat and thirsty, when near his exit from Kingsbridge he sought the precincts of a small inn for a rest and a glass of ale, and while drinking the same, got into a chat with three or four, apparently small tradesmen of the place, there assembled. Conversation ran on ordinary matters of the district, and at last the writer alluded to the tombstone inscription. With curious coincidence, one of the company, a somewhat elderly individual, immediately gave the particulars, which were revolting, and the name of the murderer, and added that he ran off, and they could not trace him for some time (those were not the days of telegraphs and railways), but that eventually the actual individual conversing with me was the man who finally traced and caught him where he was hiding, which was no further away than Beer Ferrers. I think he said he was parish constable at the time. I have quite forgotten the

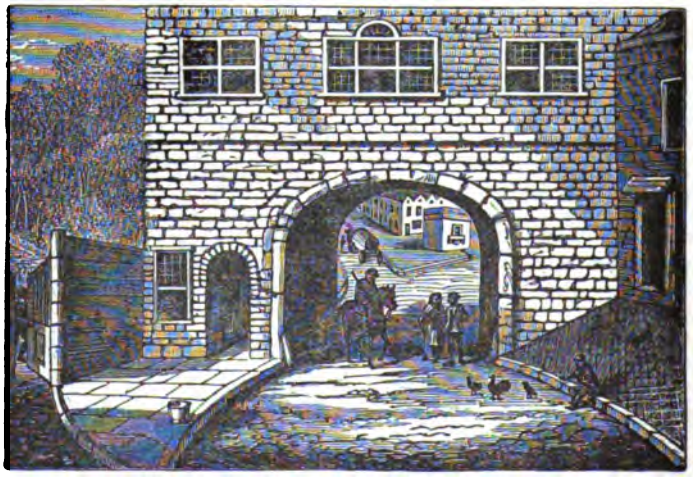
THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



HOE GATE, PLYMOUTH.

(Demolished 1863).



OLD-TOWN GATE, PLYMOUTH.

(Demolished 1800).

murderer's name, and where he was a native of, but, I believe, it was said he was one of the neighbourhood Perhaps some reader will be able to amplify the above.

Colyton. X.

Queries.

189.—Tenement.—Is the word tenement, as applied to a portion of a house not under the main roof, and generally consisting of the kitchen and out-offices, with room above, peculiar to Plymouth or Devonshire in that particular sense? These rooms are generally referred to as tenement-rooms, and are so distinguished by their occupants. G. C. B.

190.—Double Letters in place of Capitals.—In a recent article, the occurence of the "ff" in lieu of F was conspicuous. This article, under the heading of the "Maudlin House at Plympton," gave extracts from the registers of Plympton St. Mary, and in those of burials the double f occurs three times, thus:

1613 a "ffeeld' between," &c.

1614 "Robert Ffutterell," &c.

1618 "Charles Ffysher," &c.

In these two latter instances a capital "F" is used along with a small "f." Is this according to the spelling in the original Register, and so then a transition between the old and the new styles, or is it simply a misprint? I no ice, under the date of 1644, the name of "John Freake" is spelt with only one, and that the capital "F." Are there instances of other letters besides "f" being duplicated in olden times, in the situations where we now use capitals? Hibyskwe.

191.—Fardell Manor House, near Cornwood.—Can any of your correspondents furnish me with information concerning an old manor-house, in the neighbourhood of Ivybridge, known as Fardel, or Fardell, and said to be sometime the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh. Was it his own property, or that of another? Hypothetically speaking, there appears to be a punning significance in the name pointing to a troublous possession,—"farde'," in old English parlance, being "a burden."

Plymouth. Sydney Smith.

192.—Hingston Down.—I have heard a tradition of weapons and other antiquities having been found on the battle-field, where, it is supposed, King Egbert fought the Cornish and Danes. Is there any record of this find? If so, where are the antiquities now? I may say some large finds of antiquities mentioned by Leland and others appear to have quite disappeared from want of proper museums and intelligent care. W. S. L. S.

193.—Millbrook Ship.—What is the origin of the "Millbrook Ship" on May Day, which used to be carried with drums and fifes round Devonport? Has the custom died out? The aspect of the ship is not unlike the votive ship one sees in foreign churches.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

194.—Vicars of St Andrew's, Plymouth.—Will you kindly furnish, through the *Western Antiquary*, a complete list of the Vicars of St. Andrew's, Plymouth, with the respective periods of their holding the living. Such lists from other churches throughout Devon and Cornwall, briefly annotated, would be of interest and value.

Plymouth. J. E. R. W.

195.—Residents on the Mew-stone.—Are there now any inhabitants on the Mew-stone? At one time a family of the name of Finn lived there, but apparently they did not like the locality, as they left it and took up their residence on Looe Island, where they remained for forty years Who is the proprietor of the Island and is any revenue derived from it?

London. George C. Boase.

Replies.

66.—Yarn Jobbers.—It has been suggested to me that the yarns referred to were hemp yarns, which were employed for the purposes of making cordage for the use of the shipping at Fowey and other Cornish ports during the long-continued wars in which England was engaged. This, however, seems to be a doubtful solution, and I am inlined to think that they must have been woollen yarns, more particularly as I find that in the early part of the present century, a manufactory at Launceston employed about three hundred hands in spinning wool and making serge for the East India Company. Can any correspondent furnish details about this serge manufactory, and the use of serge by the East India Company? Geo. C. Boase.

145.—Aug. 27. The May-Pole at Landrake.—I have made inquiries about the May-pole at Landrake. It seems it was destroyed recently, in spite of some objections urged by the inhabitants. Can this be true? If so, there is an additional argument for a careful watch over our local antiquities. Are there any May-poles still standing in Devon or Cornwall? If so, I hope care will be taken of them.

A Member of the Folk-Lore Society.

168.—Sept. 17. Old Plymouth Trees.—There are several references in local chronicles to the existence of famous trees. That referred to by "Hibyskwe" is evidently the one alluded to in "Plimouth Memoirs," thus:—

"1604. This yere the Maior buylded a newe cundict by the *great tree*, at Brittayne side, at his own costs and charges."

This tree was evidently a central point of the district, and stood at the junction of Briton-side, Exeter-street, and North-street, outside the King's Arms Inn, a noted posting-house in the old coaching days. The stone referred to by your correspondent was simply the directing-post at, or near, the entrance to the town, showing visitors the nearest way to the principal point of departure, etc. It is interesting to find that these old stones are still holding their own against the improving spirit which is abroad.

Other trees stood at the top of Old Town, in Pig-Market (now Bedford-street), outside the Frankfort Gate, and elsewhere. I hope to contribute a further note on this interesting subject shortly. Kearley.

169.—Sept 17. Marshalsea or "Old Marshalls."—Mr. Worth, in his "History of Nonconformity in Plymouth," has settled the point as to the whereabouts of this place and its uses, at different times. As the work in question (published in the Transactions of the Plymouth Institution) is not readily accessible to the

majority of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, I give the following extract for the benefit of the querist, and for the information of those whom it may concern:—"Freedom once given, Nonconformity speedily took a prominent position in the town. Long after the ejection, many of the Presbyterians cherished the hope that there might yet be settled terms of comprehension. Nor until hope had departed did they commence the erection of meeting-houses. For nearly thirty years their conventicles were held in private dwellings. Martyn the elder baptized at 'Greene House, near Charles Church, in Greene-street;' and it is not unlikely that this was Sherwell's residence, as we know that he lived in that immediate locality. A chapel was erected on the site of the present Unitarian Chapel, about 1689, by the adherents of Nathaniel Jacob; for when in 1690, Nathaniel Harding succeeded Jacob, the congregation was large, and must have had a special place of assembly, and a trust deed of 1708 states that the chapel had been used several years, previously for divine worship. Harding came to Plymouth from Ireland - more by accident than design—just after Jacob's death, was chosen in his stead, and remained pastor until 1743. Sherwell's congregation about the same time, or a little earlier, met at the "Old Marshalls." They occupied it certainly for ten years (There are entries of Baptisms at the 'Old Marshalls' from July 27, 1687, to August 20, 1697), and probably until the erection 1705, of the chapel in Batter-street. The 'Old Marshalls' still exists—in the oldest portion of the distillery premises in Southside-street. Tradition connects this ancient building with the Dominicans. It may have been part of the fifteenth century guildhall; but, whatever its origin, it was used in the seventeenth century as the Marshalsea, or town prison. Probably the extensive additions to the Jacobean Guildhall in 1667 rendered a separate prison unnecessary." "John Quicke, ejected from Brixton, also preached in Plymouth, and once spent eight weeks in the Marshalsea."

Plymouth. W. H. K. W.

182.—A Dartmoor Tragedy.—In "Things New and Old Concerning Widecombe-in-the-Moor," by Mr. R. Dymond, p. 7, speaking of the grave in question, he says:—'A simple mound and unwrought headstone by the roadside mark the site of a more modern grave. A poor old woman called Kay, having hung herself, was laid here under cross roads, without the rites of Christian burial. There are many such graves of suicides hereabouts, and the country people shudder as they pass the *whisht* spots at night."

This one is about a quarter of a mile from the Swallaton Gate, on the road leading from Ashburton to Chagford; it is not now a cross road, but a path strikes across the main road, and leads between the farms of Hedge Barton and Heytree into the valley of Widecombe. The grave is known as Betty Kay's, and about twenty years ago, the late Mr. James Bryant, the owner of the property, opened the little mound to verify the local tradition, and discovered the bones, which he placed in a coffin, and reinterred in the same grave with a head and foot stone properly set up. Another instance of a cross-road burial is at Goospool, in the parish of Ashburton. Here, at the extreme western boundary of the Borough, in the road leading from Peartree to Answell, at the junction of a lane leading to the town *via* Headboro, is a clump of wych-elms. Two gnarled stunted trees, six feet apart, by the roadside, tradition points out as the grave of a man. In the register of burials of the parish church the following entry is found, under date of 24th January, 1655:—"John Brown buried the 20th day, who was taken up again ye 24th, and then buried in the highway near Goosapoole." The reason for this re-burial does not appear, but most probably it was a suicide.

Ashburton. P. F. S. A.

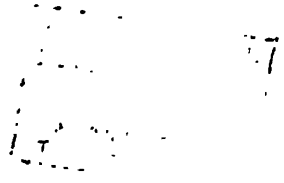
186.—Ilsington Church.—In Lieut. Worthy's interesting work, entitled, "Ashburton and its Neighbourhood," a long and exhaustive account of this venerable edifice may be found. Without going into it in detail, I may remark passingly that the carved "poppyheads" upon some of the bench ends are almost unique in the West country. Each part of England has its own particular type of mediæval work, and whilst Norfolk and Suffolk, and Northamptonshire and Yorkshire, too, for that matter, glory in their poppy-headed terminations, that form of outline is nearly unknown in this neighbourhood. In the three most westernly counties the square-headed bench-end is uniformly found. To this rule, S. Michael's, at Ilsington, and Umberleigh Church, near Barnstaple, are almost the only exceptions. Those at Umberleigh are better than the Ilsington ones. I remember once making a journey to the former place to take a "cast" of them in wax, at the express wish of the late Sir Gilbert G. Scott, R.A., the eminent architect. At both churches the oak carvings in question are 15th century work, as also, of course, are most of the ecclesiastical oak remains in Devon, Cornwall, and Somersetshire.

Exeter. Harry Hems.

Western Antiquary, Part I., p. 23, and No. xxv. Plant Names.—The following are some popular names for British plants:—Lychnis Diurna=Bachelor's Buttons—the Cuckoo flower=the Lady's Smock - the common Arum or Cuckoo's Pint=Lords and Ladies - Mentha Pulegium or Pennyroyal=Organs, Sisymbrium Alliaria, Sauce Alone, or Jack by the Hedge—Linaria Vulgaris, Butter and Eggs, the Pimpernel=the Poor Man's Weather Glass—Anthyllis Vulgaris or Kidney Vetch, Ladies' Fingers, &c., &c. This list may of course be much increased, but I write now partly from memory, I love the "old popular names for our beautiful "Wayside Weeds," and in some instances they are very happily chosen. "Bachelor's Buttons" is a pretty name for the Rose Campion, though the buttons are a trifle bright, perhaps; but it has a smack of rusticity about it that is charming. The Toad's Flax (common) again is deliciously symbolised by "Butter and Eggs," the yellow tint of the corolla resembling that of the yolk of an egg.

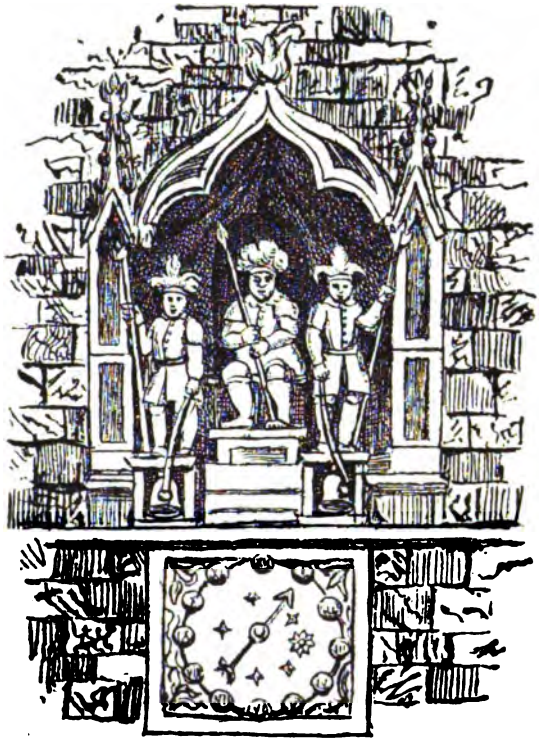
Many of the synonyms are, of course, inexplicable. In this neighbourhood I have heard children call "Vinca Minor" "*blue buttons*!" Doubtless H. Friend is aware that the true "Mentha Piperita" is a rare plant, and that the Spear Mint (Mentha Viridis) is the true Lamb's Mint. The popular name of the Pimpernel is an exquisitely natural and appropriate one, methinks.

Ivybridge. F. B. Doveton.



ANTIQUITIES OF EXETER.

KING HENRY VII.,
HIGH STREET.



MATTHEW THE MILLER & HIS TWO SONS.
AT THE
CHURCH OF ST. MARY'S STEPS.

ST. PETER,
NORTH STREET.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *October, 29th*, 1881.

Notes.

PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES,

May I suggest that it would be well to get petitions signed before the next meeting of Parliament for the support of a Bill, such as Sir John Lubbock speaks of, for the preservation of our antiquities in Devon and Cornwall? A draft of such petition might perhaps be suggested in your columns. The destruction, I fear, is going on more than ever, partly from the fact that the superstition among our Cornish and Devonshire peasantry, that persons who injured antiquities would be "ill-wished," is dying out.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

We shall be very glad to follow up this subject, and to receive suggestions from our correspondents in various parts of the Western Counties. EDITOR.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

(CONTINUED.)

The preceding note referred to the savage punishments inflicted on women. The entries in the accounts of payments to the Whippers are so numerous that I only give one instance of each form of entry:—

1586.—Paid for scourging Davies maid 2d.

1587.—Paid for whipping Snells wife & Deymans maid 2d.

1587.—Paid for whipping Davies maid again 2d.

1650.—Pd for severely whipping 2 women 5s.

1652.—Pd for whipping Honor Loudman & Susan Ros 6d.

1652.—Pd for whipping a Country woman 1s.

1652.—Whipping a woman & Leading the Cart 4s.

1685.—Pd for whipping 5 women (named)

In the following century, there are more special records, giving the sentences, which were mostly for very minor offences. The very long list which could be made out would appear more like a record of the Inquisition, than of a quiet country town and show the savage and disgusting character of the punishment. It will be noted that there is a considerable variety in the sentences, as if intended to let every part of the town in succession have the benefit of the sight. As before, only one specimen of each variation is given.

1745.—Mary Taylor sentenced to be whipped next Friday and the Friday following between the hours of 2 & 3 from the prison door, through the Streets & back again to prison.

1747.—Joyce the wife of John Robins & Sarah Reed to be whipt in Prison next Thursday.

1748.—Grace Rodgers to be whipt next Friday till her body is bloody.

1752.—Joan the wife of Thomas Gibbs to be whipt on Friday from the prison to the Redd Cross & from thence back again till her body is bloody.

1771.—Elizabeth the wife of Humphrey Britton to be severely whipped from the prison to Northgate next Market day from the hour of 10 to 12 till her back is bloody, and from thence back to prison.

1773.—Seven women—a like sentence the same day, only naming difierent streets to be whipped through.

1774.—Alice Triggs to be whip't in court (note appended) "which was done."

1776.—Mary Jones for Larceny—"being very ill—sentenced to be sent to the workhouse till she is recovered and then to be whipt."

1776.—Mary Melcher to be severely whipped naked until she is bloody.

1778.—Elizabeth Thorne to be severely whipped the next two market days, until bloody.

This woman's name appears as having been publicly whipped 5 times within two years.

1784.—Elizth. Miller to be publicly whipped on her naked back.

1787.—Elizth. Vaughan to be whipped at the carts tail on Friday, from prison to Northgate and back, on her naked back until her body is bloody.

1789.—Sarah Johnson and Elizth. Venner to be publicly whipped on their naked backs, from the Golden Lion door to High Cross, and there discharged.

Almost similar entries are continually reported *ad nauseam*, the measure of sufficiency of punishment being always the back or body being bloody, and sometimes "the naked body" is limited to "from the waist upwards."

The last female whipping I find entered was in 1790, but as a general punishment it was commonly in use to the present century. The offences which warranted such severe punishment are not given in the preceding extracts but will be adverted to in the next and concluding note.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

AN ANCIENT RIDGE TILE.

(*Western Antiquary*, No. XXX.)

A fine old timbered house in Fore-street, Exeter, has upon its ridge, behind the gable point, an equestrian figure, in all probability similar to those referred to in Plymouth and Tavistock, and with reference to the one at Exeter, Mr. Bray's tradition has been usually quoted by way of explanation of it, but I think its true history has yet to be elucidated Doubtless, some of the correspondents of the *Western Antiquary* will be able to name similar figures, and to be able to explain their use.

Exeter, October 10, 1881. G. T.

One of the little equestrian figures of earthenware, described in your last issue, is still to be seen in its original position, on the ridge at the point of the front gable of an ancient timber house in Fore-street, Exeter, just below the Carfoix (Quatervoyes), where the four main thoroughfares of the city unite. The figure, with the very interesting house on which it is placed, is engraved in Dr. Shapter's "History of the Cholera in Exeter" (p. 128), and also in Mr. Cotton's "Elizabethan Guild of the City of Exeter" (p. 45). As Prince Charles's flight after the Battle of Worcester did not extend farther West than Axminster, these figures, though probably connected with his cause, could not have been used to denote the places where he rested on that occasion.

Exeter. R. D.

We have received a well-executed woodcut of this fine old Exeter house, and by the kindness of Messrs. H. Besley and Son, of Exeter, shall be enabled to give it as one of the illustrations in our third Quarterly Part.

EDITOR.

HORN BLOWING.

Newton Poppleford is a Devonshire village upon the Otter, where much Honiton lace is made. Its ancient parish church is dedicated to St. Luke, and there are two annual fairs held, one upon Holy Thursday, and the other upon the first Wednesday after St. Luke's Day (October 18). A very old custom exists at this place of blowing horns upon the Sunday night prior to the fair. The noise made thereby is as truly hideous as it is discordant. Thirty years ago steps were taken to put down the custom, which sober old stagers dubbed an unmitigated nuisance. The parish constables (no police existed then) took the matter in hand. So much local feeling was produced by their interference that the noise became greater than ever. Several of the ringleaders were summoned and had to pay rather dear for their pet hobby. But this did not deter them from carrying it on. However, when the spirit of defiance which had sprung up with the opposition to it began to cool, it was seen that horn blowing would eventually come to nothing. Within the last few years, instead of forty or fifty young men parading the streets on the Sunday night before the fair, it has been left to a few boys, who disappeared when a policeman appeared in sight. The horns used for the occasion were bullocks' horns, and many of them have made very close acquaintance with the heads of those who sought to silence them. There is one old horn in particular, now in possession of Mr. J. Hans, which has been on active service for nearly a century, and its deep tone could be distinguished from all the rest even if fifty more were howling at the same time. It is said that the walls of Jericho fell down when the children of Israel blew their rams' horns. And well they might, no one would doubt it, if they ever heard horn blowing at Newton Poppleford.

I have now to record that for the first time during the memory of living man the sound of no horn was heard in the village last Sunday night: (October 16, 1881). Will the custom become obsolete? If so, perhaps the good people of Newton Poppleford, whilst carefully eschewing the "echoing horn," will still occasionally find some satisfaction in blowing their own trumpets!

Exeter. Harry Hems.

DEVONSHIRE HARVEST HOME.

The following quaint but hearty original lines were repeated at a "Harvest Home," on Colonel Ridgway's Home Farm, at Shepleigh Court, Devon, a few weeks ago. They were extemporised by the thatcher—an old friend of some eight and twenty harvests:—

"Here's a health unto our master, the founder of the feast,
And I do hope, with all my heart, his soul in heaven may rest,
And everything may prosper that he doth take in hand,
For we are all his servants, and are at his command.
So drink, boys, drink.

They seem worthy of preservation in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

A. R.

Queries.

196.—Inscription over outer Gateway of Jorey's Almshouses, Plymouth.—Can you inform your readers what has become of this? It was taken away in the course of the alterations for the access of the railways to Sutton, when as supposed the Almshouses themselves were to be demolished. If in existence, could not it be re-erected, as the houses are still standing?

Hibyskwe.

197.—Mount Edgcumbe.—There is a legend that Medina Sidonia selected this house as his residence after his imaginary conquest of England, (about which Drake and the sea dogs of Devon gave him a rough answer outside Plymouth Sound, and in Calais roads). Is it likely that the park existed then as at present, or is there a record of its planting at a later date than Elizabeth's time? W. S. L. S.

198.—Moles.—Passing a farmhouse in the neighbourhood of Plymouth last week, I observed the bodies of ten moles nailed to a barn door. Are there any superstitions connected with moles and with the number ten? How does the farmer succeed in entrapping these underground workers? George C. Boase.

199.—Mother of George Canning.—I have often heard my father speak of intimacy in his youth with a Mrs. Hunn, the mother of the truly great statesman, George Canning. She was, I believe, an actress when Mr. Canning, a merchant of Belfast, married her; after his death she married Mr. Hunn, who was, I think, a linen draper in Exeter. When my father knew her she was again a widow, and was never tired of talking about her son, who was high in office in London, and who rarely failed to write to his mother once a week. Possibly one of your correspondents may ascertain what foundation there is for the belief that Canning's mother was a woman of Devonshire. My memory is that previous to her marriage with Mr. Canning she had been one of the *seven* wives of a profligate actor of the time—named Redding—or some name like it: that marriage being, of course, not a legal marriage. My father described her as handsome and attractive in old age, chatty, agreeable, fond of going back to remembrances of people she had known, and greatly enjoying a rubber of whist.

London. S. C. Hall.

Replies.

'Pot Wall.—In reference to the inquiry at p. 59 of Part II. of the *Western Antiquary*, by "R. D.," of Exeter, respecting the use of the term "Pot Wall," may I point out that the term "Potwaller" is, or rather was, a recognised legal designation for a class of voters having the right of election in boroughs? When the word was first used in an Act of Parliament I am not prepared to say, but it certainly occurs in the 26 Geo. 3, c. 100 (1786), which enacts that, in order to qualify them for voting for members of Parliament, "potwallers," whether legally settled or not, must have been actually and *bonâ fide* inhabitants within the borough for six calendar months before the day of election. The word has nothing to do with a "wall"; it simply means "pot boiler," from the old English, or, if we please so to term it, Anglo-Saxon, verb "weallan," to boil; and describes the sort of settlement which, by the custom of some boroughs, was allowed to be acquired by a man who had

raised a dwelling, roofed it over, built a chimney to it, and "boiled a pot" in it, without being disturbed. No doubt the term "potwalloper" is only a vulgar and contemptuous rendering of "potwaller."

London. J. B. D.

Parish Stocks.—According to 101, the last occasion on which the Plymouth stocks were used was about 35 years ago. I recollect an instance of their employment at Truro a little later, about 1848 or 1849. I was walking with my father from the quay through Boscawen-street to the High Cross, about dinner time (one o'clock), and when we reached the Town Hall, I saw under a shed or portico of the Coinage Hall, the stocks, and in them a man named Thomas. This man I knew from seeing him employed at my father's stores, and at once drew his attention to the miserable condition poor Thomas was in. My father asked the policemen standing in the door of the present Police Office what Thomas had been doing, and was told by them that his offence was drunkenness. My father purchased of Mrs. Betsy Carnegie, who presided over a fruit stall in one of the market gates, some oranges; which he told me to take over to Thomas; and which I did, with some trepidation, because I laboured under the impression that the stocks had some sort of automatic action for the snapping up of all offenders, and that this action was set at work by the simple proximity of the wicked. I shall never forget the miserable hang-dog expression of poor Thomas, more inspired, I now suspect, by beery dyspepsia than repentance, and that he was very grateful for the oranges.

There used to be a capital pair of stocks in the porch of Probus Church, the properties of which I have often experimented on, in company with other school fellows, and I believe I have seen them in other parish churches in Cornwall.

Torquay. P. Q. K.

103.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II. Thanckes.—Thanckes took its present name from a family of the name of Thonke, to whom it was enfranchised in the reign of Henry V. See "Lyson's Cornwall," page 16.

W. H. P. C.

113.—July 16. Fishing at Totnes.—In the "Geographical Dictionary," published in 1760, occurs a somewhat similar entry to that referred to by "R. D." It is as follows:—"Totnes, a borough in Devonshire, on the Dart, over which is a stone bridge. Here salmon peal are catched by a shore net, and the assistance of a dog driving them into it."

Large quantities of salmon are still caught in the Dart in the net fisheries of the Dukes of Cleveland and Somerset, but dogs are not used now to assist in catching them. It is an old tradition, that so plentiful was salmon in the Dart that formerly, indentures of apprenticeship contained a clause that the master was not to give the apprentice salmon more than three times a week. I have never come across an indenture containing this clause, nor have I even heard of any one who has. Can any of your readers say whether this tradition is a myth or not?

Totnes. Edward Windeatt.

115.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II. "Gypsy Carew.—The only "Gypsy Carew," viz., Bamfylde Moore Carew, was the son of the Rev. T. Carew, a cadet of the Haccombe family, and Rector of Bickleigh. C.

158.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II. Haunted Streams.—"P. F. S. A.," in note 158, says that "Cutty" is short for Christopher. I venture to assert that the short for Christopher is "Kit," and that "Cutty" is short for Cuthbert; hence Cuddiford, or Cuttiford, is supposed to mean Cuthbert of the Ford.

Torquay. P. Q. K.

160.—September 17, &c. Rooke Family.—The Rooke Family held a good position in the town of Totnes, for I find that in 1667 Arthur Rooke was Mayor of Totnes, in 1677 Arthur or Anthony Rooke was Mayor, and in 1685 George Rooke was Mayor.

In 1687, James II. removed Sir Edward Seymour from the Recordership of Totnes, and required the Corporation to elect Sir John Southcote, a Catholic, in his place, without administering to him the usual oaths. This the Corporation by a large majority refused to do, and the minutes of the meeting are preserved. Among those who refused to obey the King was George Rooke, jun., and he, with the others, was thereupon turned out by the King, on the Charter being taken away and a new one granted with other names. Might not this George Rooke jun. be the Sir George Rooke, of Follaton the captor of Gibraltar, who was born in 1650.

Totnes. Edward Windeatt.

183.—*Western Antiquary* xxx. Spectral Processions.—In reply to your correspondent, F. B. Doveton, touching "Spectral Processions," some thirty years ago I remember hearing my late friend, Mr. W. H. Major, of Bideford, say that a funeral procession, with a hearse and four black horses, had often been seen at midnight in old Abbotsham-lane, but not a sound of hoof or wheel was heard, and if anyone ventured to move towards it the procession suddenly vanished.

Harborne. Edward Capern.

The late Col. Bastard, of Kitley and Buckland Court, early in this century purchased the Manor of Auswell, in the parish of Ashburton. He planted the waste land with fir, larch, and other forest trees, on so extensive a scale, that the thanks of the House of Commons was given him for his patriotism. At his death, it was commonly reported that a plumed hearse and four horses was seen crossing the commons in the snow. I have never heard any of the old people confess to have seen the spectre, but many remember hearing it spoken of at the time. Mr. Doveton thinks there must be some substratum of truth on which these stories rest; I agree with him, and also believe that spirits were present on those occasions, but in a liquid form only. At that time smuggling was largely carried on, owing to the heavy duties on all foreign produce, and every scheme was resorted to, to convey goods from the sea-coast to the inland depôts. A hearse and funeral cortége were frequently employed, especially when some well known county magnate "lay by the wall," as the saying is. This, I have no doubt, accounts for most, if not all, of the so-called spectral funerals.

Ashburton P. F. S. A.

184.—October 8, 1881. Bishopric of Cornwall.—The arms are—Argent, on a saltire, gules, a key, ward upward, in bend, surmounted by a sword, hilt upward, in bend sinister, both or. in base, a Fleur-de-lis, sable, the whole within a bordure, sable. 15 bezants: ensigned

with a mitre. Bishop Benson impales with these his family arms, viz.:—Argent, a quatrefoil, between two trefoils slipped in bend, sable, between double cottices, gules. The blazon of the Truro Bishopric is intended as a history of the Church of Cornwall. The Red Saltire on white, forming St. Patrick's Cross, thus commemorating the early preaching of Christianity in the principality by Irish Missionaries: S. Petroc—who lived in the time of S. Patrick—studied theology in Ireland. The Key and Sword, crossed, are still to be found upon an old oaken boss at St. Germans. They are popularly supposed to indicate the see there. The Fleur-de-lis, as a symbol of S. Mary, marks the selection of S. Mary's, Truro, as the Cathedral of the restored Western Bishopric. The border signifies the diocese—Cornwall. From the earliest ages of Christianity there were British Bishops in Cornwall: Bishop Eudulph (A.D. 909), an Anglo-Saxon bishop of Crediton, exercised episcopacy in Cornwall. In A.D. 936, Conan was Bishop of Bodmin; Athelgar followed him (A.D., 950), and was succeeded in turn by Athelstan (A.D. 960), Wulfsie (A.D. 965) and Comœre (A.D. 970). In A.D. 981 Bodmin was burnt. Eldred was bishop of St. Germans in A.D. 990. Next Ethelred (A.D. 1000). Then came Burhwold (A.D. 1010). Lyving was Bishop of Crediton, A.D. 1042, and Leofric from A.D. 1046 until A.D. 1050. In that year he "flitted," as north-country folk say, to Exeter, and ruled there 42 years longer ere he exchanged a temporal mitre for an everlasting crown. It is passingly curious that the first time the arms of the new see were ever carved upon an ecclesiastical (or any other) edifice in Cornwall, was upon the fine old Priory Church of S. Petrock at Bodmin. The first Bishop of Bodmin (Conan) swayed his crozier in A.D. 936; and years before that, as already shown, St. Petrock was St. Patrick's disciple. In December, 1877—941 years after Conan's time,—the task of carving the arms of the newly-created diocese was entrusted to the writer of these lines. They occur upon the stately and venerable parish church at Bodmin, and may be seen over the western door, side by side with those of Exon. Each are sculptured respectively upon Portland stone shields.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *November, 5th*, 1881.

Notes.

PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES,

The following communication addressed to the Editor on this important matter is just to hand. We trust that its publication will induce our correspondents in Devon and Cornwall to follow up the subject, and to adopt the suggestion of "W. S. L. S.," made in these columns a fortnight since:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester.
1st Nov. 1881

Dear Sir,—Thanks for your letter. I think it would be very desirable to petition.

My present idea is to give notice of a resolution as soon as Parliament meets.—I am, yours truly,

JOHN LUBBOCK.

MINSTER CHURCH NEAR BOSCASTLE.

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the *Western Antiquary*, of Oct. 22nd last, which gives *in extenso* an article from the current number of *The Antiquary*. As this article does not only exaggerate but states that which is not correct, I venture to give what is really the state of the case.

The church, a ground plan of which is now before me, did not in 1868 contain a single carved oak seat of any kind. At that date the chancel, nave and south aisle were filled with "square pews" of various sizes and heights, all made of thin square framing, mostly of unpainted deal about four feet high. In 1868, a report was made to the parishioners on the general condition of the fabric at that time. The nave roof was thoroughly dilapidated, the south aisle roof was also much out of repair, the timbers of which were leaning over towards the west; but it was reported that it was believed this roof was capable of repair and preservation, if looked to and taken in hand immediately. Unfortunately this advice was not followed, although strongly urged on the churchwardens, and the whole of the south aisle roof fell into the church in June, 1868, of course breaking up the roof, which was of the usual type of the western Churches, and rather richly carved.

I never saw the church again till everything was cleared out of it, the timbers having been sold by the churchwardens soon after the catastrophe happened. But I am quite certain it was impossible, the roof having so fallen, to reinstate it, hence the deal roof which now covers the church.

The seats, said to be locked up by the innkeeper and treated as rubbish, are in fact fragments of the carved ribs of the fallen roof, and if accepted by the vicar would be valueless for any useful purpose in the church.

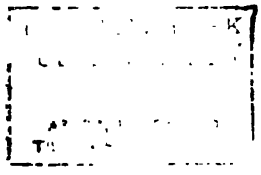
J. PIERS ST. AUBYN.

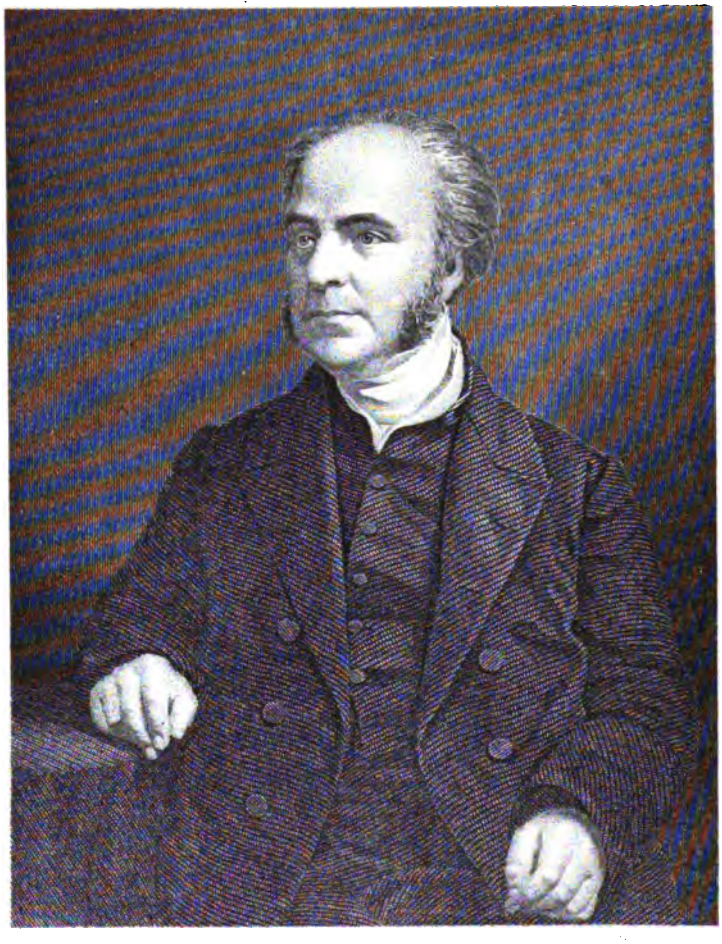
Temple, London; Oct. 26, 1881.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

(CONTINUED.)

The extracts from sentences of whipping previously given do not refer to the nature of the offences, which warranted such severe punishment. I have, therefore, searched among the indictments for some of the cases endorsed "Flagellat," and according to our modern ideas, they were not only indecent, but savagely vindictive in proportion to the offences. This is one:—Ursula, the wife of James Taylor, of West Buckland, Yeoman, was indicted for stealing a pewter noggin, value 4d. She was convicted on, what appears from the record, very slight evidence—in fact, no proof, whatever, except that the prosecutor missed the noggin; but the deposition of the prisoner and her daughter Elizabeth is attached, which sets out that she came into town that afternoon to take her daughter to the prosecutor, who was an apothecary, to be blooded, but declared that she never had the noggin, and denied that she stole the same. This her daughter confirmed on oath. Nothing else appears against the prisoner, who was an elderly woman and a respectable farmer's wife, but she was found guilty, and the following are the words of the sentence endorsed on the indictment:—Judgment given for Ursula Taylor to be carried





Most truly yours
John Pitts

back to prison, there to remain until Friday next, and then to be publicly whipped naked from her waist upwards, until her body is bloody, from the prison through High-street to Northgate and back again.

Another of comparatively recent date, 1815, appears savagely out of proportion to the offence. Lewis Langdon, a free burgess of the borough—and a member of an old and highly respectable family of the town—as an incorrigible beggar, rogue, and vagabond, but with no especial charge against him except that of breaking out of the lock-up, was sentenced under Stat. 17, Geo II., cap. 5., "to be kept in prison 2 years and during such confinement to be publicly or privately whipped as often as the magistrates may think proper, and at the end of the 2 years to be sent to serve his Majesty by sea or land.

The last public flogging in Barnstaple, was, I believe, in 1825. I recollect witnessing it myself, and as we were let out of school to see it, I suppose *exempli causâ*, it is strongly impressed on my memory. An old man called Grimsby was tried for stealing lead and sentenced to be flogged round the town, which was curiously carried out. Being stripped to the waist, his hands were tied to the middle of one of the long constable's staves then in use. A man walked on each side of him, holding firmly the ends of the staff, and thus keeping him up and moving. Behind walked the executioner, wielding the cat-o'-nine tails. He was disguised in a smock frock, his legs enveloped in straw wisps, and wearing a grotesque mask. Constables preceded and followed, and the procession started from the prison, and round the various streets of the town, back to the prison, the whipper laying on all the way; his back then appeared a raw mass. These several papers close the subject as far as Barnstaple is concerned.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

We hope in our next to publish some interesting notes on "Olden Punishments," from the Totnes borough records, kindly supplied by Mr. Edward Windeatt, and shall be glad if other correspondents in the two counties will make investigations in the same direction, sending if possible illustrations of the various instruments of punishment formerly in use. Wood-cuts of two ducking-chairs formerly used in Plymouth have been prepared for illustrating in our next quarterly part.

EDITOR.

PILGRIM SHIPS FROM PLYMOUTH.

In the 15th century the Pope decided that a pilgrimage to the Shrine of St. Jago de Compostello (the capital of Galicia, in the north-west corner of Spain), should be equal in virtue to a voyage to Jerusalem. The offer was a grand one; at one quarter the cost and peril a man might wear the scallop-shell, and earn a character for sanctity in less time than it took his forefathers to think about going crusading. Hence a brisk trade in pilgrims set in, and the ports of the south and west of England entered largely into competition for carrying the holy men. In a list before me, I find the following ships belonging to Plymouth, which port is, however, distanced by Fowey, Dartmouth, Poole, Weymouth, and Bristol. Possibly some of your readers may be able to amplify the list for Plymouth, and to give other dates:—

1428.	Mary of Plymouth.	Wm Pollard.....	40
1445	St. Catherine of Plymouth.	John Shipley (Owner) Thos. Hygges (Master)	60
1445.	Catherine of Plymouth	David Selby.....	40
1456	Mary Flower, 100 tons of Plymouth	Vincent Pyttesdon	80
1456	Andrew 200 tons of Plymouth	Wm George.....	80

Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A.

(The Editor will be glad if Mr Nicholls or any other correspondent will furnish similar lists for other ports in Devon and Cornwall, in order that they may be placed upon record in these columns).

JOHN KITTO.

It is not so long since John Kitto died—in 1854. He was born at Plymouth in 1804. He wrote a "memoir of the author" prefixed to his first book. He was "stone deaf" from an accident, yet he travelled in various countries of Europe, and also in Asia, as did Holman, the blind traveller. I knew a little of both these remarkable men. In 1850, one of the Civil List pensions—£100 a year—was given to Kitto: by no man of the century was it better earned. He had ten children. Are any of them living? Surely he is one of the worthies of Devon! Will some one who knew him do to his memory greater honour than it has yet received?

London. S. C. HALL, F.S.A.

We are pleased to publish the above, intending, at no distant date, to make a note on Kitto, the Plymouth Workhouse boy, who became a great Eastern traveller and learned Biblical student. His name and fame is treasured in the town of his birth, and although the place of his birth is gone for ever, the thoughtful proprietors of a new building on the site have caused a tablet to be placed thereon, recording the fact, with the dates of Kitto's birth and death. It is hoped that, by the kind permission of Kitto's Edinburgh publishers, his portrait, with a view of the house in which he was born, will ere long adorn the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. Two biographies of Kitto have been published.

EDITOR.

A TRAFALGAR RELIC.

A short time after the battle of Trafalgar a frigate arrived in Plymouth Sound, and on saluting the Port Admiral, one of her guns not being unshotted, the shot went over the Hoe and through the loft over Screech's bakehouse, which was situated four or five houses above the Old Turk's Head, St. Andrew's-street, then passed through the drawing-room of Mr. Roberts ironmonger's shop, in Whimple-street, knocking a mahogany easy chair to atoms (Mr. R. had been sitting in the chair just a minute before). The shot went across the street into Mr. W. Curgenven's (draper) shop, smashing the glass front, and fell inside the shop, where it was picked up.

I have heard the shot was, and may be now, in the possession of one of Mr. Roberts's family.

OCTOGENARIAN.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A DEVONSHIRE ANTIQUARY.

The subjoined, taken from the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette Telegram*, of 24th October, evidently chronicles the death of W. T. P. Shortt, who about fifty years since published two octavo volumes, one entitled "Collectanea Curiosa Antiqua Danmonii; or, an Essay on Some Druidical remains in Devon, and also on its noble Antient Camps and Circumvallations,"—and the other—"Sylva Antiqua Iscana,—Numismatica, Quintiam Figulina,—or Roman and other Antiquities of Exeter," with a large number of lithographed illustrations.

His decease deserves record in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*:—

SHORTT.—October 18, at Heidelberg, William Tayler Peter Shortt, Esq., of Remenham House, Berks, late of 34th and 17th Regiments, in the 81st year of his age.

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

Queries.

200.—JUDGE JEFFRIES.—I have heard a tradition that Judge Jeffries still haunts Lydford Castle. Are there any other traditions of him and the "Bloody Assize" in Devonshire? In Somerset the traditions of his doings are, I believe, numerous.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

201.—LATTIS (A CORNISH WORD).—I have heard the word "Lattis" used in West Cornwall for a milk-pail by an old woman. Is it still employed? It would seem true Cornish, "leit" is Cornish for milk (like the French lait), hence one derivation of Bolleit. PENWITH.

202.—CLAM.—What is the strict application of this word in the West? Is it simply a bridge, or does it apply only to a particular kind of bridge, or to one specially situated? I have only recently heard the word used, and then it was applied to a ricketty wooden foot-bridge across a small stream, and close to it was a ford for horses, &c. HIBYSKWE.

203.—HANGMAN'S PIT.—I hope notice will be taken in the *Western Antiquary* of "Hangman's Pit," close to the road, Holneside, near Cumston Tor. The story is that a man, seventy years ago, returning from Brent fair, lost all his money, and hanged himself in this pit. It is full of lovely ferns, ancient hawthorn trees, and mountain ash. I should like to know the name and true history of the man.

Churston. A LOVER OF ANTIQUARIAN LORE.

204.—Among the great seamen of the 16th century we find the discoverer of "The still vext Bermoothes," Sir George Somers. Some thirty years ago P. F. Bellamy, Esq., a son of Dr. Bellamy, of Plymouth, had in his possession a dark egg-shaped stone, set in an armature of iron, which was said by the descendants of Sir George to have been the loadstone with which that ancient admiral used to touch his needle ere he set out upon his voyages of adventure. The loadstone, sailing stone, or adamant, as it is variously called, was in the 14th century part of a ship's equipment. Is the Somers loadstone still preserved in Plymouth? It would be a pity to lose a relic of such interest.

Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A.

We are glad to be able to inform our correspondent that the loadstone is still in existence, and is carefully preserved, with portraits of Sir George and Lady Somers, by members of the Bellamy family in Plymouth. We had the pleasure of inspecting these relics some time since. Mr. G. D. Bellamy has promised a sketch and description of the loadstone. Further information will be most welcome. EDITOR.

Replies.

86.—TOTHILL, PLYMOUTH.—Tot or toot in Somersetshire signifies a hill, as "Cleeves Toot." The meaning of Tot being lost, is supplemented by hill, an accident of frequent occurrence Thus Totnes—a hill (Tot), a nose or high point of land (nes)—Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

Exeter. J. F. W.

87.—"REAMING YOUR HEART OUT."—Ream means to tear, or to stretch by pulling—to strain. Example—A farmer in the east of Devon went into his hayfield to see how the mowing of the grass proceeded. The storm of wind and rain had sadly beaten down the long grass, which was consequently badly tangled. He accosted his man with "Well, George, how dost get on?" The reply was—"Lor, maester, tes enough to ream a man's heart out—tes a goo lie, these way and thecky way, and every way upon aithe (earth), and more too."

Exeter. J. F. W.

108.—Quarterly Part for Oct., 1881, p. 59. FORREL.—Of four Devonshire born and bred persons in my house, three call the cover of a book *ferral*, the fourth calls it, as Mr. Hems spells it, *forrel*. The word was applied, when I was a schoolboy, not only to paper covers, as those of copybooks and magazines, but also to covers made of cloth or leather, as for example, those of our sheepskin-bound Latin grammars. Out of school the cover of a shop-keeper's ledger was a *ferral*. I believe that the word points to the old custom of strengthening the covers of books by a rim of metal, frequently of iron—"*ferrulum*" might be a diminutive of "*ferrum*," iron. At any rate, the same word was used, and I daresay is still used for the *iron* thimble with which the end of a walking stick is shod, to protect the fibres from separation. It may, of course, be used of books simply in the sense of protection, but I think the first suggestion more probable.

It may be well to say that the locality with respect to which, and to which only, I speak, is the district between a line through Bigbury, Loddiswell, and Slapton and the sea, *i.e.*, the immediate neighbourhood of Kingsbridge.

Liverpool. JOSEPH PULLIBLANK.

124.—CAREW.—The name of Carew is derived from Carru Castle in Pembrokeshire, now in the possession of the Somersetshire branch of the family.

Carew in truth, means a fortified place or castle, and is only a variation of the Welsh Caer, from which Caernarvon, Caerleon, Caermarthen, and Caerphilly derive their first syllable, and thence it comes that the emphasis is on the first syllable, as still pronounced by the Antony branch of the family, and up to the middle of the last century by the Devonshire and Somersetshire families also. The parish in which the castle stands is

also called Carew, and pronounced to this day by the inhabitants Cary. The first settlement of the family in Devonshire was through a marriage about 1220, with an heiress of the Mohuns, and thence they became settled at Mohun's Ottery. W. H. P. C.

170.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II. HAMOAZE.—This word is said by the historian Richard Carew, to be compounded of "Ham," and "Ose," according to the "nature of the place." The name of *Ham* is frequent in the Midland Counties, as applied to lands by a river sometimes overflowed and *ose* or *oaze* is probably *ooze*, defined by Dr. Johnson—"Soft mud, mire at the bottom of water." W. H. P. C.

171.—*Western Antiquary*, XXVI TRE, POL, AND PEN.—In "Chips from a German Workshop." Vol 3, by Professor F. Max Muller, is an interesting article on "Cornish Antiquities," in which the following reference to these and other Cornish prefixes occurs:—

'There is a well-known verse:
By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen,
You may know most Cornish men.'

But it will hardly be believed that a Cornish antiquarian, Dr. Bannister, who is collecting materials or a glossary of Cornish proper names, has amassed no less than 2,400 names with Tre, 500 with Pen, 400 with Ros, 300 with Lan, 200 with Pol, and 200 with Caer.

Tre, homestead; *ros*, moor, peatland, a common; *pol*, a pool; *lan*, an enclosure, church; *caer*, town; *pen*, head

Plymouth W.

186.—ILSINGTON CHURCH.—When writing under this heading last week I referred to the fact that Ilsington Church, with one single exception, was the only old ecclesiastical edifice in Devon or Cornwall (so far as my experience goes, and I have some personal knowledge of the major part of our western churches) that contains examples of the 15th century poppy-headed bench-ends, so prevalent in some parts of England. The other church I mentioned is Umberleigh This is indefinite, as although a station of that name is situated upon the North Devon line. no old church exists there. The building I alluded to is one mile from the station in question, and is known as St Mary's, Atherington.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

189.—TENEMENT.—The application of this word in the sense indicated by "G.C.B." is common in South Devon and it is also used for small separate dwellings in the rear of a house facing a street. Thus one often hears the expression "a dwelling house with tenements behind." It is hardly necessary to add that this is a corrupt use of the word, which, purely and strictly, signifies any premises, whether land or a house, held by one person under another. R. D.

Exeter.

191—FARDEL MANOR HOUSE.—Particulars of this mansion will be readily found by referring to the indexes of the works of Pole, Westcote, Risdon, Polwhele, Lysons, and other Devonshire historians. A Fardel was a measure of land—see the glossaries of Spelman, Blount, and others, to be found in any good reference library. As a name of Devonshire manors it will be found more than once in Domesday as Ferdindel and Ferdendella. R. D.

Exeter.

Lysons says of this:—"Fardell was, in the reign of Henry III., the property of Warren Fitz-Joell, whose heiress brought it to Newton, and the heiress of Newton to Raleigh, of Smallridge. This was one of the principal seats of the Raleighs, and it has been supposed (but erroneously) that the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh was born here. Fardell was most probaby his occasional residence. It was sold by his son, Sir Carew, to Elizæus Hele, who bequeathed it, with other estates, to charitable uses. The bequest did not take effect, as far as related to Fardell, which was recovered by the heir-at-law, and continued in the family till 1740, when it was given, by the last heir male of this branch, to Mr. Pearce, of Bigbury, by whose executors it was sold to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. The greater part of this estate has since been purchased by Mr. Spurrell Pode, and the remainder by Sir Jno. Lemon Rogers, Bart. The old mansion of the Raleighs, which belongs to Mr. Spurrell Pode, is occupied as a farmhouse."

The old house of Fardell is about a mile and a-half or two miles from Ivybridge, passing up the road by the church. It is an interesting old Tudor house, with a portion of it modernised; there are some interesting remains in the older portions of the building, and in what was once the chapel there is a Gothic window of three lights at the east end. This description applies to a visit paid to it some years ago.

In Moores "Devonshire," Vol. 2, there is a wood-cut of the house, showing the older parts and the chapel.

A gravestone in St. Andrew's Chapel, Exeter Cathedral, records the death of another possessor of Fardell. The inscription is as follows:—"Here lyeth buried ye body of Elize Hele late of Fardle in Cornwood Esq., who died ye 11th of January 1635." Of Elize Hele, Prince, in his "Worthies of Devon," says:—"He was a good lawyer, a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a person of great reputation. His principal residence was at Fardel, in the parish of Cornwood, near Plymouth; an antient house with fair demesnes about it, and an old chapel belonging to it, purchased by his father, from Sir Carew Raleigh."

Exeter. G. T.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *November 12th*, 1881.

Notes.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The Totnes records, like those of Barnstaple, contain references to the cucking stool, stocks, &c.

9-10 Edward I. Milisenta de Monte Alto, as one of the owners of the Manor of Totnes, claimed a pillory and gallows. She was summoned to answer by what warrant she claimed a tumbril and pillory in Totnes, and stated she claimed by inheritance.

In a composition between William Lord Zouch, Lord of Totnes, and his burgesses, dated at Totnes 6th July, 32 Edward I., it was agreed that punishments should be made by tumbril and pillory.

In a parchment roll of the Mayor's Law Court of Totnes, 1475-6, one of the town wells is described as the "Well near the Pillory."

The accounts of the Receiver of the Borough, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, 1554-55, contain the following entry :—

"Ffor reperacyon done upon the pilorye ijs. xd."

And in later years occur the following entries :—

1561—Pd for whipping a vagabonde ..... 4d.
1614—Pd Jno Codner for mending the Stocks 4d.
1647-8—Pd Henry Tozer for mending the Stocks.....
1648—Ffor a Cart and charges for whipping 00 · 08 · 00
1650—Pd for a lock for the Stocks..... 1s. 8d.
1651-2—For a lock for the Stocks..... 1s. 4d.
1657-8—Paid to the Portreeve for whipping and conveying vagabonds..... 00 . 02 . 04
More for whipping and conveying vagabonds..... 00 · 02 · 04
1660-1—Paid Codner for mending the lock of the dark house & making new Key 2s.
1663—Paid for a lock for the Stocks..... 2s
1664—May 6 Paid Tho Edwards for timber for the ducking stool..... 6s.
1672—August 14 To soe much cost the making of a new cucking stoole and for plates of iron and bolts..... £1 5 0
1675-6—Pd for mending ye Fingerstocks ..... 6d.
1676-7—Pd ye old . . . . (name illegible) for whipping Berryman's apprentice... 00 · 00 · 04
1676-7—Pd for maintainaynce of one Jonas Lacey in ye dark house and cleaning ye said house..... 00 · 01 · 00
1677—A charge is made for "cord nayles & legs for the Stocks".....
1678—April 3 The Jury of the Manor Court present Susanna the wife of John Green, Agnes the wife of Walter Amyatt Johane the wife of Henry Hawkins as common scolds.....
1679-80—A charge is made For a whip & whipping of Amyatt's mayd.....
1681-82—Pd for whipping Irish ..... 5s.

In the Church Accounts is this entry :—

1684—Pd R. Hodge when Torman did penance ..... 4s.
1685—Pd for a rope for the Cucking stool... 1s. 4d.
1684—Nov The Jury present the Receiver for not repairing the cucking stoole & finger stocks.....
1685—April 4th William Honeywill of Brixham husbandman was punished for drunkeness by sitting in the stocks 6 hours.....

Towards the end of the last century occur many entries of persons, male and female, who were whipped through the streets for various offences, generally for larceny.

Several inhabitants of Totnes tell me they remember the Stocks being placed in the church walk at the entrance to the parish church, and persons being placed in them, generally for drunkenness; and these stocks are still preserved in the ancient Guildhall, Totnes.

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

LEGENDS ABOUT CHURCES.

I believe there is a similar legend about Gunwalloe, near Helston, to the one referred to about Brent Tor. The site of the church is curious, close to the sea, and far from any village.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

CURIOUS INSCRIPTION ON THE GRAVE OF AN EXETER MAN.

A memorial stone has just been erected at the Highgate Cemetery, London, over the remains of the late Professor Clifford. The legend runs :—"William Kingdon Clifford Born May 4th 1845 Died March 3rd 1879.—'I was not and was conceived, I lived, and did a little work —I am not, and grieve not.'"

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

SALE BY INCH OF CANDLE.

The practice of letting by inch of candle prevailed in various parts of the West of England up to half-a-dozen years, and may still be carried out in some parts of it now. At the annual letting of the parish meadow of Broadway, near Weymouth, in February or March of 1873, an inch of candle was placed on the edge of a knife (a pin or peg would have answered the purpose) and lighted by one of the parish officers. The biddings were taken down by one of the parish officers, and the chance of taking the meadow was open to all while the candle was burning—the last bidder before the light went out being declared the incoming tenant. The practice of letting by "match and pin," which was formerly in vogue in some parts of the country, was somewhat similar. The "match" was a spill of wood soaked in brimstone, or other inflammable substance, and the letting continued until it burnt down to a point, where a pin was stuck in; the fall of the pin being an equivalent to the present auctioneer's hammer. "Match" is defined by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillips, F.R.S., as "the wick of a candle." In the minutes of the Nottingham Town Council for 1689 is this entry :—"The Scavengers' Fee to be let 'by match and pin.'" The auctioneers of Hull and other east-coast towns sell their lots by the sand-glass, usually running out three glasses before the buyer is declared; and in Grimsby and Yarmouth some kinds of fish are sold by Dutch auction, that is, by the auctioneer reducing the amount until the lot is claimed by some bystander.

Nottingham. J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

EXECUTION IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.

About the year 1807, the Diana, frigate, whilst cruising in the chops of the Channel, fell in with a French privateer and captured her. After the prisoners had been transferred to the frigate, a midshipman and a few men were put on board the prize to take her to Plymouth. A short time after leaving the frigate, part of the crew mutinied, murdered the midshipman and threw him overboard, and also three or four of the crew; they then altered their course for St. Malo, in France, with an intention of taking the vessel there. On their way the

Diana fell in with the prize, re-took her, and brought her to Plymouth Sound The men were tried by court-martial and four of them sentenced to be hanged, on board the Diana, in the Sound, one to each fore and mainyard arm I saw them hanging, and recollect well that one of them was a black man.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTAGENARIAN.

A CURIOUS COFFIN LID.

"Notes and Que ies" for a recent date has the following note :—"In excavating under the church here in prepar tion for our cathedral, a coffin lid of cedar woo l was found, on which the following inscription is clearly legible :—'(Death's Head) S × S. Ætat. suæ 77. Ano. Dom. 1715. (Cross bones, hour-glass).' And on searching the parish register for 1715, the rector found the entry of the burial of a person with the initials S. S.

"This inscription is made by copper nails driven into the wood, and the wood adjacent to the nails is more perfect than any other part. So if any one wishes to preserve his name even in the grave, he had better use copper nails instead of the ordinary plate.

"Truro. "J. G. CHILCOTT."

I may add that this interesting coffin lid is now carefully preserved in the office of Mr. James Bubb—upon the New Cathedral works. It may be seemly here to record that Mr. Bubb is the courteous and skilful Clerk of the Works, under whose sole direction the foundations for the new edifice have been made.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

SAMUEL SOMASTER.

In the 7th report of Historical MSS. Commission, 1879, House of Lords Papers, is the following entry :—

1647-8

March 22. "Draft order for payment of £350 to Lieutenant Samuel Somaster." (L. J. X. 133 in extenso.)

This is the same as the compiler of the Somaster MSS.

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

EPITAPH AT HOLNE.

You have published one curious epitaph from the churchyard of this moorland parish. I now send you a copy of the inscription on a gravestone in the floor of the church. It is interesting as furnishing evidence that the word *daughter* was formerly pronounced *dafter*. That the word *slaughter* bore a similar pronunciation is proved by some lines in memory of Mary Elford, in the church of the adjoining parish of Widecombe, bearing date 1642 Mrs. Elford's two children died shortly after their mother, or, as the inscription has it :

"Which shortly posted their deare mother after
Lest sin's contagion their poore soules might slaughter."

That this mode of pronunciation was continued to a much later date than the above is shown by an old MS. journal kept by Simon Bodley, a yeoman of Cadbury, Devon, wherein the following occurs, under date 26th June, 1776 :—"Then soat [*i.e* set] and let to Thomas Stoake the *Slafter* House and lower part of the Leney [linhay] for eighteen shillings a year."

The Holne epitaph is surmounted by an impaled shield. On the dexter side is a cross charged with four besants or torteauxes, and on the sinister are four mascles.

Here lyeth the Body | of Nicholas ye son of | Nicholas Stephens vicar | who was buried ye first | of Aprill anno | dom. 1692 |

Under this marble Tomb here lyes
A child sent forth with sighs and crys
Too ripe to live on earth with men
God pluckt him in ye years of Ten
Let ye parents cease their Tears not weep
Him that doth but sweetly sleep
Let ye blessed hope of heavens Relief
Put a full period to their griefe.

Mary ye Dafter of Nicholas | Stephens who was buried | ye 10th day of February 1681.

Exeter. R. D.

BIGBURY CHURCH.

Copy of an inscription on a mural tablet in the Court Chapel at the Parish Church of Bigbury, Kingsbridge, S. Devon, very much in the style of writing of "Rare Ben Jonson," who, it was known, visited this neighbourhood occasionally. Date, 1589.

"Here lieth Corpes of John, and Jane his wife
"Surnamed Pearse, whome death bereaved of life
"O Lovely Pierce, until death did them call
"They objects were, to love in generall.
"Living, they lived in fame and honesti
"Dieing they left both to their progeni
"Alive and dead alwaies their [illegible]
"Hath both and will help helpless poverti
"By nature they were two, by love made one
"By Death made two again, with mournful morn.
"O ! cruel death, in turning odd to even
"Yet blessed Death, in bringing both to Heaven
"On earth they had one bed, on earth one tomb
"And now their souls in Heaven enjoy one room
"Thus Pearse, being pierced by death doth peace obtain
"Oh ! happy Pearce, since peace is Pearse's gain.
He died the 10th day of December 1612
She died the 31st day of July 1589.

Above the epitaph, engraved on the tablet, are picture of the two Pearses in robes.

Bigbury. F. F.

Queries.

205.—BUTTWOMAN.—What is the derivation of the first part of this word? Is it always feminine? or was there ever such a functionary as a buttman? If not, to what part of the duties performed by this well-known official does the name strictly apply?

HIBYSKWR.

206.—"LIBERTY STREET."—Can any of your readers give the origin of the name Liberty-street to Pembroke-street, Devonport? Is it true that a cannon was planted at the end of this street early in this present century?

W. S. L. S.

207.—LEET, AS COURT-LEET.—Is this the same word originally as that usually spelt leat, and well known, locally, as applying to an artificial stream of water? If so, how does it become attached to the word court, and with what signification?

HIBYSKWE.

208.—CORNWALL STONE.—Amongst other matters affecting the Preservation of Cornish Antiquities, I would ask what has become of "Cornwall Stone"? I remember this stone (a rough cube, about three feet in height) stood by the wayside, between 40 and 50 years ago, about three miles from Marazion, on the road to Helston, and about a quarter of a mile from an old mansion near the coast, where the nobility and gentry of the county were wont periodically to assemble, in olden times, to hear news from the Court. The servants, who waited on their masters at the banquet, diligently listened to the conversation, and afterwards spread the information thus collected among the crowd assembled for the purpose around "Cornwall Stone." It is to be hoped that this valuable relic is yet in being.

Exeter. J. F. W.

209.—DEVONSHIRE VOLUNTEERS OF 1800.—Is any list extant of the names, strength, and distribution of the various corps of Devonshire Volunteers, with the names of their commanding officers? Devonshire, as usual, came nobly to the front when the call "to arms" was made, during the threatened invasion of the first Napoleon, and doubtless the list if published would tell a good tale and would show our modern Volunteers that their grandfathers set them a noble example.

Plymouth. EX-VOLUNTEER.

210.—NEW TREE INN, PLYMOUTH.—Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* furnish recollections of this old Plymouth Inn, which, I believe, was identical with the so-called "Island House" in Bedford-street, recently demolished. Some particulars of the other noted Inns, the "Turk's Head," "Rose and Crown," "White Hart," "Mitre," "White Horse," "Saracen's Head," "Old Ring of Bells," and others, would be very interesting if they could be collected for your columns.

Plymouth. KEARLEY.

Replies.

188.—DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH CHURCHES.—There is no handbook published giving architectural descriptions of *all* the old parish churches of these two counties, and no wonder, for there are upwards of a thousand of them in Devon alone, and probably even more than that number in Cornwall. In the "Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society"—first printed in 1842, and periodically issued unto this day—more information relative to the ancient fanes in our midst is to be obtained than from any other source. The late Dr. Oliver's "Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon" is also a most useful book. It was published in 1839, and is now scarce. There are many works treating upon individual churches, amongst them—"Ashburton and its Neighbourhood," by Lieutenant Worthy; "The Manor and Church of Winkleigh," by the same author; and "Some Notes on the Church of St. Petrock, Exeter," by the late Edward H. H. Shorto. Unfortunately some of the best books upon this subject are in libraries of a somewhat exclusive character, where they are not easily accessible to the general public. In fifty years time such valuable collections will doubtless be common property, and works now dusty and musty for want of use will be eagerly scanned by the knowledge-thirsting millions of England's population; our grandchildren will find it as hard to realize the exclusive character of many libraries in the 19th century, as we find it difficult to understand how that in the 15th, "booklearning" was a mystery and a stumbling-block to the multitude—and found its votaries only here and there, in some solitary student, or æsthetic monk.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

192.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXII. HINGSTON DOWN.—With reference to this, I well remember one of my father's ploughmen stating to me, at least forty years since, he being previously in the employ of a farmer at Stokeclimsland, of the name of Budge, and ploughing near the "Down," they found several old swords, and other articles, which were taken home to the farmhouse, and placed over the farmer's mantelpiece. Of the above I have no doubt, as I used frequently to converse with our workmen about the battle. I remember also, many years since, while residing at Launceston, a watchmaker named Maunder, sold a coin, a gold one, to Northmore Laurence, Esq., solicitor, for £5, which he stated to be "King Priam of Troy." (?) Now recently I have learnt from Maunder's son, who is a watchmaker, residing at Union-street, Stonehouse, Devon, that it is at the present time in the possession of Sir Lydstone Newman.

London. T. N. V.

194.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXII. VICARS OF ST. ANDREW'S, PLYMOUTH.—A list with dates of institution, death, &c., of the Vicars of St. Andrew's will be found in a valuable paper read by Mr. J. B. Rowe, F.S.A., on the 19th February, 1874, to the members of the Plymouth Institution, and published in their "Transactions."

Exeter. R. D.

The Editor of the *Western Antiquary* is indebted to Mr. W. P. H. White, the respected Parish Clerk of St. Andrew's, for the following list of the vicars of that church. This list is believed to be as authentic and complete as it can be made:—

Ealphege	1087	Morewill, Ranulphus	1443
Sadda	——	Mochell, Thomas.....	1464
Alnodus	——	Stubbes, John	1482
Dunpriest, Robert ...	——	Bonfaunt, John Anthony.....	1502
Bacon, William	——	De Castello, Adrian... (Cardinal and Bishop of Bath and Wells)	1509
De la Stane, William	1260	Griffith, Thomas	1509
Russell, Robert	1313	Follett, Richard	1528
De Wolley, William	1333	Gybbons, John.....	1528
DeWeyland, Nicholas	1334	Wygan, Edward	1539
Hanneye, John	1371	Peryn, John	1540
De Amcotes, Thomas	1381	Newton, Ranulphus..	1558
Edenes, John	1385	Upham, Thomas.....	1603
Sergeaux, Michael ...	1397	Wallis, Henry	1603
Gyles, John	1397		
Gyldeffelde, Thomas	1409		
Cokworthy, John.....	1427		

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

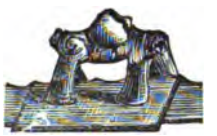
ANCIENT RIDGE TILES.

EXETER
(SEE PAGE 115).

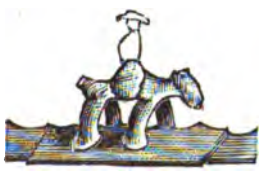
PLYMOUTH
(SEE PAGE 105).

PLYMPTON
(SEE PAGE 125).

EAST LOOE
(SEE PAGE 166).



WEST LOOE
(SEE PAGE 166).



WEST LOOE
(SEE PAGE 166).

WEST LOOE
(SEE PAGE 166).

Wilson, Aaron.....	1634	Stephens, William ...	1723
Bedford, Thomas.....	1643	Mudge, Zachary	1732
* Hughes, George ...	1643	Gandy, John.....	1769
Ashton, Roger	1662	Hatchard, John	1824
Greensworth, Henry	1667	Wilkinson, Charles Thomas	1870
Gilbert, John	1681		

* One of the ejected ministers, afterwards imprisoned.

It is noticeable that the two last vicars held the living exactly a hundred years, an instance of official life rarely met with. Some further notes on this interesting subject will shortly appear. EDITOR.

197.—*Western Antiquary* XXXIII.—MOUNT EDGCUMBE.—Carew, in his "Survey of Cornwall," published first in 1602, says :—"Mount *Edgecumb*, a house builded and named by *Sir Ric Edgecumb*, father to the now-possessioner: and if comparisons were as lawfull in the making, as they proove odious in the matching, I would presume to ranke it, for health, pleasure, and commodities, with any subject's house of his degree in England." (See p. 109, Ed. 1769.) M. Y.

THE SALMON CLAUSE IN APPRENTICES' INDENTURES :—I suppose there is not a salmon river in the kingdom without the tradition referred to by Mr. Windeatt. About twenty years ago an offer of £5 for the mere sight of one of these indentures was made (in the *Field*) by Mr. Ffennell, one of the salmon fishery commissioners, but without effect. Decisive evidence on the subject was, however, given by Mr. Pulman, author of the well-known "Book of the Axe," who wrote as follows in the *North Devon Journal*, of December 15, 1870 :—"I have *seen* two indentures containing the clause. By one of them, the late Mr. John Bowdage, of Axminster, was bound to a baker; by the other Mr. Emanuel Dommett was bound to Mr. Francis Dight, fellmonger, also of Axminster. The clause restricted the masters to the dining of their apprentices on salmon oftener than twice a week. The price of salmon at that time (the close of the last century) was 2½. to 3d. per lb." In Burritt's "Walk from London to John o' Groat's," this irrepressible clause sprang up again, transferred to the Connecticut river, in the State of that name. For local tradition, I may refer to Vancouver's "Survey of Devon." (1808), p. 76, and Bellamy's (of Plymouth) "Housekeeper's Guide to the Fish Market" (1843), p 72; and, for Scotch tradition, to "Old Mortality," ch. 6, and St. John's "Highland Sports," ch. 6.

Bideford. N. D.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *November*, 19*th*, 1881.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Several correspondents have forwarded letters expressing their opinion as to the practicability of carrying out the proposed work of a "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," on a scale similar to the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," the last volume of which will be in the hands of subscribers in a few days. The correspondence, as may be supposed, is of a very varied character, but there is sufficient encouragement given to warrant the Editor in asking his many friends and contributors to signify to him without delay their willingness to assist in carrying out the project. On a few more notes and opinions being received, a summary of the whole will be prepared and laid before the public. Meanwhile the Editor asks for the names of those who would be inclined to co-operate in such a work, a leading London publisher having signified his willingness to undertake its publication, provided a certain number of subscribers can be secured. Editor.

ANCIENT RIDGE TILES.

A correspondent calls attention to an illustration of one of these curious tiles, which appears in Mr. Hine's "Plympton in the Olden Time," a paper read before the members of the Plymouth Institution in 1867. This tile (which bears the remains of an equestrian figure, minus the extremities) is, or was upon the roof of a house in the main street of Plympton, not far from the Guildhall. There is a tradition that a Royal visitor (who was a good shot) aimed at this figure from the upper windows of the Market-house, and so successfully that he left little but the trunk remaining. Can any of our correspondents say if this figure still remains, or give any particulars regarding it?

Mr. W. Copeland Borlase, M.P., also writes on this subject :—"Ridge tiles are placed on houses in West Cornwall, having a round knob on them. The people say they are for the pixies to dance on; and that if you omit to place one for their amusement, they will turn the milk sour. They are called "Pysgy pows"—or "Pixie's feet." We shall be glad to hear from other correspondents in various parts of the West of England if similar tiles to those described are known, and, if so, what are the traditions respecting them. A tile, with an equestrian figure similar to that already described, was (we are informed) upon the roof of a house in Moon-street, Plymouth, some fifteen years ago. Is it there still, or is its whereabouts known?

Apropos of this subject Hibyskwe writes: It may be worth noting that two of such tiles, surmounted by rude figures of horsemen are to be seen at Tavistock. They are at either extremity of the roof of a house standing at the northern end of the row of houses between Back-street and Market-street and are conspicuous objects on nearing the centre of the town, by the road leading from Brent Tor on the north. The ridge of the roof on which they are situated runs in a direction east and west. On the tile placed at the eastern extremity of the roof, the figure faces east, that on the western, faces west. There may be no significance in this arrangement other then for symmetrical effect, but the fact is worth noting.

EDITOR.

MOTTO ON SUNDIAL.

The following is from Ermington Church :—The sundial is, as usual, over the doorway of the south porch, and besides the dial and date 1766, it bears the arms of Prideaux, a chev., and in chief a label of three points extending to the edge of the shield; on the chev. a crescent for difference, while the motto below warns us of the rapid and silent flight of time, viz. :—"Cito pede

præterit ætas." The above arms appear three times on almost obliterated altar tombs, a little to the west of the porch.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

BORLASE FAMILY.

As I look upon the *Western Antiquary* as a publication established for the purpose of spreading correct information, I was sorry to see in the No. for 23rd July last, copied as it appears from the *Western Daily Mercury*, a most fantastic and unreliable account of the Borlase family.

I speak on this subject with the less reserve, because I feel quite sure that Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P., would be one of the first persons to acknowledge that there are no existing documents to prove, or even to suggest, that his family had any claim whatever to the ancient descent spoken of in your columns.

The account of the supposed Norman descent is not, as the writer supposes, a recent discovery. Quite the contrary. It is simply an old and long-exploded statement again brought to light. In C. S. Gilbert's "Historical Survey of Cornwall," published in 1820, we read in vol. II., p. 42:—"Borlase.—The general ancestor of this numerous and respectable family was Tallifer, a Norman knight, who came to England with William the Conqueror." Where is the authority for this? Nowhere. Leland, in his "Itinerary," Hearne's Ed., vol. vi., p. 39, says that the De Vere family could trace their descent as far back as Noah. The writer in the *Western Daily Mercury* announces that "records have been found, which carry the Borlases back to an almost mythical antiquity." Why not at once say that they can trace back in a direct line to Adam?

The Borlases do not appear in either of the Heraldic Visitations of Cornwall, the last of which took place in 1620. There are, however, many families of good descent, whose names are not in the visitations Borlase is one of these, and we believe we are correct in saying that it can show a direct descent and residence in Cornwall from the time of Queen Elizabeth.

London. GENEALOGIST.

MINSTER CHURCH, NEAR BOSCASTLE.

In the last issue of the *Western Antiquary*, there is a notice from the architect under whose direction Minster Church was put under the process of restoration. He writes that his attention was drawn to a paragraph that appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, of the 22nd, that it is an exaggeration, and states that which is not correct. He then states that in 1868 the church did not contain "a single carved oak seat of any kind." As a pretty strong answer to this, I forward you a sketch of the ancient font, and two carved oak seat ends. The original sketch was made in 1868, a week or two after the roof had fallen in. As I have been a professional antiquarian sketcher for the last thirty years or more, I think I can distinguish carved seat ends from square pews of unpainted deal.

Camelford. I. G. F.

A RECENTLY-DISCOVERED PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

I have been much interested in reading what has appeared in the *Western Antiquary* touching the portraits of our great naval hero, Sir Francis Drake, and also that of Sir Walter Raleigh, the worthiest of our worthies, and "the noblest Roman of them all." Some time ago I was fortunate in meeting with, and securing, one of the most magnificent portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh ever painted. It is from life, and was evidently taken in his early manhood. Mr. Frank Curzon—no mean judge in such matters—was greatly struck by it, when, lately on a visit to me, it first met his gaze. Sir Walter is dressed in a brown silk bossed jerkin, of an elaborately wrought pattern, and with just a glimpse of what looks like a green satin doublet beneath the daintiest of Elizabethan lace ruffs, and the familiar rich red knightly scarf across his breast. It is a half-figure, painted life-size, having the well-known towering forehead, and reddish-brown hair fringing the long oval countenance. The pose of the figure is of the easiest kind, possessing an air of quiet dignity, which bespeaks the attention, and tells the observer that the picture he is looking on represents no ordinary individual. There is a noble melancholy about the soft tender hazel eyes, which strikes you at once, while the finely-pronounced aquiline nose and well-formed mouth and chin are indicative of love, loyalty, pride, and mighty daring. It is the face of a right handsome man, and a born courtier. The work is that of which Frederigo Zucchero, the court painter of the time, might have been proud; but which, by the initials I. O. on the canvas, we know is that of his famous pupil Isaac Oliver. Probably there is a touch of Zucchero in it, as it is well-known that great masters sometimes oblige their pupils when they have a sitter of such importance as Raleigh. Can any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* throw a little ight upon the history of what must be a most precious relic to every true Devonian?

Harborne. EDWARD CAPERN.

THE GORGES FAMILY, CHELSEA.

Through the kindness of a friend, I have now before me a drawing of the arms blazoned on the shield over Mr. Arthur Gorges' monumental tablet in Chelsea old church. It will be seen that there is a wide difference in the charges on some of the quarters from those mentioned by Sir John Maclean, as described by Faulkner in his valuable work on Chelsea, which "formerly ornamented the handsome table monument."

I venture to conjecture that the shield referred to by Faulkner, which bore the arms of Gorges, Russell, Oldhall, and Inglowese, disappeared when the old original monument was partly destroyed, to make room for those hideous pews which were erected in 1815, and that the shield noticed by me, when I paid my brief visit to the church a few months ago, is the only remains of the monument mentioned by Bowack in his "Antiquities of Middlesex," which once commemorated Sir Arthur Gorges, Knight, of Chelsea (second son of Sir William and Lady Winifred Gorges), his Lady Elizabeth, and their family.

The emblazonments on the shield now in Chelsea old church are as follow :—

1st quarter—Masculy, or and azure, a chevron gules. (Gorges.)

2nd „ Argent, a whirlpool, or gurges azure. (Gorges.)

3rd „ Argent, on a chief gules, three bezants. (Russell.)

4th „ Sable, three lozenges, in fess, between as many stags' heads, caboshed, argent. (Budockshed)

Impaling.—Argent, six crosses, crosslet, three, two, and one, sable, on a chief azure, two mullets, pierced, or. (Clinton.)

The above arms, with the impalement, certainly refer to Sir Arthur Gorges and his second marriage with Lady Elizabeth Clinton, daughter of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, which took place about 1597. By this alliance Sir Arthur became possessor of the house at Chelsea, formerly owned by the celebrated Sir Thomas More, Henry the Eighth's famous Chancellor, and, perhaps, the noblest victim sacrificed by that capricious King, in a relentless age. If this shield of arms is, as I suspect it to be, the only relic left of the old altar-tomb on which reposed the effigies of the above-named knight and his lady, it is interesting as the only vestige left to us of a fine monument unfortunately destroyed. Sir Arthur was a man of more than ordinary attainments in literature; his name is often mentioned in the State papers of the age in which he lived. Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* tell me if this Sir A. Gorges, built Stanley-house, Chelsea, which is now incorporated with St. Mark's College, Chelsea, and the residence of the Principal? Elizabeth Gorges, one of the daughters of Sir Arthur, married Sir Robert Stanley, K.B., second son of William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby. His monument is in Chelsea church.

NOTE.—In the "Visitation of the County of Devon," 1564, edited by F. T. Colby, D.D., the arms described on the 3rd quarter of the shield are allotted to Camoys.

S. Budeaux. J. W.

Queries.

211.—STOCKS AT CHURCH GATES.—The Church gates at Ipplepen, three miles from Newton Abbot, still bear what appear to be evident traces of their having once been used as public stocks. As the place is only a short distance from Totnes, where, as Mr. Windeatt has shown, the custom used to exist, is it not likely that some record exists which will throw light on the subject?

Newton. H. FRIEND.

212.—EARLY PRINTERS IN PLYMOUTH.—Is it to be regarded as a settled fact that the earliest known book printed in Plymouth was one from the press of "D. Jourdaine," in 1696? And is it also a fact that the next book traceable to the Plymouth press is 1721—the printer being one Allen? Surely there must have been other works between those dates?

I believe there is an account of the Plymouth press in Worth's "History of Plymouth"—a work I have never seen. Perhaps it may aid in a solution of this query.

London. CORNELIUS WALFORD.

213.—TILLIE OF PENTILLIE CASTLE.—Can any one inform me if the Tilly family of Falmouth are related to those who formerly owned Pentillie Castle, and how they are related. It is supposed that the celebrated Sir James Tillie formerly spelt his name Tilly, and in what way is the name Harding connected? TILLY.

214.—"PLYMOUTH MAGAZINE."—Can any of your readers give me any details concerning the origin and later history of the "Plymouth Magazine," published by Davidson in 1772?

May I take this opportunity of saying how useful I find your publication to be in some of my antiquarian researches?

London. CORNELIUS WALFORD.

P.S.—The Bibliography of the "Three Towns" newspaper and periodical press might constitute a pleasant occupation for any man of scholarly leisure in your locality. C. W.

Replies.

180.—"MR. RATCLIFFE, EARLY SHORTHAND WRITER, A NATIVE OF PLYMOUTH."—The Mr. Ratcliffe here referred to is spoken of by Watt and by Allibone as the author of "A New Method of Short and Swift Writing,' published in London; no Christian name or date given. He is not referred to by Lewis or by Levy in their histories of shorthand, but Mr. Isaac Pitman, in his history (1852), says that Ratcliffe's book was published after his death; he does not know how long, but perhaps a century. He gives the date of publication as 1688. If Ratcliffe had really invented a system of shorthand a century before his death, it would have been a remarkable fact, and would have placed him in the front line of known inventors of the art; and if it had been a system of phonography or sound "writing," it would have been still more remarkable. But I think it must be taken as clear, upon evidence not to be shaken, that Ratcliffe's "short and swift writing" consisted only of a method of ordinary writing, the brevity being gained by the omission of the vowels. It was, therefore, not a system of stenography at all; far less was it a system of phonography. I am sorry thus to have, as it were, ruthlessly to knock down the claim of your ancient town to early shorthand distinction.

London. CORNELIUS WALFORD.

Below are the titles of two editions of the work referred to, which are in the British Museum. The first edition I have not seen. The author's name appears simply as Mr. Ratcliff, and there is no clue in the book, except what is said on the title page, as to his place of residence. In the preface, however, there is a further mention of Mr. Ratcliff, of Plimouth :—

"A new art of short and swift writing, without characters, invented some years since by Mr. Ratcliff, of Plimouth, but not published in his life-time. By which rules a common hand will make such expedition, that sermons, speeches, or tryals may be taken with delight and plainly read, though twenty years after. The second edition, with large additions, and the effigies of King William and Queen Mary, on a copper plate. London: printed for Thomas Howkins, in George-yard,

in Lombard-street [n.d. 1690 ?] 8vo Frontispiece 1 leaf, then pp 1-28, price 4d."

"A new art of short and swift writing . . . Invented by Mr. Ratcliff . . . The third edition . . . London: printed for Samuel Clark, the corner of Exchange-alley, in Birchin-lane, 1711, 8vo. pp. 1-28 6d."

The author's system was very simple, as he left out nearly all the vowels, and very many of the consonants. The Lord's Prayer, given as an example, will, however, save further description:—

Our fa wch rt n hvn, hlwd b y Nm, y kdm cm y wl b dn n rth z it s n Hvn. Gv us ths da r dly brd & frgv z y trsps z we frgv ym yt trsps agst z & ld z nt n 2 temptin; bt dlvr z frm evl fr thn z e kdn & e pwr, & e glry, fr evr & evr. amn.

After this sample of Mr. Ratcliff's abilities, Plymouth ought to feel proud of having produced such a genius, and I hope some of your local antiquaries will feel it their duty to make diligent inquiries as to his birth and parentage. GEO. C. BOASE.

London.

190.—*Western Antiquary*. XXXII. DOUBLE LETTERS IN THE PLACE OF CAPITALS.—In transcribing into modern writing from the ancient Chancery, Court, and later Secretary hands, the double "ff" should be written as a capital "F."

I have some lists of the names subscribed in Devon for the forced loans under Charles I. Invariably the double "ff" stands for the proper names and the Christian names of the subscribers. For instance, "ff" stands for Francis; also for the names Frost, Ford, Follett, Fley, Foote, &c., while in words not requiring the capital F, as "for," &c., the single "f" is written. I have also met with double j standing for "John" and "James." G. T.

Exeter.

The fashion of forming a capital F by joining together two small fs, was in vogue prior to the 17th century, when the present "Italian hand" was introduced in ordinary writing. Even now it will be noticed that in writing a capital F we do, in fact, form it of two small fs, the second letter being much smaller than the first, and attached to its middle. Some persons use the double f at the commencement of their surnames, as if it were a peculiarity distinguishing them from the plebeian herd. This, however, will appear to be a somewhat absurd affectation, when we remember that for a time the capital F was universally formed in this way. The junction of a large F with a small f is clearly erroneous. I believe the only other letter treated in a similar way is the letter L, as in Lloyd, Llewellyn, and other Welsh names.

Exeter. R. D.

In the article headed "Maudlin House at Plympton" the large F is a misprint, they should be both small. The entry, 1613, a "ffeeld between," the word should have been printed "affeeld," not "a ffeeld." F is, I believe, the only letter ever doubled in place of a capital. The double l, in Welsh, is altogether a different matter; they do not use them in place of a capital letter, but to indicate a different sound, difficult to define, but more like th than l; they are written Ll, in beginning a word that should commence with a capital.

The family of ffarington of ffarrington, now of Worden Hall, Co. Lanc, have always continued to use two small fs. The following use a large and small f: Ffolkes, baronets, Lord Ffrench, and Ffytche of Thorpe Hall, Co. Linc.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

"PLYMOUTH CLOAK."—*Western Antiquary*, Part I. (pp. 16, 21, and 30.)—In Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!" pp. 110-111, the following passage occurs:—

"Amyas went out, and at the back door, leaning on his staff, stood a tall raw-boned ragged man "pinked all over" as the steward had said.

"Hillo, lad!" quoth Amyas, "before we come to talk, thou wilt please to lay down that Plymouth Cloak of thine," and he pointed to the cudgel, which, amongst West County mariners usually bore that name.

"I'll warrant" said the old steward, "that where he found his cloak he found a purse not far off."

"But not hose or doublet; so the magical virtue of his staff has not helped him much. But put down thy staff, man, and speak like a Christian, if thou be one."

Plymouth. F. G.

VICARS OF ST. ANDREW'S, PLYMOUTH.—The list of Vicars published last week from information kindly handed to us by Mr. White, the Parish Clerk, was originally compiled, after much labour and painstaking research, by Mr. J. Brooking Rowe F.S.A. The list is published in Mr. Rowe's "Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth," where short memoirs of the various Vicars will also be found. We are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the source from whence this valuable information was derived, and of recording our great indebtedness to Mr. Rowe for his highly valuable works on "Old Plymouth." We regret that the state of his health has precluded him from frequently contributing to our columns, and hope he will be speedily restored to take his accustomed part in public work.

EDITOR.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *November 26th*, 1881.

Notes.

FUNERAL ARMOUR IN CHURCHES.

The following may be worth recording as a contribution to the list of churches containing funereal armour in the two Western Counties:—

In Charles' Church, Plymouth, a helmet, on which is a crest, viz., a stag trippant ppr. collared with a line reflexed over its back, or; hanging below the helmet are a pair of gauntlets and spurs; these are fixed over a hatchment commemorating a widow lady; the hatchment has the field all black, thereon in a lozenge-shaped shield these arms, viz., per pale, the dexter per fesse in chief, *arg. three deebles ppr.* (? for Deeble); in base, *or, a saltire gu. on a chief of the second three boars' heads couped of the first* (Lavington). The sinister, *or, a lion ramp. gu. within an orle of pheons as.* (for Roope); below the shield the date 1777.

Charles' Church Par. Reg.: Married 14 May 1733 Mr. Edward Deeble and Mrs. Margaret Lavington. Buried 8 Aug. 1777 Margaret widow of the late Edward

Deeble Esq. In the same church there is another helmet, which is hung above the following hatchment, viz., the field all black and these arms :—*Az. a fesse or, betw. two flaunches erm. crest, on an esquire's helmet on a wreath of the colours a tower ppr.* (Hoblyn). This shield is placed between two panels, that on the dexter, per pale arg. & Sa. thereon a shield per pale, the dexter Hoblyn as before the sinister, *arg. a chev, gu.* between three *moorcocks sa.* (Coode). The panel on the sinister side is per pale arg. & Sa. thereon these arms, per pale, Hoblyn as before. Imp. *quarterly arg. & az. in the first quarter a cross crosslet gu.* (Cross)—below the centre coat of Hoblyn, the date 1754. The following entries from Charles' Church parish registers, relate to the persons commemorated by the latter hatchment :—Bapt. 16 July 1725 Sarah dau. of Mr. Edward & Mrs. Sarah Hoblyn. Married 8 Aug. 1732 Edw. Hoblyn, & Ann Cross. Buried Oct. 27 1754 Edw. Hoblyn Esq.

In Ermington Church are two helmets, a spur, and a tattered pennon. Near a monument, to the family of Swete, is fixed the staff to which the above pennon was fixed, and, hanging near it, are what appear to be the metal backs of a pair of leather gauntlets. Of the helmets, the older one remains in its original state, minus the lining, across the top and back is a ridge, at the upper part of which is an opening, for fixing the crest; it can be opened and placed on the head. The other helmet has the side opening rivetted, though the visor is movable. At the top is a spike for holding the crest, and at the back a tube for fastening a plume of feathers. The pennon is canvas, painted with oil colour. On one side is the crest of Swete, on a wreath of the liveries, *a mullet or pierced az betw. two lilies arg. slipped and leaved vert.* Motto, memento mori. On the other side are the arms of Swete, *gu, two chevronels betw. in chief two mullets, and in base a rose arg.*, and this motto, Festinat lethum,—the rest of the pennon being covered with a floral scroll. The date of the pennon is undoubtedly that of the monument near which the staff remains, which is for, Adrian Swete Esq died 27 Sep. 1733. Main Swete Esq died 5 July 1735. Mrs. Philippa Swete of Train in this county died 15 Feb. 1747. Arms—*Two chevronels betw. two mullets in chief, and a rose in base*—colours gone. The helmet with the spike on the top probably was hung (with the pennon) over this monument, as a rod to support it still remains. The older helmet probably appertained to the altar tomb on which it now rests, and which altar tomb is adorned with ten shields of arms, which show it commemorates Christopher Chudleigh, s. & h. of Sir Richard Chudleigh Knt, who married Elizabeth, only dau. & h. of William Strachleigh of Strachleigh Esqre. (who died 21 July 15[illegible]3) and his wife Ann dau. & h. of John Gould Esq. In Newlyn Church is a helmet surmounted with an animal's head, couped gules with white lines on it, probably intended for a bear's head muzzled.

In St. Tudy Church is a helmet on which is fixed this crest:—*An arm embowed in armour, the hand grasping a sword embrued all proper.* This is placed near a mural tablet in memory of Samuel Mitchell, Esqre., Col. of the Coldstream Guards, who died 6th Oct. 1786, aged 85. Arms :—*Arg. a chev. az. betw. eight boars' heads couped and erect of the second, in the mouth of each a cross crosslet fitchee gu.* crest as on the helmet. The same arms appear on a hatchment imp. *Gu. on a bend arg. three trefoils vert.*

In addition to the above, there is in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, a helmet, with the crest still fixed on it, over the monument of Sir John Skelton. On the monument are the effigies of Sir John and Dame Bridget, his wife, over them the arms and crest of Skelton, viz—Az. a fesse or, betw. three horses' heads couped arg., on a knight's helmet, from a crest coronet or a horse's head arg. (On the monument the heads are made gold which is an error). Sir John Skelton died 24th Dec., 1672. Lady Bridget Skelton was buried Ap. 1, 1681.

Plymouth. A. J. J.

MEMORANDA OF BRIEFS COLLECTED IN CHARLES' CHURCH, PLYMOUTH, 1661 AND 1662.

1.—"Colection mad in Charels Chorch in Plymooth, the 4th of ffebruary 1660, for the townd of ——chat Mold £1 13. 8. Collected by Daniell Ely and Abraham Sarell then Chorch Wardens."

2.—"Aprill 14, 1661. Colickson made in Charills Chourch, Plymouth for the Toune of Illmister, in the Counte of Somersit for a ffaire. Ther was colected fiftey sixe shillings. By Daniell Ely and Abraham Sarell then Chorch Wardons wich wos payed over by the Richt Worshopfoull Olever Cely, thon Maior by Order"——

3.—"Cleckshon mad in Charells Chorch in Plymouth the 28th of Aprell 1661, for a ffier in Sou. Jeamsins, in the West in London coleckted by Daniell Ely and Abraham Sarell 24 shillings and 3 pence. Paid over unto Josaf fisher. By order of Leter Pettens." (Patent.)

4.—"Colecksbon mad in Charells Chorch in Plymouth the 12 of May 1661 ffor Pontefraxt, in the counte of Yorke ffor the Parish Cherch. Colected by Daniell Ely and Abraham Sarell 18 shillings and 6 pence, then chorch Wardens and pay over unto John Gallpin by Order."

5.—"Colection mad in Charells Chorch in Plymouth the 24 of May 1661, ffor a ffayer in ffakenham in the Counte of Norffock, thar Wose collected 26 shillings and ——— by Daniell Ely and Abraham Sarell then ——— Wordens, and payed over to John Gallpin by"

———

On the old leaf from which I copied the above are the names written—Mr. Slutte, Roger Rigg, John Rigg, and ffardinando Rigg, and it is also noted that "ffardinando Rigg sete seale out of the Sound the 4th day of Aprill"—(probably 1661). In reference to Mr. Oliver Ceely, Mayor of Plymouth in 1661-62, Mr. Worth has appended an interesting note to his name in his paper, "Plymouth Memoirs."

Elsewhere it is recorded that—"John Rigg was presed aboard the 'Antilope' the 29th of January 1665, and seate seale out of Plymo Sound the 4th of febuarey, and fardinando sett seale the 14 of ffeb," the same year.

S. Budeaux. J. W.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The following communications on this interesting subject have been received:—R.D., Exeter, writes:—"At a future day I hope to send you some particulars of the public punishments of criminals in Exeter. Meanwhile, I send you the following as the most recent published accounts I have met with. 29th July, 1830. 'Pursuant to his sentence at the City Sessions, John Perkins was publicly whipt at the tail of a cart from the Guildhall to St. John's Bow and back again.' The culprit was one 'of the lawless young men who infest the city.' He had refused to leave a public-house at closing time, and ran off with a 'decanter containing about a quart of brandy.' Besides the whipping, he had to endure eleven weeks' imprisonment.

March, 1832. A woman named Lydia Cohen 'was this day exhibited in the stocks for one hour in front of the Guildhall.'"

C. H. L. V., Southampton, says:—"I remember when a boy, some sixty years ago, seeing a man tied to the tail-board of a cart drawn by a horse and whipped through some of the streets on his bare back. I stood in St. Andrew's Churchyard, opposite Balkwill's corner, Old Town-street, to see it. Also, somewhere about the same time, I saw a boy tied to a hand-cart, and whipped round the Parade. I cannot remember the deeds of these poor fellows. Can any of your readers give the dates and circumstances. I have some stray recollections that the boy's punishment was for stealing lead.

DEVONPORTIAN says:—"Mr. Chanter's interesting note opens the question—When was public whipping abolished in the Three Towns? I have heard that about 1820, a man was whipped at the cart's tail through a part of Plymouth Dock. A drum was beaten in front of the cart to gather spectators. Was this use of the drum usual at public whippings, or was it a local custom? [It is said that the nickname "St. Ives Hakes" was caused by a man called Hake being whipped through St. Ives.]

"One of the schoolmasters in Plymouth Dock, about 1810, was a very severe disciple of Dr. Busby. He used to tie the boys by their thumbs for flagellation. I do not see how it was arranged. One would think there was danger of injuring the thumbs."

HARRY HEMS (Exeter) also writes:—"Your correspondent, M. Y. (*Western Antiquary*, Sept. 24), is incorrect in supposing that cages similar to the Barnstaple "Caige," of 1657, were, as a form of punishment, confined to western towns. Stow, in his "Survey of London," describes the making of a strong prison of timber, called a cage, and the fixing upon it a pair of stocks for night-walkers. Again, he describes a cage upon the top of which was fixed a pillory for bawds, scolds, and other offenders. At Leominster, in 1638, there is an entry, that the "Chamberlaynes" of the borough were fined for not "repayring and amending the Cage House.' In the Chamberlain's accounts, four years previous (in 1634), an item occurs, that "John Gwatkyn" was paid for making this said Cage. This information, and much else of great general interest, may be gleaned from the pleasant little work of Mr. W. Andrews, F.R.H.S., recently published, entitled "Punishments in the Olden Time."

HORN BLOWING.

I suppose your readers are generally aware that horn blowing on May day is common both in Penwith and in Oxford. The custom was kept up but too well last May at Penzance. W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

Queries.

215.—CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL, TORQUAY.—Can any of your readers give me any account of the ruined Chapel of St. Michael on St. Michael's Hill, Torquay? Most of the Guide Books ignore its existence; why, I cannot imagine, as a most lovely view of the country round is obtained from it. I have asked many Torquay residents, but can get no information whatever.

Margate. CHARLES COTTON, M.R.C.P.

216.—DR. JACOB.—At what date was Dr. Jacob the Incumbent of St. Aubyn's Chapel, Devonport? I have heard he was an eloquent preacher. Did he write anything? If so, what?

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

[Rev. John Jacob, D.D., was Incumbent of St. Aubyn Chapel 1823 to 1839. He published "A Selection for a New Version of the Psalms of David." Byers, Devonport, 1831, and "West Devon and East Cornwall Flora" Nettleton, Plymouth, 1836-7. Of this work only eighteen numbers were issued. See Worth's "Three Towns' Bibliotheca."—EDITOR.]

Replies.

108.—FORREL.—The words forrel and ferral (I should write the latter *ferrule*) are not identical. To me, a born and bred Londoner, who served an apprenticeship in Yorkshire, and have since lived for many long and happy years in Devonshire, *ferrule* has always been perfectly familiar. The ring round the end of a stick, placed there to strengthen it, is undoubtedly a ferrule. *Forrel* is altogether a different word, and I find that those at home whom I first heard use the word forrel would utilize both after this fashion:—What a pity to push the *ferrule* of your umbrella through the pretty *forrel* of that book! Several correspondents have written interesting contributions relative to this latter word to "Notes and Queries," in reply to my original question as to the interpretation of the word. Dr. Chance says that Halliwell defines it as a western word, meaning the cover of a book, and the border of a handkerchief. He remarks further that the French word *fourreau*, a sheath or scabbard, was anciently written *forrel*. "Y. A. Z." remembers the word as an old friend in Dorsetshire 30 years ago, and accepted it then as meaning the outside cover of a book. "Octogenarius" bears a like testimony; as a school boy, he always spoke of the *forrels* of his books, and his Devonshire servant that very evening remarked, "I can't find that green-forrel'd book, sir." His bookseller called a book with a parchment back, "bound in *forrel*." Mr. F. C. Birkbeck Terry refers to the use of the word in Cornwall and Dorsetshire for the covers of books, and quotes an old Cornish song, in which it occurs, used there to mean

a sheath. Another correspondent, "J. T. F.," and Julian Marshall, know it as implying a white sheepskin cover to a book, and the latter remarks that the same word is used in Italy, in precisely the same sense. The Rev. J. Ingle Dredge does not consider the word peculiar to any county. It is a familiar trade-term with bookbinders, and means a certain kind of binding—coarser and cheaper than vellum, and of white or green colour. "Xit." refers also to the "Booke of the Common Praier" (1549), bounde in "*forrell* for iis. xd," and again that in Henry VIII.'s State Papers, he mentions that it is ordered that "the Kynge's ambassadour shal write, and his letters shalbe enclosed in a *forel* directed to the Tresorer." There is no doubt but that the word is a very old and interesting one.

The Rev. T. Lewis O. Davies points out that Fuller uses the word *forrell* as implying "to bind." It occurs thus:—"As for Josephus, his conceit that the second edition of the temple by Zorobabel, as it was new *forrelled* and filletted with gold by Herod, &c., &c."

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

184.—BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL.—"Sarum" is referred to the following works for information on this matter:—

The Bishopric of Cornwall [an illustrated sheet of arms, seals, names, dates, and explanations. Drawn by hand in transfer, imp. by Rev. W. Iago, and printed off after being transferred to stone]. Third edition, Lake and Lake, Truro, 1877, fol. s. sh.

The Bishopric of Cornwall, A.D. 909-1877 [Anon by Rev. W. Iago], Truro: Lake and Lake, 1877, 4to, title 1 leaf, then pp. 1-8.

The town of Truro was made a city on 28th August, 1877. (See *London Gazette*, 7th September, 1877, p. 5,151.) Query—Has any alteration been made in the arms of the borough of Truro since that date?

London. GEO. C. BOASE.

187.—MARRIAGE CROSS.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXI.—Your correspondent "Hibyskwe" is informed that the name on the ordnance map which he refers to should be *Marridge*, and not *Marriage*. It is the name of an estate in the parish of Ugborough, and *Marridge Cross* simply means the point where the road leading to it intersects the turnpike, a cross-road, and nothing more. Such points frequently bear the name of some village or farm in their vicinity, and perhaps sometimes lead to a belief that a way-side cross so-called is to be found there, instead of what is really meant. In the Devonshire volume of Lysons' "Magna Britannia," p. 542, we find it stated that Marridge was for six descents the property and residence of the family of Sture, who sold it, however, in 1699. WILLIAM CROSSING.

Brent.

203—HANGMAN'S PIT.—The unfortunate man who here destroyed himself, was returning from Brent fair,, where it seems that in some transaction he had changed away his horse for another, and finding he had the worst of the bargain, it is supposed that he took his life in a fit of vexation and chagrin. The occurrence happened not quite sixty years since. By occupation he was a moor-man, and lived at Round Hill, near Two Bridges, but as there are descendants of his now living on the moor, I refrain from giving his name. There is a story told in the neighbourhood, and I have no doubt implicitly believed in, that, just at the very time when it was thought he must have committed the rash act, his wife plainly saw him approaching the door of their house, which was several miles distant from the pit.

Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

ROOKE FAMILY.—In reply to "H. B." on this matter it is rather doubtful whether the possession of an estate in any county for little more than a century at most, commencing towards the middle of the 17th century, would entitle its owners to be correctly considered a "county family,"—would not "landed gentry" be a more correct term? However this may be, the name of Rooke does not appear in the "Heralds' Visitation of Devonshire,' in 1620, nor in 'i Westcote's View of Devonshire," 1630, nor in "Tuckett's Devonshire Pedigrees."

On the same subject, in reply to Mr. Windeatt's supposition that Geo. Rooke, Jun., of Totnes, was the Sir Geo. Rooke, the captor of Gibraltar, whom he calls "of Follaton,' I would point out that Sir George Rooke, who entered the navy at a very early age, was the son of Geo. Rooke, Esq., of Horton Monachor, co. Kent, to which Sir George succeeded, and where he resided on his retiring from active service. Le Neve's pedigree of the family is before me while writing, but as it is not a Devonshire family it would be rather out of place to insert it here.

The following extracts from the Parish Registers of Charles' Church may be acceptable:- Married 23 June 1687 Mr. Samuel Rook and Mrs. Judith Prelawny. Bapt. 6 Feb. 1718, George son of George Rook Esq, and his lady, Agnes.

Plymouth A. J. J.

April 16 and 23.—PIKE'S CATALOGUE OF BIDEFORD PLANTS.—The concluding paragraphs of Watkin's "History of Bideford," published in 1792, give the following information:—"In Martin's Natural History of England, at the end of his description of Devonshire, is a list of plants growing in and about Bideford, communicated by Mr. Pike, botanist of Bideford. This man lived many years in the Eddystone Lighthouse, and having a copy of Gerhard's *Herbal*, as published by Johnson, he amused himself in the study of it, and attained thereby such a knowledge of plants that there was no superior to him in these parts. He died in Chelsea Hospital about twenty years ago." Within the present year, "a hand-list of the plants, occurring within seven miles of the United Services College, Westward Ho!" has been compiled by Mr. H. A. Evans. To this pamphlet a supplement has just been added, and both are published by Wilson Bros., Bideford. The district includes Bideford and some eighteen or twenty other parishes.

Bideford. N. D.

POT WALLER.—*Western Antiquary* XXXIII.—In the large work on the "History of Boroughs and Municipal Corporations," by Mereweather and Stephens, it is stated at p. 165, Vol. II., that "Tregony, Honiton, and Taunton are the only three boroughs in England where pot-wallers are allowed to vote." How the case may now stand with respect to Tregony I do not know, but Honiton was disfranchised so long since as 1868. In

Taunton the number of pot-wallers is greatly reduced; there are now only eight remaining who still claim to exercise their vote, as belonging to this class. Even after the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, many of the more respectable tradesmen, both in Honiton and Taunton, still continued to vote as pot-wallers. In Toulmin's "History of Taunton," 1791, there is the following explanation of the term pot-waller, quoted from Locke's MSS.:—"Pot-waller, Pot-walloner, Pot-walloper, signifies one who boils his own pot, and dresses his own victuals. Each of these terms is derived from *weallan*, Saxon, to boil; but pot-waller seems to be most proper. It is observable that wall and wallop are provincial expressions of the like import at this day." (Toulmin, foot-note, p. 66.) "Thus it appears that wall or waller, is derived in this instance, as it is by 'J. B. D.,' from the Saxon *weallan* to boil,"—a derivation, however, which would seem to point to its use at a period of more remote antiquity than has hitherto been suggested. Though introduced into the Act of Parliament, 26 Geo. 3, c. 100 (1786), it is clear that the term is of much older date than this, since "R. D.," p. 59, Part II., of the *Western Antiquary*, gives an authentic instance of its occurrence in a written document just three hundred years ago, viz., in the year 1582. It would appear that, as we here find it connected, the word *pot* has been regarded as too obvious with respect to its derivation to require any notice. Our English word is usually assumed to be derived from the French word *pot*; but if the derivation of wall or waller is rightly referred to the Saxon *weallan*, to boil, are we right in altogether leaving out of sight, as a possible source of derivation for the word pot itself, the British or Welsh word, *potes*, broth, pottage? Which, it may be asked, can claim the highest antiquity, this or the French word, which, in point of orthography it must be admitted, is identical with our own?

Taunton. J. H. P.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *December 3rd*, 1881.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Having originated the movement as to a Bibliotheca Devoniensis by my note in June last, I need not say in reply to your notice this week that it has my best wishes and assistance as subscriber or helper in any way, but as you use the word "co-operate," it would be desirable for you to define and settle in what way co-operation is expected or can be effected, and as you are awaiting further expression of opinion, I would make a suggestion. Of course, there must be a limited editorship, and the existing Bibliotheca might (with Mr. Davidson's permission) be taken as a basis or foundation in contents though not in form. My suggestion is that a large number of slip circulars be printed and posted (½d. post) to every likely person - say, the subscribers or members of all the literary or learned societies in Devon, clergy, &c., containing a very concise statement of the object in view, and asking the recipient to reply:

1st. As to becoming a subscriber.

2nd. Suggesting the names of any other persons likely to take an interest in the matter, to whom a programme might be sent.

3rd. If disposed to assist the editor by communicating the names of any rare or little known Devonshire books, which may come to his notice for this purpose—any book to be considered "rare," which is not already in Davidson.

If this is favourably responded to, a ruled form might be sent to each, to fill up the names and descriptions of books. JOHN R. CHANTER.

Barnstaple

HERALDIC EXHIBITION AT BERLIN FOR 1882.

Let me draw the attention of your readers to the heraldic exhibition at Berlin, where antiquities of all sorts bearing on heraldry, *e.g.*, armour, seals, books of pedigrees, ancient furniture, or tapestry, with armorial bearings, &c., &c., are to be exhibited from all parts of Europe I believe Devonshire and Cornish exhibitors would be as welcome as others. An account of it is in *The Times*. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Newlyn.

PENNYCROSS & THE PROWSE FAMILY

Some time ago, when Mr. Hoskin, builder, &c., was doing some work at Pennycross Barton House, he informed me that, on a stone over one of the chimney-pieces, there were carved some lions. Readers of the *Western Antiquary*, who are interested in heraldic matters, will be pleased to know that on this stone is a finely sculptured coat of arms of Prowse, a branch of which family owned this Barton, and who probably built a house, a part of which still stands. This stone originally surmounted the principal entrance, the shield, which is surrounded with gracefully flowing mantling, bears three lions rampant; above is a fine helm, crested with a ducal crown, or coronet, from which issues a demi lion rampant; below on a band is the date 1647. Pennycross Barton became the property of Humphrey Hall, Esquire, of Manadon, in the latter part of last century, and underwent considerable alterations, and the date 1792, between the initials H. H., no doubt fixes the year when this interesting relic of former owners was placed in its present position, where it has been carefully preserved for the last 89 years. Antiquaries are indebted to the late Mr. Humphrey Hall for the care he took of this piece of sculpture, and at this distance of time his initials impart to it an additional interest. The stone has from time to time received coats of paint; these, although they have defaced the sharpness of the sculptor's lines, have, in some measure, preserved the memorial. Pennycross Barton is now the property of the Rev. J. Hall-Parlby, of Manadon, who duly values all objects of antiquarian interest, and properly conserves any remains of historical worth on his estates.

The following extracts relating to the family of Prowse, of Pennycross, I copied from the old register belonging to the antient chapel of St. Pancras, close by.

"The one and twentieth day of August 1662.—John Prowse of Penny Crosse, Esquier departed this life, and was buried in his Chapell, the three and twentieth day of the said month of August 1662."

"John Prowes esq. of Pennicross died the 10 year of his liffe, and buried in his Chapell the ssix and twentieth daye of the said month off Januarye 1675."

"Mrs. Elizabeth Prous, buried November 18, 1688."

Among the baptisms I found the following:—

"1668, July 17, Elizabeth, daughter of John Prowes and Elizabeth." It will be noted that this young lady was baptised about six years after the death of John Prowse, the elder. The properly emblazoned arms of Prowse are:—Sable, three lions, rampant, argent. Crest, Out of a ducal coronet, a demi lion rampant argent.

Mr. W. H. Rogers, in his charming vol. "Sepulchral Effigies, &c.," tell us that "Prouz, (for so the name is antiently spelt) was a large and well known family, fruitful of monumental fame in our churches, and whose cradle was in the parish of Gidleigh. In Lustleigh Church there are three effigies to the family of Prouse, and in Widworthy Church another, which bears on a shield three lions rampant, between six crosses, crosslet.—Quoting again the same reliable author—"The arms on this shield, though differing from the usual coat assigned to Prowz by the addition of the crosslets, are substantially the same as given by Sir William Pole for Prowz of Widworthy. The crosslets were added for difference doubtless to the parent coat."

Note.—There is a peculiarity in the old register I have quoted above which I have not noticed elsewhere. On some of the pages the ink has disappeared from the entries, leaving the letters impressed on the vellum, as if finely stamped.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

PILGRIM SHIPS.

In accordance with your request in No. 34, I append the following from Barnstaple records:—

1434. The Nicholas of Barnstaple Capt. Gobbe, licensed to take 40 Pilgrims from Barnstaple to the Shrine of Compostella.

1451. The Trinity Fitzwarren William Bourchier Barnstaple Master—licensed to take 40 Pilgrims to the same shrine.

Barnstaple. J. R. C.

(The Editor would thank any other correspondents for similar notes on this interesting subject.)

THE LAST OF A TOLL-GATE.

At midnight, on Monday, October 31, 1881, the toll over Totnes Bridge was abolished. As evening grew on, some 200 people had congregated near the "Seven Stars." Directly the clock commenced striking twelve, the crowd moved towards the bridge gates, followed by a parson on horseback, and a carriage full of townsfolk, anxious to cross for the first time without paying. On arriving at the bridge, a shout was raised for the gates to be opened. This was immediately done, and all passed over amidst loud applause. Attention was now turned to the gates themselves, and twenty or thirty stout burghers immediately commenced to unhang them. Cheered by the rest of the crowd, and cheering themselves, the work was quickly complete, and in triumphant procession the gates were carried to the town marsh. Here bundles of straw, paraffin oil, tar, and other combustibles were already awaiting their arrival. A light was quickly applied, and a large fire soon kindled.—Mr. M. Oldrey, addressing the assembled multitude, said it was the best thing that had happened in Totnes for a long time, for these gates had been a burning curse to the town.—Mr. E. Windeatt spoke to the same effect. He had tried to get the gates abolished twenty years before, but failed; still, "Better late than never."—Mr. Pratt also referred to the advantages which would now be derived from uniting more closely Totnes and Bridgetown.—These eloquent speeches were received with many cheers. All this time the fire burned away fiercely, and soon afterwards the townsmen began to go home to their better halves. By two a.m. they had all gone, and the gates had gone too! HARRY HEMS.

Exeter.

SONG SUNG IN THE WEST AT THE TIME OF THE EXPECTED INVASION OF THE SPANISH ARMADA, 1583.

In April, 1856, the late George Dawson, of Birmingham, lectured at the Totnes Mechanics' Institute on "Sir Francis Drake," and in the course of the lecture, quoted the following song, said to have been composed at the time of the expected invasion of the Spanish Armada in 1583, and sung in the West:—

From our base invaders,
From wicked men's device,
O God! arise and aid us,
And crush our enemies.
Sink deep their potent navies,
Their strengthened spirit break,
O God! arise and help us,
For Jesus Christ his sake.

Though cruel Spain and Rome
With heathen legions arm,
O God arise and help us,
We will perish for our home.
We will not change our creeds
For Pope nor Book nor Bell,
And if the devil comes himself,
We'll drive him back to Hell.

Is there any record of its use in Devon and Cornwall?

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

ANCIENT RIDGE TILES.

My attention has recently been called to a good specimen of an ancient ridge tile, with an equestrian figure on it in a fair state of preservation. It is on the gable of a house near Totnes Bridge, at the back of the house, and not the side facing the Plains, and can be seen from the bridge just above the old turnpike house—the head of the horse faces east. The only damage it appears to have received is that through length of time the head of the figure is worn away, but the horse is well preserved.

T

It is said that there was a similar tile on a house in Bridgetown, but being in the front facing the street was a mark for the boys to aim at, and got much damaged, and on the house being taken down disappeared altogether.

These tiles were said to have been of local manufacture, there having been at one time articles of that kind made in Bridgetown, near the Exeter-road, where there is still a large quantity of clay.

Two houses near the east gate, in Fore-street, Totnes, on opposite sides of the street, and one in High-street, opposite Castle-street, have ridge tiles with round knobs on them, similar to those referred to by Mr. Borlase; but I cannot find that there is now connected with them any such traditions respecting them as those he mentions, and I am very much inclined to think that they were only put up as a finish to the ends of the roofs they adorn. If not, why were they, and the ones with equestrian figures, always placed at the ends of the roof? EDWARD WINDEATT.

Totnes.

Mr. G. C. Boase calls attention to a reference, on page 80 of the *Western Antiquary*, of a curious figure on the roof of Chagford Church, and suggests that it may be a first cousin to the man on horseback mentioned some weeks since as being preserved in the Free Public Library, Plymouth. Can any inhabitant of Chagford or its neighbourhood give a description of this quaint figure?

Furthe notes on this interesting subject are solicited from other towns in the two counties. EDITOR.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN KITTO.

It has been related by R. Dyer, an actor, that he once saw John Kitto and a dumb boy, well known in Plymouth, discourse "most eloquently" in the language of signs. The dumb boy distinctly expressed, "I say, my boy, this is a nice hot day, and as I shan't be wanted to go out with cart this afternoon, let us go up to Brethren Steps, and have a bathe about two o'clock," and Kitto rejoined, "Ay, your dirty face wants washing, but you are a precious bad swimmer; however, I'll take care you shan't be drowned, old fellow!"

Plymouth. J. E.

THE OFFICE OF ALE-TASTER.

The appointment of Ale-Taster, or Ale-Conner, or, as sometimes called, Ale-Founder, is of great antiquity, and in the days of yore the duties pertaining to it were of considerable importance. The office may be traced back to the days of our Saxon ancestors, who had a keen relish of good fare, and were much addicted to the vice of drinking. In the year 680 we find the first mention of ale. It was the favourite beverage of the Saxon and the Dane, and was plentifully supplied at their festive gatherings. Mrs. Roe, in her "Sketches of English History," asserts that our forefathers were so attentive as to its quality that it was the custom of the city of Chester, if anyone brewed bad ale, to place him in the ducking chair, and dip him in the river, or make him pay a fine of four shillings. This is named in the Domesday Survey. At a later period, at Beverley, brewers of bad ale were punished by the aid of the ducking stool.

The church festivals were dishonoured by intemperance; and it was at a festival, in the year 946, that Edmund I. was murdered. The king was at dinner in his hall when he was stabbed by Leof, an outlawed robber. Had the king's attendants and nobles been sober the crime scarcely could have been committed. Edmund fell at the early age of twenty-four. A few years later Edgar, known as "The Peaceful," made strenuous efforts to check the national vice, and put an end to the many disputes and quarrels which arose from the custom of passing round to the company a drinking vessel from which the guests were expected to vie with each other in trying who could drink the greatest quantity. He directed that vessels should be made with pegs let in at the sides, at certain distances, and that no one be compelled to take more at a draught than from one peg to another.

At the time when tea or coffee was unknown in this country, and ale was the beverage of the peer and the peasant, the mistress and the menial, it was highly important that its quality should be good, that the measure of the drink sold should be correct, and to see that such was the case was the duty of the ale-tasters. The following is a copy of the oath formerly taken by the ale-taster and officer for the assize of bread:—"You shall swear that you shall well and truly serve the King's Majesty and the Lord of this leet in the office of ale taster or assisor, this liberty for this year to come you shall duly and truly see from time to time that the bread brought to be sold be truly weighed, and that the same do contain such weight according to the prices of wheat as by statute in the case provided; likewise you shall have diligent care during the time of your being in office, to all the brewers and tiplers within your office, that they and every one of them do make good and wholesome ale and beer for man's body, and that the same be not sold before it be assayed by you, and then to be sold according to the prices limited and appointed by the King's justices of the peace; and all faults committed or done by the bakers, brewers, or tiplers, or by any of them, you shall make known, and present the same at the court, whereby due punishment may be inflicted upon them for their offences accordingly, and in every other thing you shall well and truly behave yourself in the said office for this year to come, so help you God."

I shall be glad to read in the well-conducted pages of the *Western Antiquary* any local notes on this theme.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

Literary Club, Hull.

Queries.

217.—BEEHIVE HUTS.—Can any of your readers explain the origin, or supposed use, of "the Beehive Huts," which may be seen near Bosphrennis, in the parish of Zennor? They consist of two chambers, one circular, 13 feet in diameter, the other a parallelogram, of 9 feet by 7 feet. The principal entrance is 5½ feet high and 2 feet wide, and there is a wide communicating doorway. Foundations of similar structures may be traced.

St. Ives. W. K.

218.—RELIC ON BOVEY HEATHFIELD, BOVEY TRACEY.—I had an uncle who was born in the latter part of last century, and many years ago he told me that when living at Shaldon, near Teignmouth, and serving his apprenticeship, he heard an old man say that he remembered seeing or hearing—which, I would not now be certain—of a ship's anchor having been dug up on Bovey Heathfield. Is "the oldest inhabitant" at Bovey Tracey, or neighbourhood, able to throw any light on this matter? Or may there be any record of the event in some old document? Are there any traces of the sea having at some former period covered Bovey Heathfield? The subject opens up a wide field for research.

Southampton. OLD PLYMOUTHIAN.

219.—NAVAL UNIFORM.—It is said that a certain eccentric post-captain, some fifty years ago, noticing an omission in the Admiralty regulations, appeared at the Admiralty in a white cocked hat, and to the remonstrances naturally urged, replied that "there was nothing said about the colour of the cocked hat in the regulations!" Was this true? PENWITH.

220.—TURKISH AMBASSADORS AT DEVONPORT.—When were the Turkish Ambassadors entertained by the Admiral at Mount Wise (in the early part of this century)? There were some quaint traditions about them, especially about their opinions as to the ladies' costume at a ball given by the Admiral.

DEVONPORTER.

221.—HEVA! HEVA!—This is the cry of the look-out man who is employed on many parts of the Cornish coast watching for pilchards. On sighting a school he raises this cry, and this is the signal for the fishermen, and almost the whole population of some of the Cornish villages, to sally down to the shore to assist in landing the fish from the expected haul. Can any of your readers give me the derivation of the word, and its particular connection with its present use?

Plymouth. R. E. B.

Replies.

BOTH A TOWN AND A COUNTY.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II., page 67.—There are only thirteen cities and six towns which are thus distinguished. These, with one exception (London), all formerly belonged to other counties, and were separated from them by Royal Charter. London was a county by prescription at the Norman Conquest. The other places were separated from parent counties, and invested with independent jurisdiction, by Charters from the following monarchs:—The cities and counties are Bristol, by a charter of 47 Edward III., which is the earliest instance; York by Richard II; Lincoln and Norwich, by Henry IV., Coventry, by Henry VI., Canterbury, by Edward IV., Gloucester, by Richard II., Chester, by Henry VII., Exeter, by Henry VIII., Lichfield, by Mary; Carmarthen and Worcester, by James I. The towns and counties are:—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Henry IV., Hull, Nottingham and Southampton by Henry VI., Haverfordwest, by Edward IV., and Poole, by Elizabeth.

Nottingham. J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S.

MEW STONE.—*Western Antiquary*, No. XXXII.—There is no revenue whatever derived from the Mew Stone; its present owner is Mr. Cory, of Langdon Hall, who purchased it from the Calmady family. It is merely used for shooting purposes by the aforenamed gentleman, it being tenanted by swarms of rabbits; goats have also been seen there.

Plymouth. WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.

PARISH STOCKS.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II. pp. 57, 71, 92.—The old stocks belonging to the parish of St Ewe, near Mevagissey, in Cornwall, have recently been placed by the Revd. Arthur Lawrence, M.A., the Rural Dean and Vicar of St. Ewe, in the South-west porch of the church. There they are preserved from the elements, and are to remain. At Littleham, near Exmouth, the ancient stocks lie in the graveyard near unto the north-west wall.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Wooden Stocks are kept in the south porch of Padstow Church, capable of holding three pairs of legs. The writer remembers seeing a man confined in the same for three or four hours, his offence being for "coming in tipsy and sleeping in church." This was about forty years since.

Padstow. H.

CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL, TORQUAY.—*Western Antiquary*, No. 215, 26th November, 1881.—Mr. Charles Cotton will find something—probably all that is known with certainty—about the chapel on "Chapel-hill" (not St. Michael's-hill), Torquay, in Blewitt's "Panorama of Torquay," eds. 1830., p. 41, and 1832, p. 223; Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in Devonshire," 9th ed., 1879, p. 157; and Besley's "South Devon and Dartmoor," p. 79. WM. PENGELLY.

Torquay.

ACCIDENT TO ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH CLOCK, PLYMOUTH.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II., page 91.—On Sunday night or Monday morning (Aug. 21st or 22nd), an extraordinary accident happened to St. Andrew's Church Clock, by the breaking of one of the pallets in the escapement, causing the wheels to revolve together with the four sets of hands, the quarters, hours, and carillon, striking together which lasted about five minutes. This incident may certainly be said to have been of a very *striking* character, and one which ought to be placed upon record.

Plymouth. W. A. JEFFERY.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *December* 10*th*, 1881.

Notes.

THE BORLASE FAMILY.

It is extremely difficult to escape error in reviewing the past where direct evidence fails. Many families of ancient standing in Devon, as well as Cornwall, made no sign at the Herald's visitations, which fact may be explained by indifference on the part of their chief—his unwillingness to attend, illness, absence, or some other intelligible reason.

Genealogical tyros expect to find an unbroken series of *Inquisitiones post-mortem*, and wills (in fact, a mis-

leading statement in your columns that such can be found remains uncontradicted), while experience proves very much the contrary. Information frequently turns up in unexpected quarters, as with regard to one Borlase family, whose earlier name was Franke, and their occupation "Tailfers," perhaps armourers, iron shearers. or hammer-mill men, as one of their estates was called Bolsehammer (? Borlashammer).

In a trial (t. Ric. II.), when it was alleged that John Franke, Tailfer, was an alien, holding lands without the King's license, the jury found that he was a native, born and brought up in Borlas-Frank, Cornwall, which estate, with Bolsehammer, he inherited from his father, William Franke, who was also born at Borlas-Franke and that Andrew, the son of Noel Franke, might re-enter on the land, which had been seized for the King. A descent is shown through William, John, Andrew, and Noel, to Andrew Franke. (Coram Rege. 22 Ric. II., Easter.)

The family afterwards assumed the name Borlas, and are, probably ancestors of the member for East Cornwall. Cornishmen would change their arms at pleasure, or perplex their descendants by adopting new surnames, with change of residence, and we should not forget how traditions are affected by the vulgar idea that the money in a man's pocket is the test of the blood in his veins.

London. WYVERN GULES.

(A lengthy article on the curious history of the Borlase family, from the pen of Mr. W. C. Borlase, M.P. for East Cornwall, is to hand, which we hope to include in the forthcoming quarterly part.—EDITOR.)

PLYMOUTH DOCK GOSSIP OF THE OLDEN TIME.

As the public are interested in gossip which has novelty to commend it, might I suggest whether old shreds of gossip (of course authentic as far as may be) might be entertaining to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, and also of use to future historians of Plymouth or of Devon? Some of the tales floating about Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, in the early part of this century, which I heard in my childhood, may be amusing to not a few of the younger generation who have forgotten or never heard them.

1. There was, as I have heard, a certain chemist called Nott, who had his shop front adorned with the usual notice, the name being put between the "Chemist" and the "Druggist." He was much pestered by boys calling out "*Chemist not* Druggist." Many are the tales of his adventures with now aged men, who then were troublesome schoolboys.

2. A certain major was wont to ride over from Callington to market. The major was very fond of fish, especially hake. These purchases he used to tie to his horse's tail, and so ride home, to the great delight of the youngsters of both sexes.

3. A regiment of the Guards (which was it?) was once stationed at Plymouth, in consequence, it was said, of some military offences. The officers were wont to say they were banished to "Western Siberia." This much offended many of the families who received them with true Devonshire hospitality. Their invitations were not numerous at the latter part of their stay with us.

4. There is a legend (similar to that in Wales) that the women of Plymouth in red cloaks (then fashionable) manned, or womanned rather, the lines on the approach of a French fleet. The Frenchmen seeing them, and thinking them "redcoats," made off.

5. Another legend, the authority for which I cannot vouch, states that a Spanish galleon, laden with specie, was lost near Drake's Island. Sundry "old salts," in Plymouth Dock, said they could point to the spot, but no diving operations, I believe, were ever made.

6. A malicious legend is told about George-street, Devonport, *i.e.*, that the "King's Broad Arrow" might be traced on, or had been erased from, many of the beams in the houses, built in days when the notions of perquisites in dockyards were different to those now held.

7. There are sundry tales about persons, at the end of the last century, going into houses from which they were never seen to go out.

8. Some press-gang tales are curious. The following story is, I believe, authentic. A certain naval officer was sent in command of a press-gang to Plymouth Dock. The women (in, I think, Liberty or Pembroke-street) tried to protect the men. The officer, too polite to use force with women (unlike the persons to whom Mr. Chanter refers in his curious notes), and having the advantage of being 6 feet 2 in., took hold of the women's caps at one swoop and threw them in a heap. During the *melée*, excited by the eager effort to save their head dresses, he got the sailors into the place where the men were concealed and executed his duty.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

PUNISHMENTS IN OLDEN TIME.

About sixty years ago, when a lad, in Plymouth, I remember often seeing an old man who used to cry, about the streets—"Dry fish, cod fish, sounds, and tongues here," and who was generally assailed by the boys, "Gee up, Smiler." This old man always wore a bandage round his head, covering both his ears, and it was the common report that his ears were cut off for telling lies. May there be any lads of Plymouth of those by-gone days now living who can give any information about the old man I refer to?

Southampton. OLD PLYMOUTHIAN.

Is it not a mistake to use the words "Ducking Stool" and "Cucking Stool," as if they signified one and the same thing? I believe so. At Buckland Brewer, North Devon, there is still a spot near the Western Well, known as Cucking Stool, and on my asking an old man, over fourscore years—"Moyzey Cole," the "gray-hair'd chronicle" of the village - what it meant, he told me that when he was a boy they used, in his own words, "tu duck the oomen thare thet played valse tu thare huzbands, and zarved mon rairt tu." This settles the question, I think. By-the-bye, there used to be the parish stocks on the south side of the church tower, and as the Rev. Mr. Dredge is the vicar there, and an antiquarian, I shall be pleased to learn that he has preserved them.

Harborne. EDWARD CAPERN.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

On Richard Adlam, Vicar of Kingsteignton, Devon, who died in 1670 :—

"Apostrophe to Death.
Damned tyrant! can't profaner blood suffice?
Must priests that offer be the sacrifice?
Go tell the Gen ii that in Hades lye
Thy triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary.
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,
And force this kill-priest to reverse good laws."

Plymouth. J. E.

The following is copied from a tablet in Zennor churchyard :—

"Hope, fear, false-joy, and trouble,
Are these four winds which daily toss this bubble.
His breath's a vapour, and his life's a span:
'Tis glorious misery to be born a man."

St. Ives. W. KERNICK.

In St. Mary's Church, Bickleigh, four miles from Tiverton, there are many quaint monuments—the oldest dates from 1531. In the south-east corner of the aisle is a fine Elizabethan one, to the daughter of an old rector who married a Mr. Erisey, of Cornwall—she died in child-bed. An effigy of the lady is sculptured life-size in the stone, and under her is carved a baby in a cradle—at each side of the little one's cot are seated naked and weeping Cherubim wiping their eyes with pocket-handkerchiefs. The inscription runs :—

"Carewes daughter, Eriseyes wife—
Elizabeth that hight (old English for, 'by name')—
Exchanged life for Death, to give
A sonne this worlds light.
To God she livd, in God she died
Young yeerd (young in years!) in virtues old—
And left untill it rise againe.—
This tomb her corps to hold."
An Do. 1618.

For many hundreds of years the Carews have been Lords of the Manor, and Vicars of Bickleigh. The Rev. R. Baker Carew, M.A., is the present hospitable representative of the ancient family at Bickleigh. The celebrated Bampfylde Moore Carew—known as the King of the Beggars—was a son of a rector of Bickleigh. He was born in 1690. The manor came to the Carews from the Courtenays, to whom it had passed from the Bickleighs. Does any record of the Bickleigh arms still exist?

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Queries.

223.—CARVED STONES NEAR CORNWOOD.—The pedestrian from Cornwood Station to the village may notice sundry elaborately-carved stones built into the wall on the left-hand side of the way; soon after the road takes a bend to the right, before descending again to the village. Can any of your readers say from whence they came? They appear to be spoils of some ecclesiastical edifice. ANTIQUARIAN.

224.—PLYMOUTHIAN.—Are we correct, in referring to a native of Plymouth, to drop the "u" and say *Plymothian?* Some writers persist that the latter is right, but I am inclined to think that the name should be given in full, as the contraction is somewhat singular and meaningless.

Plymouth. S. S.

225.—LIPSON, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—What is the derivation of this name? It is variously spelt by residents in the locality as Lipson, Lipstone, &c. Doubtless it has some local signification.

H. G.

226.—MUTLEY, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—I shall be glad to know from whence this district of Plymouth derived its name. Is it a corruption of Mud-ley or Mud-lane?

PLYMOUTHIAN.

227.—FOWSED.—Can any of your readers give the origin of the word "fowsed," frequently used in this district to describe an article which presents a shabby appearance?

Plymouth. F.

228.—CAPTAIN GEORGE MORRIS, R.N.—Is anything known of the services of this officer, who was the son of William Morris, a master, R.N., who claimed to be of the same family as the Morices, of Werrington, Co. Devon? Are there any families of Morice or Morris in Devonshire who claim this relationship? If so, I should be glad to hear from them. Mr. Robert Morris, of the Branch Bank of England, Plymouth, was the only son of Capt. Geo Morris, who died at Campbeltown, Scotland, 7th Oct, 1814, aged 63.

G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

229.—ERMINGTON CHURCH.—Perhaps some one will give us an account of the church with the leaning spire at Ermington before it is renovated.

Plymouth. J. M. W.

230. LENSHIRDS.—A peculiar custom prevailed 35 years ago in my native village, viz., the throwing (during Lent season) of what were called Lenshirds, that is Lent shards, or broken crockery of every conceivable kind, into every house the door of which was open, or could be opened, after dark. The passages were invariably made of lime-ash, a sort of concrete, and the noise created was always heightened by shouts of laughter from a dozen or so of wicked boys. There was no village constable in those days, and the usual threat to tell the "passen" (parson) was all we had to fear.

Will any of your readers say whether a like custom prevailed at that time in other small villages in North or South Devon.

Newport, Mon. W. E. HEARD.

Replies.

148.—POOR JAN'S LEAF.—In reply to "Ignotus," a lady, a native of Ashford, North Devon, informs me that she has often heard the *House-leek* (*Sempervivum Tectorum*) called "Poor Jan's Leaf." The cottagers have great faith in its healing virtues, and its leaves are applied externally in cases of inflammation, on account of their cooling properties. They are also used for sore and tender corns, and for healing festered fingers after they have broken or discharged.

Harborne. EDWARD CAPERN.

182.—THE SUICIDE'S GRAVE.

BY F. B. DOVETON.

Western Antiquary, No. XXXII.

Here on the dreary moorland waste it lies—
  Remote, forgotten, through the changing years—
Glanced at in passing by unpitying eyes,
  Bright dewdrops only keep it green with tears

Yet, long ago, ah me, how long ago!
  Those mouldering fragments were aglow with life.
Who knows the story of her hapless woe?
  Who knows the torture of the inward strife?

Once perhaps her cheek was rich with Beauty's bloom,
  Her step as buoyant as her native air,
Her ringing laugh inimical to gloom,
  Her brow unfurrowed by the hand of Care.

Now pipes the lonely Curlew overhead,
  Above her pillow wails the wintry blast;
Know *they* the solemn secret of the dead,
  The records dim of the mysterious past?

The moon looks down upon her place of rest,
  Soft Zephyrs sigh, and tempests idly rave;
The dying glories of the crimsoned west
  At sunset sleep upon her humble grave.

183.—SPECTRAL PROCESSIONS—*Western Antiquary*, No. XXXIII.—I thank my gifted friend, Mr. E. Capern, for his interesting note on this subject. The remark of "P. F. S. A.," about "spirits in a liquid form only," does not, I think, settle the matter finally. His explanation may certainly account for some of these stories, but not all—witness Mr. Capern's anecdote, when the hearse vanished from sight. There are numerous stories of these "Spectral Processions," and I repeat that there must be a substratum of truth on which they rest.

Diptford, Ivybridge. F. B. DOVETON.

202.-CLAM.-*Western Antiquary*, XXXIV. I believe the word "clam" strictly applies to old Roman bridges formed of two or three huge flat stones laid across a stream. I fancy there is a true clam bridge on the East Dart, a mile or so below Post Bridge if I remember rightly. There is a wooden bridge over the Avon, close to Diptford, wrongly, as I fancy, called "The Clam Bridge" by the villagers. If I am wrong in my explanation, doubtless some correspondent will kindly set me right.

Diptford, Ivybridge. F. B. DOVETON.

221.—HEVA! HEVA!—*Western Antiquary*, XXXVIII.—"R. E. B.'s" paragraph in your last issue is wrong in two particulars. First. "Heva" is not "the cry of the look-out man, who is employed in watching for pilchards." When the look-out man, or the "huer" (a word derived from the French verb, *huer*, "to call out, to give an alarm,"), sees a reddish hue—a common indication of a shoal of pilchards—he immediately hails his boat as follows:—"The——[mentioning the name of the boat] ahoy!" and the cry "Heva!" is raised by the townspeople. Second. When this cry is heard, the inhabitants "sally down to the shore," but not for the purpose "of assisting in landing the fish," as "R. E. B." states, but simply to watch the boats as they are moving out to catch the fish, for, as a matter of fact, "tucking" is very rarely proceeded with until the following day. The word from which "heva" is derived is unknown to me.

St. Ives. W. KERNICK, Junr.

POTWALLER.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXIII.—The late Mr. J. T. Tregellas, of Truro, in his "Rozzy Paul and Zacky Martin," printed by Vibert, of Penzance, in 1853, has the following:—

"Each rented in the town, tho' poor,
  A house which boasted a 'fore door,'
  By which they rose to men of note,
  And were entitled to a vote;
  Potwolloppers their appellation,
  Who pocket bribes and sell the nation."

And in a footnote he thus describes a potwollopper:—"An elector who merely rents a dwelling-house, and occasionally has his dinner dressed in it to give him a right of voting, is called a potwollopper." Rozzy and Zacky were two miners who lived at St. Ives, and were entitled to vote for that borough. Mr. Tregellas gives a most amusing account of the visit of these two "Potwolloppers" to London, to give evidence as to bribery at the election.

London. J. L. V.

FARDEL MANOR HOUSE.—Mr. J. D. Pode, of Slade Hall, thus writes:—I can give you no information of the history of Fardel beyond what is given in Risdon, Westcote, &c. There was an interesting paper, written some years ago, upon the chapel in the Exeter Diocese Architectural Society's papers, but I have not got a complete set, and cannot refer you to it. Perhaps the most interesting fact connected with it in modern times has been the discovery of the stone, sent by my uncle, Capt. Pode, to the British Museum, with a Latin inscription—"Fanoni Macquirini," which is probably the translation or repetition of an Ogham one on the same stone. Sir E. Smirke wrote an account of the stone for the Royal Institution of Cornwall in 1861.

(The paper referred to by Mr. Pode is entitled, "Some Account of the Ancient Mansion, Fardell, in the parish of Cornwood, Devon, read at Plymouth, October 22; at Exeter, May 8, 1851, by Charles Spence, Esq." It occupies 5 pp. 4to., and was illustrated by three drawings from the able pencil of the Rev. Wm. J. Coppard. We regret that the pressure on our space will not allow of a lengthened quotation from this able paper in description of the home of the illustrious Raleigh.)

EDITOR.

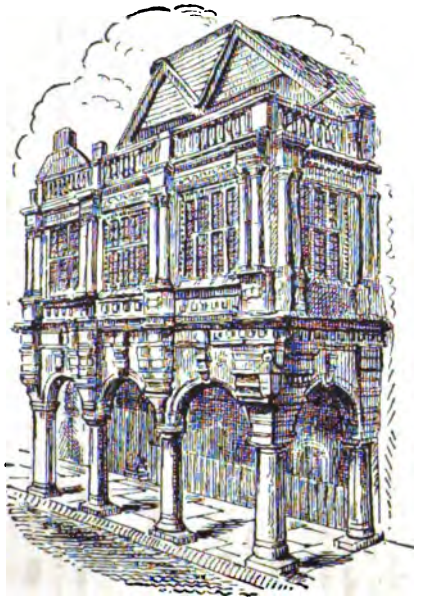
THE BARNSTAPLE "CAIGE."—*Western Antiquary*, 24th September, 15th October, 26th November, 1881.—If Mr. Harry Hems will look again, he will find that "M. Y." gave, on his own behalf, no opinion as to "Caiges" being confined to western towns. He quoted, without remark, a passage from the late Mr. Bond. M. Y.

CLIFTON, DARTMOUTH & HARDNESS.-*Western Antiquary*, Part I. page 42.—(Extract from an old Publication.)—These were originally 3 distinct towns, but are at present 1 Corporation, included in the name Dartmouth, so treating them as one, we find it was first made a Mayor & Boro Town by K. Iohn. King Edward 3rd. granted, that ye Burgesses should be Toll Free, throughout all England, confirmed their choice of a Mayor, empowered them to hold Pleas within the Borough, & exempted them from being impleaded out of it or Impannell'd on Juries. Richd ye 2d., in consideration of their having freely assisted him with Provisions & Amunition, in his War with France, enacted that tin

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

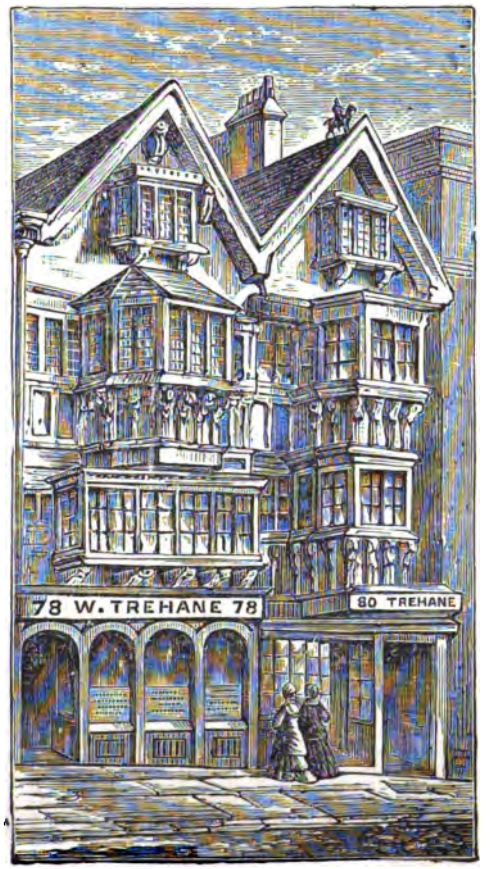
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES OF EXETER.



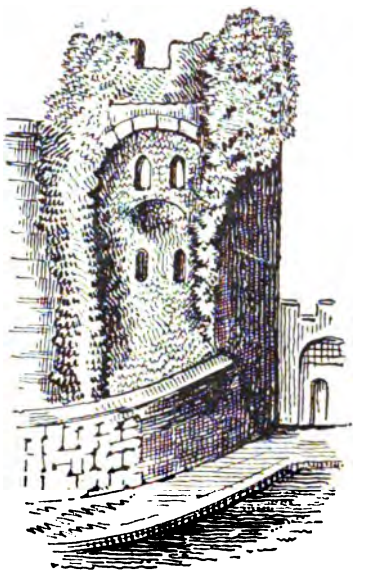
GUILDHALL, HIGH STREET

(Erected 1593).



OLD HOUSE IN FORE STREET

(With curious equestrian figure on the roof).



GATE TOWER,

ROUGEMONT CASTLE.

should be only exported from hence, K. Edwd. 4th to reward their courage against ye French, translated hither the Port from Fowey, & gave them £20 p. Annum in Fee Farm, to which K. Richd 3d., & Hen. 7th added £20 p. Annum more. Nor can we well forbear mentioning ye Bravery & Courage of the Female Inhabitants of this Town in former times, who when ye French attempted to set Fire to it, as they had before to Plymouth, did not, like ye immodest Grecians of Old so much urge their Husbands to Fight as set them an extraordinary example, by engaging ye enemy themselves, who they repelled with considerable loss, taking their General Monsieur Castle, Lords, & 23 Knights Prisoner. The Corporation consists of a Mayr, 12 Masters or Magistrates, a Recordr, 2 Bayliffs, a Tn Clerk, and High Steward. The 3 last chosen by ye said Mayor & Magistrates, who have ye power of making freemen, by whom ye Members of Parlt. are chosen. To ye Borô belongs a Court of Sess'ons, & a Water Bayliffwick Court, holden by a Lease for 3 Lives from ye Dutchy of Cornwall. The Harbour is very safe and comodious wth 3 Castles, one of which has 5 g ns, another 11, wth. a Fort of as many, & a 3d called Kingswere, wch has several Block houses, & not long since had a chain running cross the Haven. It has a good Market on Fryday.

Dartmouth. H. P. S.

PARISH STOCKS.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II., pp 57, 71, 92, &c.—Pitched out into the graveyard at the back of the church, uncared for and altogether unheeded, the parish stocks of Quethiock—important pieces of furniture in the olden time—may be seen by the curious. They are made of hard wood, and are in goodly preservation—Designed for the accommodation of three unlucky *souls* the arrangement is such that double the number of *soles* become immediately apparent so soon as an assembled and imprisoned trio—to use a cant phrase—"turn up their toes!"

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *December*, 17*th*, 1881.

Notes.

NOTES ON EXETER ANTIQUITIES.

MATTHEW THE MILLER AND HIS TWO SONS.

These figures, commonly known as "Matthew the Miller and his two sons," stand under a Gothic canopy on the exterior of the tower of the Church of St. Mary Steps, Exeter; they are connected with the clock-work of the clock, whose dial-face is placed underneath the group, though not in the position shown in the woodcut, but lower down. The centre figure bows the head, and the two others strike the quarters of the clock. One tradition is that a certain Miller (named Matthew) of the neighbourhood, was so punctual in passing with his grists from the mill, that he became thus identified with the figures. In all probability they represent King Henry VIII. and two attendants, and were placed there in the reign of his daughter, Queen Elizabeth.

THE GUILDHALL, HIGH-STREET, EXETER.

The venerable façade of the Guildhall is the principal ornament of the fine old street, and was erected about the year 1593. The hall is a Gothic structure of earlier date, and contains fine portraits, and an interesting series of armorials of county families, citizens, and trade companies.

ROUGEMONT CASTLE.

Our illustration shows the ancient gate tower, now covered with ivy, said to have been erected by William the Conqueror after his capture of the city.

ST. PETER.

This is probably an ordinary street figure—it stands at the corner of High-street, leading into North-street. The saint is represented with an open book, the symbolical keys, and a church. He treads upon Satan—who is graphically represented, covered with a good coat of black paint.

KING HENRY VII.

This statue formerly stood on the exterior front of the ancient east gate of Exeter, and now stands in front of the house of Mr. Mark Rowe, in High-street. In a panel beneath the figure are the Royal Arms of the period surrounded by Tudor badges.

Exeter. G. T.

Illustrations of the above interesting specimens of antiquity, in the City of Exeter, as promised, now appear in the present quarterly part of the *Western Antiquary*.

EDITOR.

"NEWES FROM PLIMOUTH."

The above is the title of a play in five acts, by Sir William Davenant, who was Poet Laureate 1638-1668. The scene is laid at Plymouth, and although the play is of a character that would scarcely commend it to the notice of modern play-lovers, it contains some good points. I quote the following, as having a particularly local bearing:—

Cable.—"This Town is dearer than *Jerusalem*
After a year's siege; they would make us pay
For day-light, if they know to measure
The sun-beames by the yard. Nay, sell the very
Aire too, if they could serve it out in fine
China-Bottels. If you walk but three turnes
In the High-street, they will ask you Mony
For wearing out the Pebles."

This play was published with "The Siege of Rhodes,' and other works, in 1672. W. H. K. W.

FAIR PROCLAMATIONS AND PYE-POWDER COURT.

When the Church influence had obtained charters for holding Fairs in connection with high festivals, wherein all restrictions as to buying and selling were set aside for the time, it became necessary for the protection of general business that the duration of the fair should be clearly understood.

By 2 Edward III., c. 15, it was ordered, "That all lords which have fairs shall hold the same only for the time allowed by their charters. That every lord, at the beginning of the fair, do cry and publish how long the fair shall endure, to the intent that merchants may not be at the same fair over the time upon pain of punishment."

It would be a matter of great interest if a collection of these proclamations still kept up, with all ceremonies connected therewith, could be recorded in the *Western Antiquary*.

At Modbury, on the 3rd May, being the eve of Old St. George's Day, even though it falls on a Sunday, the Portreeve and borough officers assemble in the centre of the town, once the market cross. The crier having made three "Oyes," and required all persons to keep silence, reads the following proclamation :—

"The fair, called St. George's Fair, within this borough of Modbury, is now held in the right of (Mrs. Mary Crespin) lady of the said borough, in whose name and behalf according to the statute of the second year of King Edward III. we do proclaim and publish the same, and that it is to continue for nine days from hence, being St. George's eve (Sunday excepted, by 27 Henry VI., c. 27), during which time it is the duty of all persons who shall come to this fair, especially the officers and inhabitants of this borough, to use their utmost endeavour to preserve the Queen Majesty's peace within this borough, and to cause every one that shall disturb it to be punished for so doing; and if any matter shall happen to arise relating to any bargain within the jurisdiction, or time of this fair, it is determinable by a Pye-powder Court, wherein the steward of this borough will be ready to perform his part. By the statute of 2nd and 3rd of King Philip and Queen Mary every owner of a fair, or his deputy, is to appoint a toll-taker or book-keeper to sit from ten of the clock in the forenoon until sun setting on pain of forty shillings; and therefore I do, on behalf of the lady of this fair, appoint A. B. to be the said toll-taker. All persons are to take notice, and are required to pay toll for all horses, cattle, and other quick goods that shall be sold or exchanged within this fair, and also coverage and stallage according to the custom of this borough, and no person ought to take more on pain of being punished for sodoing. By Statute 31st of Queen Elizabeth, every seller or exchanger of a horse, nag, or mare in a fair, who is unknown to the toll-taker, is to procure a creditable person known to him to vouch the sale or exchange thereof, under pain of £5, and every false voucher forfeits the like sum. The names of the buyer and seller or exchanger, their abode and additions, and the colour and one mark at least of the horse, mare, or nag sold or exchanged, ought to be entered into the toll-book, to warrant the sale in case the same shall appear to be stolen. All which is now published, as well on behalf of the lady of this Borough as for the quiet and safety of all persons who are, or shall be, concerned in this fair, and we hope that due regard will be paid thereto. God save the Queen."

After the proclamation the glove is hoisted on the market-bell stand, and the party adjourn to an inn, where a bread and cheese supper is provided, and washed down with beer or cider, after which "Success to this Fair" is drunk in a glass of grog. The whole is paid for by small fees levied on the Lady of the Borough, the High Steward, and officers present.

Ashburton. P.F.S.A.

CAPT. SHORT.

(From the *Exeter Gazettee, Telegram* Nov. 22, 1881.)

The passing away of an industrious collector and recorder of our local antiquities demands a notice beyond the mere fact of his death in a distant land. Those who knew him will remember his interesting collections, entitled "Nooks and Corners of Exeter," "Nooks and Corners of Devon," and his extensive records of "finds" in coins, tokens, and figuline antiquities, which appeared from time to time, during his residence in Exeter, in the *Flying Post* newspaper. These were extraneous to his published works as the "Sylva" and "Collectanea," all of which are of great interest to persons associated with these subjects in the present day and generation. The deceased gentleman died at Heidelberg, in Germany, at the advanced age of 81, where he had resided with his family for some years. He is descended from a distinguished military family. His father Lieut.-Col. Shortt, of the 41st Regiment, fell in the service of his country in 1813. Mr. Shortt was born in London, obtained his early education in Quebec, and after passing through the ordinary academical course at Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree, he travelled abroad and resided some time in Rome, where perhaps his interest in antiquarian research was awakened. Having decided upon a military life, he served in the 34th and 17th Regiments, and subsequently settled in Exeter, which he left for Germany in 1855, where he has since then resided with his family. G. T.

Exeter; Nov. 22, 1881.

THE BRIEF, OR QUEEN'S LETTER.

This kind of document, bearing the Royal Warrant, was formerly issued to the clergy, churchwardens, magistrates, &c., for the purpose of raising contributions for charitable purposes, arising out of losses by fire, floods, and such like calamities. By Act of Geo. IV., 15 July, 1828, briefs were abolished. There is a collection of original briefs in the British Museum.—The rubric following the Creed in the Communion service of the Church of England, among other matters, provides for giving notice of "Briefs, Citations, and Excommunications."

Exeter. G. T.

TOMB OF DR. KITTO.

Reference has been made recently in the *Western Antiquary* to this Plymouth worthy, but it may not be generally known that he died at Cannstadt, a suburb of Stutgartt, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery hard by the Kursaal. The tomb is situated at the highest part of the ground against the boundary wall. In 1875 I visited the spot and found it apparently neglected by his countrymen, although friendly ivy was striving to drape the headstone. Would it not be a practical proof of their esteem, if his townsmen raised a small sum to restore and re-cut the headstone?

There are many English residents at Cannstadt, among whom might be found one to undertake the office of "Old Mortality."

Ashburton. P. F. S. A.

Queries.

231.—In Exeter there is a church known as "All Hallows," also a church named "All Hallows on the Wall." An explanation of the meaning of the terms would oblige,

Exeter. COLENSO.

232.—HELMETS IN CHURCHES.—Can any one tell me of other churches in Cornwall, besides Breage and Paul, where the helmets still remain over the knights' tombs? The subject of helmets in churches is very interesting, and has recently been discussed in "Notes and Queries." There is a tradition at Breage, that beside the helmets there stood there, within living memory, the banners of the Godolphins. The custom of hanging banners in churches, now continued in our regimental colours being hung there, is a very old one.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

233.—ADMIRAL DE COURCY, C.B.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* furnish a brief sketch of the career of this gallant old officer, who died recently at Newton Abbot? I believe that some incidents in his life are of more than ordinary interest, and that Kingston, in his "Chips of the Old Block," graphically depicts one notable adventure.

Plymouth. KEARLEY.

234.—THE CHIKITOS OF DEVONSHIRE.—Are there any legendary notices or other information, besides identity of name, by which the supposed Moghal origin of this family can be traced? CHAGITAI.

235.—ELIZABETHAN MANSION IN NOTTE-STREET, PLYMOUTH.—There is a tradition that this fine old house, one of the best specimens of Elizabethan architecture left to us, was once the residence of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was, without a doubt, a frequent visitor to this town, and was doubtless accustomed to entertainment of no ordinary character on those occasions. If this tradition is without foundation, is anything else known of this mansion and its early history? GILD-HELM.

Plymouth.

236.—TAVISTOCK CHURCH.—Some years ago I visited this Church, was much struck with the monumental records therein, and gained a deal of information from an old lady, who was in the church at the time. There are some curious and interesting figures, carvings, etc., connected with this church, and, if I remember rightly, on either side of the transept are the effigies of a knight and one of the former Mayors of Tavistock. I have heard since that a duel was fought by these two persons.

There is also in a glass case some bones of a giant. What giant may this have been? Also a pair of old tankards used formerly in the communion service. Of what date are they?

There is also an old Bible, with a large chain attached. Was this ever chained to any part of this place of worship?

I was conducted by the same old lady out of the church, across the way at the vicarage. There I was shown a large stone trough at the bottom of an old tower, which the old lady told me was the Giant's Coffin.

Perhaps some Western Antiquarian can furnish your readers with a description of this church, which will be useful to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*.

Plymouth. J. M. WEBBER.

237.—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT PLYMOUTH.—Has any circumstantial account been given of the visit of Napoleon the Great here as a prisoner in the Bellerophon? I have been told that a person might have walked or jumped from boat to boat, from Plymouth Hoe to the ship, and that the excitement was tremendous. Probably there was exaggeration in this, but a minute and accurate account from contemporary sources would be of great value, and confer on the *Western Antiquary* a value far beyond the West of England. It was an European event of the first magnitude, only to be compared with the battle of Drake with the Armada, or his return from his circumnavigation. Possibly there are persons still living who saw Napoleon in Plymouth Sound in 1815. I have heard that he wished to land at Plymouth for a few days, but the authorities refused, fearing his wonderful powers. Is this true? W. S. L. S.

Newlyn.

238.—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE AND HIS PLYMOUTH RESIDENCE.—I have seen it stated recently that Drake occupied a house in Plymouth, most probably in High-street. Is there any possible chance of identifying this house? Several houses in this street most certainly date from the Elizabethan period, and there is some probability than one of them may have been the abiding place of our valiant captain, during the time that he was Mayor of Plymouth, and later, during the expected Spanish invasion. Are any deeds or other legal documents still extant that would throw light on this point?

Plymouth. KEARLEY.

239.—RELICS OF DRAKE AND HIS VOYAGES.—It would be interesting to readers of the *Western Antiquary* to know what relics of Sir Francis Drake and his various enterprises are still in existence, in whose possession they now are, and where located. A brief description of any such would, I doubt not, be welcomed in your columns.

Plymouth. DRACO.

Replies.

202.—CLAM.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXIV. and XXXIX.—I cannot but think that the explanation given in No. XXXIX. of the application of the word *clam* is somewhat erroneous. In this part of Devonshire, the word is sometimes applied, both to the old stone bridges of Dartmoor, and to light wooden foot bridges, but the former are oftener known by the name of *clapper* bridges, a term which I never knew applied to the wooden ones, always having heard them spoken of as *clams*. There are one or two other points in which I think your correspondent is in error. He calls these old clappers,—which are formed of large unwrought stones, placed on piers built of large blocks, laid in courses without mortar,—Roman bridges, which they certainly are not. They are generally considered to be the work of the Celts, and although I am inclined to believe that their age is, as a rule, greatly

over-estimated, yet that they belong to a remote period there cannot be a doubt; and though probably not so old as the rude stone remains which are scattered over our moor-lands, were doubtless constructed by the same people, who built and lived in the circular huts, the ruins of which we find on many a heather-covered hill-side of Dartmoor.

Your correspondent also says that he thinks there is a bridge of this sort "on the East Dart, a mile or so below Post Bridge." The one which is doubtless alluded to is situated only a few yards below the modern county erection at Post Bridge; there is another, certainly, lower down the stream at Bellaford, but this one is in ruins, a fact which I mentioned in the *Western Antiquary* of 17th September. I also, in my remarks at that time, spoke of the stone belonging to the former bridge, which had for many years lain in the bed of the river, having been raised to its place on the piers. A short description of this old structure may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. The measurements which I give I have taken since the stone has been replaced. It points due E. and W., and is 42 feet 8 inches in length. It consists of three openings, and the buttresses and piers are formed of huge blocks of granite, piled one upon the other, the higher ends of the latter being roughly worked to an angular shape, in order to offer as little resistance as possible to the rush of water, which during a flood comes down with fearful rapidity. They are rather more than two feet thick, and project on each side of the bridge about eighteen inches or more. The roadway is formed by four immense slabs, one being laid over the western opening, and one over the eastern, while two span the centre water-way. It is the northern one of these two which lay for so long a time in the stream. These slabs, without appliances similar to those which we now possess must have presented no easy task to the "old men," who laboured on the slopes of the Dartmoor hills, to place in position. Two of them are each 15ft. 2in. in length, one being 6ft. 9in. in width, and the other 6ft. 5in. The two centre slabs are not so large, but measure each of them over 12ft. long. The stones vary in thickness, from about 8in. to 1ft. The height of the bridge from the bed of the river to the top of the centre stone is 8ft. 6in., the ends being a little lower, as the road-way is not perfectly flat, but constructed in a slightly arched form. The sturdy piers which have withstood the fury of the mountain stream for so many long years are now covered with moss, presenting a hoary and venerable appearance; and while this old structure gives us yet an idea of strength and solidity, still we know that the hand of time is destroying and we cannot but hope, as we gaze upon it, that nothing will ever be left undone, should it be needed, to preserve this and the other relics of antiquity which have come down to us. WILLIAM CROSSING.

Splatton, South Brent.

I would suggest that what are referred to under this designation (202), as "old Roman bridges, formed of two or three huge flat stones laid across a stream," are probably of older date than the time of the Romans. The character of these bridges, as well as the extreme western district in which this name occurs, seem to point more to the British than to the Roman period.

In this view of the question, and as a further elucidation of the word *clam* is invited, I would suggest that it may be a slight corruption, or variation in the pronunciation, of the British word *clem*, a slice or piece. The meaning of this word would seem to answer in great measure to what we term a slab; the bridges in question being formed of slabs,—huge slices, they may almost be held to be, of stone or wood.

The occurrence of the name *Clam* in connection with a bridge over a stream, bearing the name of *Avon*, the British word for water, would seem to lend confirmation to the view now advanced. Should the explanation thus offered commend itself to acceptance, it would appear that we are here furnished with an interesting example of two British names still in common use, and closely associated together, in the instance of this "*Clam Bridge*," over the *Avon*, near Ivybridge, Devon.

Taunton. J. H. P.

217.—BEEHIVE HUTS.—*Western Antiquary* XXXVIII.—The curious chambers at Bosphrennis, in the parish of Zennor, are undoubtedly the remains of dwellings which were once a monastic or other religious settlement. I apprehend they date from very early days—certainly from so remote a time as the transition between early Christianity and Paganism. Mr. John Anderson in his recently published book called "Scotland in Early Christian Times"—whilst speaking of the existing structural remains of the early Celtic Church, refers passingly to very similiar erections to those at Bosphrennis. These may be seen on St. Michael's Rock, off the coast of Kelly. He says:—"As they now exist, there are five circular beehive cells of dry built masonry, associated with two rectangular structures, also of dry built masonry, and one rectangular building of larger size, part of which is dry-built, and part constructed with lime cement. The largest of the beehive cells is almost circular in form externally, but contains a rectangular chamber, 15ft. by 12ft., on its ground plan. The walls are 6ft. 8in. thick. They rise vertically all round, each stone projecting further inwards than the one below it, until at a height of 16ft. 6in. the rudely domical or beehived shaped roof is finished by a small circular aperture, which might be covered by a single stone. The doorway is 3ft. 10in. high, with inclining, instead of perpendicular, sides, and the passage which leads straight through the thickness of the wall is about 2ft. 6in. Over the doorway is a small aperture, like a window, and above it is a cross formed by the insertion in the wall of six quartz boulders, whose whiteness is in strong contrast to the dark slaty stone in the building. Three square recesses, or ambries, are formed in the interior of the wall."

It will be seen from this quotation that the Beehive huts in Zennor are yet another instance of the remarkable affinity which exists between the early religious remains of Ireland and Cornwall. HARRY HEMS.

Exeter.

NEW TREE INN, PLYMOUTH. — XXXV. — The New Tree stood in the front of the Island House,

recently occupied by a chemist, and on this tree was suspended the glove which the Corporation used to place there to denote the time of the statute fairs being held. I have been in the house when a child with my father, notably on a Sunday. A person of advanced religious opinions, who could not get any person to lend him his pulpit to preach in, announced he would hold his service in the Old Plymouth Theatre, now the site of Mr. Eyre's cabinet shop. I was present at the service, but a downpour of rain on coming out caused the New Tree Inn to be our refuge.

Against the Old Theatre was fixed the first board with the list of Hackney Coach Fares.

Plymouth. J. SPRY.

CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL TORQUAY. — *Western Antiquary* XXXVII. — Mr. Charles Cotton will find a full account of all that is known about the Chapel on Chapel-hill in White's "History of Torquay," published in 1878, and which may be obtained of any of the Torquay booksellers.

Torquay. J. C.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *December 24th*, 1881.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE CHRISTMAS-TIDE CUSTOMS.

Many of the old customs connected with Christmas have now almost, if not entirely, disappeared.

The ceremony of "Wassailing the apple trees," in former days, was often observed in the cider districts of Devonshire, and was kept sometimes on Christmas-eve, and sometimes on Twelfth-day-eve. The best bearing tree in the orchard was generally selected as the one round which the ceremony was performed, and after its health was duly drunk in cider, and some of the same beverage sprinkled over its roots, a song, commencing, "Here's to Thee, Old Apple-tree," was sung, and cheers given by the farmer and his men, who left the orchard with a firm conviction that there would be a plentiful bearing of apples in the coming year. A full account of this interesting observance may be found in Mrs. Whitcombe's "Bygone Days in Devonshire and Cornwall."

Burning the Yule log and the faggot of ash are customs now more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and the old Devonshire "Christmas Play" is entirely a thing of the past. The ancient custom of "Watching the Pie" was doubtless observed in former times in the southern part of our county, as Herrick, who was vicar of Dean Prior towards the middle of the seventeenth century, mentions it. The pie was supposed to represent the manger in which our Lord was laid, and the contents of it the offerings of the Wise Men. The ceremony consisted of its being watched and guarded by one person all through the night before Christmas. The custom of the old women of a parish "going a-gooding," as it is termed, we still find kept up. This consists of their going round to the houses of their more wealthy neighbours for small donations of money, or other gifts; and the carol singers still pay us their visits, this early custom flourishing as in the days of yore, when the minstrels sought the holly-decked hall of the feudal baron, and with pipe and tabor made "sweet musick," gladdening the hearts of young and old, and ushering in the festive season of Merry Christmas.

Splatton, South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

BURNING THE ASHEN FAGGOT.

Of the olden customs, so many of which are dying out, that of burning an "Ashen Faggot" on Christmas-eve stills holds it own, and is kept up at many farm-houses.

> And well our Christian sires of old
> Loved when the year its course had rolled,
> And brought blithe Christmas back again,
> With all its hospitable train,
> Domestic and religious rite
> Gave honour to the holy night.

Among the various gleanings of the Devon Association Folk-lore Committee is recorded a notice of this custom. We are there informed that on Christmas-eve, 1878, the customary faggot was burned at *thirty-two* farms and cottages in the Ashburton postal district alone.

The details of the observance vary in different families, but some being common to all, may be considered as held necessary to the due performance of the rite. For example, the faggot must contain as large a log of ash as possible, usually the trunk of a tree, remnants of which are supposed to continue smouldering on the hearth the whole of the twelve days of Christmas. This is the yule log of our forefathers, from which a fire can be raised by the aid of a pair of bellows, at any moment, day or night, in token of the ancient custom of open hospitality at such a season. Then the faggot must be bound together with as many binders of twisted hazel as possible. Remembering that the ash and hazel were sacred trees with the Scandinavians, their combined presence in forming the faggot may once have contained some mystic signification. Also, as each binder is burned through, a quart of cider is "craved" by the company. While the fire lasts all sorts of amusements are indulged in, all distinction between master and servant, neighbour and visitor, is for the time set aside.

> The heir with roses in his shoes,
> That night might village partner choose
> The lord, underogating, share
> The vulgar game of "post and pair."
> All hailed, with uncontrolled delight,
> And general voice, the happy night,
> That to the cottage, as the crown,
> Brought tidings of salvation down.

In some houses, when the faggot begins to burn up, a young boy is placed on it, and his future pluck foretold by his nerve or timidity. May not this be a remnant of the dedication of children to the deity by passing them through the sacred fire?

Different reasons are given for burning ash. By some it is said that when our Saviour was born, Joseph cut a bundle of ash, which, everyone knows, burns very well when green. With this he lighted a fire, by which the Child was first dressed in swaddling clothes.

The gipsies have a legend that our Saviour was born out in the field like themselves, and brought up by an ash fire. The ivy, holly, and pine, they say, hid him, and so

now are always green, whilst the ash and oak showed where he was hiding, and they remain dead all the winter. Therefore the gipsies burn ash at Christmas. ("English Gipsies and their Language," by C. G. Leland.)

Ashburton. P. F. S. A.

A RISING IN CORNWALL *TEMP.* RICHARD III.

As I think I am right in supposing that the first object of your publication is to gather together authentic materials for the early history of the West, I shall venture, if you will permit me, to send you now and then - as time permits of my transcribing and translating them—a few unpublished memoranda derived from records now in my keeping, derived from various sources.

The first to which I will call attention is an Inquisition (indented) taken at "Bodmyn" on the 3rd of December, 1483—the first year of the reign of Richard III.—before John Scrope, of B lton, Knt.; Edward Redmayn, Halnethus Mauleverer, and Peter Seyntaubyn—commissioners appointed under Letters Patent to inquire into the circumstances of a rising at Bodmyn on the 3rd of November previously, and as to the value of the estates in the county held by the ringleaders. It appears—on the evidence of John Raynward,* junr., Nich. Golaren, John Kestell, Remfry Mayndy, Richard Conier, John Hechen, Nich. Trefry, Richard Pek, John Lavedwen, Thom. Tresungar, William Leskeke, James Gylpyn, Henry Moyle, and William Mayowe—that Peter, Bishop of Exeter, Edward Curtenay, of Boconnek, Esqre., John Trefry of Fowy, Esqre., with many others whose names were unknown, arrayed in martial mode *(modo guerrino arraiati)* namely, with swords, and clubs, and bows and arrows *(gladiis, baclis, arcubus et sagittis)*, rebels and traitors to the Lord the King, took an oath in common, and caused the populace to be brought together in great multitude, inciting them to murder, slay, and utterly destroy the King himself *(ad murderandum, occidendum, et totaliter disdruendum ipsum Regem)*, and falsely and treacherously to raise up and constitute another king, to the detriment of the majesty and dignities of the Crown.

They also make oath and say that the same Peter, Edward, and John, at the same time and place, treacherously issued diverse seditious and unlawful proclamations to the assembled people, thereby promoting general disturbance, and setting a pernicious example to the manifest endangering of the Crown. Also, that there were present on the same occasion, brought there by command and force of Thomas Arundell, Knight, and Henry (Dni?) Pokynghin—Ralph Arundell, lately of Penbugall, Esqre., Geoffry Beauchamp, lately of Bynnerton, Remfry Densell, lately of Densell, and John Rosogan, lately of Meleder. The document then proceeds o state, on the evidence of the same persons, that Peter, Bishop of Exeter, was at this time seised of the Manor of Gurnays (?) (the name is indistinct) in Trygge, that Edward Curtenay was similarly seised of Tynten and Penpont, that the manor of Treguyt belonged to John Trefry, that certain lands in Seyntmabyn belonged to Geoffry Beauchamp, that Remfry Densell owned lands in Pellegarow, John Rosogan in Trewetha, and Ralph Arundell the manor of Penbugoll. The seal of Peter Seyntaubyn, one of the commissioners, which was set to this document is unfortunately gone.

The chapter of English history to which this rising belongs will be fresh in the recollection of your readers. The 18th of October, 1483, had been fixed for a general rising in favor of Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who was then in Brittany, against the usurper, Richard III. An attempt of Henry to land on the coast of Devon had been foiled by tempestuous weather, and on November 2, Richard himself appeared in Devonshire, and carried out the extreme penalty of the law in the persons of his brother-in-law St. Leger, and other prisoners, at Exeter. Upon this, as is clear from the above document (but unknown, I think, before), Peter Courtenay, the Bishop, retreated into Cornwall, where he received the assistance of some of the principal families, and endeavoured to make a final stand. That he was unsuccessful is clear from the fact that he, in company with Edward Courtenay and other Cornishmen (as I learn from another record, and as is known to history), fled into Brittany. On the accession of Henry VII., the services of these two adherents were not forgotten. Peter Courtenay, the Bishop, who was the third son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Powderham, was translated to Winchester, while Edward Courtenay, son of Sir Hugh, of Boconnock, was created Earl of Devon, with grants of numerous manors in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. What became of the other "rebels and traitors" may form an interesting subject of inquiry to those of your readers who are interested in genealogy. It is a remarkable fact that Cornishmen bore a special part in the history of these times. Fourteen years later they were marching on London, and when, defeated at Blackheath, it was to the good offices of this same Earl of Devon that several of them at least owed their lives.

WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Farnham, Bishop-Stortford.

P.S.—It was at Bodmin that Warbeck unfurled the standard of Richard IV., in September, 1497.

* The Raynwards or Renevards were landowners at Padstow as early as 3 Edw. I.

DEVONSHIRE PROVERBS.

During my many years' intercourse with the peasantry of North Devon, I made a very large collection of words, idioms, and proverbs, for Mr. Furnival, of the "Early English Text Society," in connection with a scheme of his, which, however, fell through. Mr. Shelly says he shall be glad to receive any of the kind for his "Devonshire Glossary." I have much pleasure in forwarding the following for insertion in the *Western Antiquary*. I believe some of them to be of a purely local origin:—

"Tu or dree lits make one gurt." (Two or three littles make one great.) "The best nist cheel 'le zomtimes cry." (The best nursed child will sometimes cry.) "There's no carri'n 'll chuck a craw." (There's no carrion will choke a crow.) "Arter a veast, make haste to a vast." (After a feast make haste to a fast.) "The belving cow zoonest vorgits her cav." (The bellowing cow soonest forgets her calf.) "A pin a day, a grat a year." (A pin a day, a groat a year.) "Win goold and ware't." (Win gold and wear it.)

"Mend your clothes apin yer back,
Ee niver 'll be weth a rack."
(Mend your clothes upon your back,
You never will be worth a rack.)

Another and more popular version, perhaps, of the last line is,

"Ee niver 'll be weth a grat."

The "rack" meaning, no doubt, the old-fashioned bacon-rack still seen in some of our farm-houses, and cottages, and the "grat" a fourpenny bit.

Harborne. EDWARD CAPERN.

LIVES OF THE CORNISH WORTHIES.

Mr. Walter H. Tregellas is engaged upon a work with the above title, and will be gratetul to any of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* for hints and information on the subject. We are very pleased to give publicity to this request, and shall be glad to publish any notes of interest thereon. Communications may, however, be sent direct to Walter H. Tregellas, Morlah Lodge, 16, Tregunter-road, Brompton S.W.

EDITOR.

CORNISH DESIDERATA.

(The following queries were originally addressed to the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, and at the request of the author we have pleasure in re-producing them here in the hope that some of our Cornish Antiquarians may be induced to deal with the subjects referred to).—EDITOR.

1. Was King Henry VIII. ever in Cornwall?—If so, on what authority is it so stated?

2. Anything known of Bone's childhood at Truro?

3. Bone lace was formerly made at Bodmin. Is it still made there? Or are any specimens procurable?

4. It has been denied that a nunnery of Poor Clares ever existed at Truro—at the point where Lemon and Boscawen-streets now meet. At or near that point the King's Head Inn formally stood. Is there any proof of the existence of such a nunnery? It is shown on the recent Ordnance "Town Survey" of the city; and Hals has some amusing references to it in his MSS. notes on Truro.

5. Where are to be found the sketches, plans, and other documents referring to the Old Dominican Priory, at the back of the Western Inn, Kenwyn-street, Truro, as to which the late Mr. Spry made some communications to the Royal Institution of Cornwall about 40 years ago? It will be remembered that the Priory stood at the foot of the hill crowned by the Castle which was really the beginning of Truro.

6. In whose possession are the plans and drawings of the old Market-house which formerly stood about 70 or 80 years ago on the western half of Boscawen-street, then called Powder-street?

7. This part of Truro was divided by a block of houses known as Middle Row.—A "nut" offered for those interested in Old Truro to crack is this:—What was the name of the street or row which ran along the *north-side* of this block?

8. Is there extant any example of the medal presented by General McCormick to the pupils of the Truro Grammar School. Since that time, until recently, it will be remembered that the medals have been presented by the Earls of Falmouth.

9. Any views or other detailed information as to the Priory Well behind the houses on the left hand side of Frances-street as you go up Richmond Hill to the railway station?

10. Where is Sarrake or Saubrach as it is sometimes called in Cornwall? One of the Killigrews (I think Sir Henry, the ambassador) lived here in the days of Richard Carew, the historian.

11. Where can one see an engraving, or other representation, of the Old Coinage-hall, which stood on the site of the Cornish Bank?

12. Are there any views or plans of the old residence and Chapel at Golden, in Probus?

London. W. H. T.

Queries.

240.—CHRISTMAS IN CORNWALL.—Can any of your readers answer satisfactorily the following queries?—

1. Is the Cornish "Christmas Bunch" so common in cottages at Christmas-tide now a mere cheap imitation of the "Christmas Tree," or a survival of an ancient custom?

2. There seems a tradition of some of the Cornish church towers being illuminated on Christmas-eve. Is the lighting up of the windows in some of our houses with a Christmas bunch, &c., a sort of survival of this?

3. Is the putting up a triumphal arch of evergreens and flags with a "Merry Christmas" as a motto (which I have seen in a Cornish fishing village), a modern, or survival of an old, custom?

4. Does "guise-dancing" extend out of Penwith? It is still usual around Penzance where not hindered by the authorities.

5. Is the Cornish play of "Saint George and the Turkish Knight" still acted by the miners? I saw it some fourteen years ago in a village near Liskeard.

These Christmas plays are of great interest to students of folk-lore now. A very interesting paper was read last session before the Folk Lore Society, and published in the Folk Lore Record, upon the Dorsetshire Christmas play. I believe the "Christmas Play" was referred to by the Cornish insurgents in the rebellion of 1549 against Edward VI.

6. Is "dancing round the candles" at Yuletide common out of Penwith? I have seen a basket filled with sand, candles stuck in it, and the children dancing round it. The appearance is that of a solemnization of the winter solstice, as the Midsummer bonfire (still common, even in 1881) is of the summer solstice.

7. Is the Twelfth cake still usual in Cornwall? I think it still common in Devon, but I have not noticed it in this county.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

241.—DRAKE AND THE GAME OF BOWLS ON PLYMOUTH HOE.—What authority is there for this tradition or story, so well known and so often quoted? The readers of the *Western Antiquary* may remember that Mr. Seymour Lucas has made it the subject of a fine historical picture, entitled "The Armada in Sight," first exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition, 1880. Some information on this point would be welcome to,

ENQUIRER.

242.—THE ARMS OF DEVON.—The following is culled from the *Exeter Gazette*, for December 15:—

THE ARMS OF DEVON.

To the Editor of the *Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*.

Sir,—In Dr. Pullin's right loyal letter, relative to the China Challenge Vase, he proposes that the arms of such counties whose teams may win the trophy shall from time to time be engraved upon the spaces which that cunning handicraftsman, Lee Ching, left for such purposes upon the vase's margin.

Permit me, as a practical man in matters of art, to point out the utter impossibility of such an otherwise excellent idea being carried out.

What *are* the arms of Devon? I think it was our Right Honourable neighbour, Sir Stafford Northcote, who once facetiously said that he had heard in early youth that our county arms represented a broken-kneed horse. This was, of course, a humorous reference to the shockingly bad condition of the county roads generally.

But, joking apart, I should be very glad if someone would tell us what the arms of Devon are? I have never met a Devonshire man yet, at home or abroad, who could define them.

Yours obediently, HARRY HEMS.

Exeter, Dec. 10th, 1881.

243.—GIPSEY'S FAGGOT.—What is the "Gipsey's Faggot"? In Rachel Evans's "Home Scenes, or Tavistock and its vicinity," she says, p. 65:—"Here, too, we have often watched 'The Gipsy's Faggot'—as we stood and gazed; we have done so, I say, for alas! for the vagrant tribes of the earth, we can do so no longer."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

Replies.

231.—ALL HALLOWS', EXETER. *Western Antiquary* XI.—"Colenso" asks why one church in Exeter is known as "All Hallows" and another as "All Hallows-on-the-Walls"? They are simply so defined by way of distinction. All Hallows' Church, in Goldsmith-street, is an ancient building which has gone through all sorts of vicissitudes. In 1658 it was sold. From 1720 to 1822 it was disused. In 1767 its bells were sold to St. Sidwell's.—It is now looked upon by some folk as an obstruction to traffic and efforts have been made to do away with it. All Hallows-on-the-Walls Church is a modern building, erected in 1845. It stands in the Old Bartholomew-street Burial Ground, and just within, yea, almost on, the old city walls. Hence its name and definition—All-Hallows-on-the-Walls! Of course. "All Hallows" is synonymous with, and only another rendering of, "All Saints." Boniface, it may be remembered by those who study ecclesiastical lore, dedicated the Pantheon at Rome (in A.D. 610) as the Church of All Martyrs, and May 1st was then fixed for the annual festival of *Santa Maria ad Martyres*. Afterwards, this day was changed to after harvest, as more convenient, and so it has remained until now (November 1st.) And in process of time, St. Mary and all Martyrs got curtailed, and was popularly designated "All Saints." In England it had also the vernacular appellations, still partly in use, of *Hallowmas*, *All Hallows*, and *All Holland*. The Germans call it *Allerheiligen*. Therefore, "All Hallows" is nothing in the world but an old-fashioned English term for "All Saints."

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

This is only another name for "All Saints." All Hallows-on-the-Walls refers to the original church which was situated on the city walls, not far from the west gate, just opposite the street called Fore-street Hill. The Church must have been removed when this street was made, as it stood in the way. The church now named All Hallows is comparatively a new one, and stands in old St. Bartholomew's Burying Ground, in the neighbourhood of the old one, after which it is named.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

In answer to "Colenso," Hallow or Halin means Holy. All Hallows is All Saints, equivalent to all holy men, and the situation of the second church named shows, I presume, that it was built upon the ancient wall, or site of the wall, of the city. May I suggest to your correspondents that we antiquaries are *nouns*, and not adjectives? That the man is an antiquary, the pursuit to which his tastes incline are antiquarian. See enquiry as to Tavistock Church in XI.

Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *December* 31*st*, 1881.

Notes.

DEVONSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

The following particulars, extracted from the *Daily Western Times* a few weeks since, will, we have no doubt, be interesting to our readers, and to "Ex-Volunteer," in Query 209, *Western Antiquary*, November 12.

EDITOR.

Sir,—An interesting memorial of the premier Volunteer movement has recently come into possession of the 1st Exeter and South Devon Rifle Volunteers. It consists of a roll showing the names af all Volunteer Corps existing in the year 1806. It also gives their effective strength and the names of the Commanding Officers. The total strength of the Volunteer force was—Artillery, 10,133; Cavalry, 31,771; Infantry, 328,956. The strength of the Engineers, or Artificers as they were then called, is not given. To this force Devonshire contributed—Engineers, 110; Artillery, 1,057; Cavalry, 1,487; Infantry, 14,949—total, 17,603. Among the names of the Commanding Officers we notice several, the descendants of whom still give a hearty support to the cause. The Devon Guides and Riflemen were the

only corps wearing field uniform. The Riflemen were conspicuous in white breeches. The Exeter Artificers wore blue uniform, scarlet collar and cuffs, white breeches; officers gold lace; strength 110. The Exeter Artillery wore blue uniform, scarlet collar and cuffs, blue breeches; officers silver lace; strength 157. The Exeter Cavalry and Infantry wore scarlet uniform, yellow collar and cuffs, white breeches; officers silver lace; strength, Cavalry 54, Infantry 698. The Devonshire Infantry generally wore scarlet uniform, with yellow collar and cuffs, white breeches. A copy of the roll of the Devonshire Volunteers is attached.

PHIL. H. SMITH, Adjutant 1st R.V.

Headquarters, Exeter, October 19th, 1881.

DEVONSHIRE.

Name of Corps.	Effective Strength.	Name of Commander.
Barnstaple Infantry	493	Lt.-Col. Henry Beavis
Beer and Seaton Artillery	140	Major Lord Rolle
East Budleigh Infantry..	465	Lt.-Col. Lord Rolle
Coleridge Artillery	213	Major Michael Allen
Chudleigh, 1st Co.	70	Capt. T. Gawler
„ „ 2nd Co.	70	Capt. Ch. Hellyer
Crediton, 1st Corps, Infantry	157	Capt. Jas. Buller
„ „ 2nd Corps „	71	Capt. G. Shute
Royal Devon Cavalry, 1st Regt.	432	Col. Lord Rolle
North Devon Cavalry	618	Col. Lord Rolle
South Devon Cavalry	50	Capt. George Drake
Devon Riflemen..	70	Capt Arthur Kelly, Jr.
North Devon Infantry ..	664	Lt.-Col. Henry Downe.
South Devon Regt. Infantry	2,650	Col. J. P. Bastard
East Devon Legion	1,250	Lt.-Col. Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.
Devon Guides	120	Lt.-Col. G. Montague
Exeter Infantry.....	698	Lt.-Col. J. T. Wright
„ Artificers	110	Capt. Thos. Russell
„ Artillery	157	Major Thos. Floud
Farringdon Artillery	112	Capt. W. Force
Haytor Artillery	75	Lieut. J. Bragge
Highweek Infantry.....	107	Capt. J. Weatherdon
Lamerton Infantry	212	Major R. Parson
Lympstone Lt. Infantry..	68	Capt. W. Welch
Moretonhampstead Infantry	100	Capt. J. Ponsford
Loyal Okehampton Infantry	191	Major T. B. Luxmoore
Loyal Plymouth, Dockyard Infantry.....	797	Lt-Col. J. Elford
Loyal Plymouth, 1st Battalion, Infantry.	534	Lt.-Col. Langmead
Loyal Plymouth Prince's Own Batt. Infantry ..	512	Lt.-Col. J. Hawker
Loyal Plympton Infantry	274	Major Paul T. Treby
Loyal Stover United Infantry	138	Capt G. Templer
Tamar Infantry	620	Lt.-Col. Hugh Cann
Tiverton Infantry.....	415	Lt.-Col. Sir J. Duntze, Bt.
Torbay Cavalry	50	Capt. Henry Studdy
Torridge Battalion Infantry	876	Col. Lord Rolle
Loyal Totnes Infantry....	90	Capt. Samuel Adams
D. of York Battalion Artillery	360	Lt.-Col. Trevillian Rawle
Loyal Bideford Cavalry ..	70	Capt. Wm. B. Jackson
Colebrooke and Bow Infantry.....	139	Capt. Chas. Hamlyn
Exeter Cavalry	54	Capt. Ph. Cornish
Exminster Infantry	404	Lt.-Col. Viscount Courtenay
Wayridge Battalion	926	Col. Sir G. Yonge, Bt.
Haytor Infantry	886	Lt.-Col. Lord W. Seymour
Plymouth Infantry	—	Col. Rt. Fanshaw
Swinbridge Cavalry	108	Capt. Jas. Nott
Tavistock Infantry	447	Lt.-Col. Wm. Bray
North Tawton Infantry ..	348	Capt. J. Snell
Teignbridge Cavalry	105	Major Lord Clifford
Teignmouth Infantry	64	Capt. Chas. Durnford

OLD PLYMOUTH YARNS.

Two or three stories of old Plymouth I have heard in childhood, but cannot date them. They relate to scenes of the past, and, perhaps, may awaken memories of our history.

1. The first is a sad scene. A ship sails in with flag half-mast high. The captain has been killed in battle. (Was it Navarino?) The body was put into a cask of rum like, as I think, Livingstone's was), and so preserved. The sons of the captain come down to the shore. The boat brings the body of the father, with full naval honours, to the shore, and the captain's corpse is buried in his native land. There is a quaint legend (possibly founded on fact) that on removing the corpse from the cask the rum was found greatly diminished in quantity, and some of the sailors were suspected of drinking it. Sailors were fond of rum in the days of old.

2. A captain was asked out to dinner on board a vessel in the Sound. By accident, he was kept at home—I think, from a slight illness. Just as he was sitting down with his wife to a frugal repast, in George-street, Plymouth Dock, a sudden report shook the house. "It is a ship blown up," he cried, and rushed out to Mount Wise to know what was the matter. It was the very ship to which he was asked to dine. It was ever after regarded by him as a case of providential deliverance.

3. The third is of a comical tone. Nine midshipmen agreed to dine together in, I think, Duke-street, Plymouth Dock. The middies agreed that each should order his favourite dish, but not mention it to the others until the dinner was served. Fancy the astonishment of the middies at beholding nine legs of mutton smoking on the festive board. This tale is apocryphal, but it is just possible that the host might have thought it wise to humour his customers, especially as middies' appetites would not be likely to be over-stimulated by one dish.

4. Another naval legend. There was a certain admiral (I forget his name, and, if I knew it I certainly would not record it) who was very kind to the midshipmen, and always asked them to dine with him. His first course was invariably pea soup, to which he added bottled porter. If the midshipmen asked for a second helping of pea soup, he was usually asked to dinner again.

5. Among the sailors' proverbs of old Plymouth Dock I have heard, was this:—"What is the best toothpick?—A soft tommy and a pound of butter." A soft tommy meant, I believe, a small white loaf. Ship biscuit was hard in those days, and was the only farinaceous diet of the British tar.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

OLD CROSS AT PLYMPTON ST. MAURICE.

The parish church at Plympton St. Maurice was originally dedicated to St. Thomas a' Becket, but afterwards was re-dedicated in honour of the warrior-saint Maurice. In one corner of its well-kept graveyard—close up against the piquant turret, on the north side of the western tower—is the fine monolith shaft of a beautiful old granite cross. It is fifteen inches square at its base, and after running up square for about a foot, assumes an elegant tapering octagonal form. Its entire height is a little over nine feet, and its diameter at the top is nine inches. There a huge iron dowel sticks out fully a foot; upon this the ornamental head stood, and the rusting of the iron was possibly the ruin of the absent pieces. Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A., F.L.S., tells me this charming fragment was probably the village market cross. Its known history is remarkable. Some few years ago, alterations were made in the Old Guildhall, and this shaft was then found built up in the very midst of a thick wall. The wall in question had certainly been standing since 1696—so that this brave old cross has emerged once again into active life, after an interment of nearly 200 years. Mr. Rowe, at the time, paid the mason for the loss of his stone, and religiously removed it to the place where it now stands, awaiting the day when some liberal-hearted lover of old things and old associations will take it in hand, and provide the wherewithal for putting it "upon its pins" again.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

OLD DEVONSHIRE SHIPPING SCRAPS.

Permit me to congratulate you on the interesting and useful matter which you furnish weekly for western antiquaries. As an old Devonian, I send you a few shipping scraps, relating to the county chiefly, which may be useful:—

"Devonshire ships in 1568 with sayles of topmen, *i.e.*, crossbowmen and engineers, who were placed in the battlemented tops to annoy the enemy in battle."—From the Harleian MS., p. 168:—

	Topmen.
Plymouth—8 ships from 400 to 110 tons	20
Dartmouth—4 „ 400 to 100 „	20
Falmouth	4
Salcombe	6

"In the reign of Edward III., the ships in Devon, over 100 tons, were seven; above 80 and under 100—three; under 80 tons—109."—Bree.

"In the expedition to Cadiz in 1596-7, Plymouth and Dartmouth furnished two ships each."—MS

"Teignmouth was burnt by a French pirate in 1340."—Stow.

"In 1627 certain pirates came up to Ilton Castle, Sir Wm. Courtenay's mansion, from Salcombe, and carried off much of Sir William's pewter plate and household stuff, and fled the same way they came without being apprehended."—Walter Yonge's Diary.

23rd July, 1636.—From Plymouth it is advertised that fifteen sail of Turks were upon this coast, and had done much mischief. The losses sustained from this source, as set forth by letters from Plymouth, were as follow:—

"The Dorothy, of Dartmouth, of 80 tons, taken near Scilly. A collier of Axmouth chased, but escaped. The Swan, of Topsham, set upon by two great Turkish men-of-war near Scilly, and the crew were obliged to run her on shore, in order to save themselves. Divers fishermen to the number of 40 were taken. The Lark, of Topsham, was taken two days after her setting out on her voyage to Newfoundland. The Rose Garden, barque, of Topsham, coming from Morlaix, and having aboard her near one hundred fardels of white ware belonging to the merchants of Exeter and other places, and the barque, goods, and seamen, carried away by them. There are five Turks in the Severn. Since the above was written a ship was taken by the Turkish pirates within three leagues of Dartmouth. £5,000 loss was sustained by Exeter, besides the loss of the ship and the seamen. Three ships coming from St. Maloes and Morlaix escaped, being near the shore."—Sherren Papers.

Bristol. J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A.

BIBLIOTHECA DEVONIENSIS.

Sir,—Your column informs me of a project to do for Devon what Messrs. Boase and Courtney have done for Cornwall. Not to damp the ardour of the projectors, I would recommend them, in laying their plans, not to underrate the magnitude of the task. Devon is the more important county, and unless one has witnessed, as I have at the Museum for years past, the incessant labour of these two gentlemen, he can form no conception of its magnitude. In addition to a qualified local staff, another at the British Museum is a *sine quâ non*, and Devon would be fortunate indeed, if Messrs. Boase and Courtney could be prevailed on to co-operate and give the benefit of their wide and long experience.

London. WYVERN GULES.

(The promoters of a *Devonshire Bibliography* are quite prepared to be told that such a work is a task of great magnitude, requiring immense perseverance, constant application, and ample resources. But they are equally convinced of the necessity of such a work, despite its difficulty, and they are not prepared to admit the reverse of the maxim, that "what man has done, man can do again." Messrs. Boase and Courtney have succeeded so well, and their work is so admirably performed, that if they would consent to assist in a similar undertaking for the sister county, their co-operation would be most heartily welcomed. The desire of the promoters now is to ascertain what support would be given to a scheme akin to that which has been prepared for Cornwall, and the names of those who would be willing to assist, either with money, interest, or material.

EDITOR.

Replies.

99.—KINGSKERSWELL.—Dr. Oliver, in his "Ecclesiastical Antiquities in Devon," calls it "King's Carswell," and it is also spelt "Kings' Carsewell" not unfrequently. The neighbouring parish is Abbotskerswell. This latter

formerly belonged to the abbots of Sherborne, whilst Kingakerswell, as its name implies, was Royal property. *Carsewell* is the older and correct rendering of the termination. There is a stream running through the village, once noted for its fine watercresses. Now, "Carse" is the Saxon for cress, and hence, most likely, the root. A well in the neighbourhood is known as Ladewell—a modern rendering, evidently, of "Our Lady's Well." It may be pleasant to record the popular tradition as to the derivation of the two names. In early days the king and his suite paid a visit to the West. The roads were bad, and on more than one occasion the horses they rode got fairly "stogged" in the mud. At this, the king — like our brave troops in Flanders are historically reported to have done — swore roundly, much to the discomfiture of conscience of a certain loyal abbot, who was present among the retinue to give ghostly consolation to his Royal master if such were required. Presently, however, an exceptionally strong blast of hearty Saxon, issuing from the King's bluff lips, shocked the poor cleric so greatly that he ventured, in courtly tones, to hint the fact to his majesty, and this is how he delivered himself. Turning to his liege lord he remarked blandly: "Kings curse well!" His majesty took the hint, and they rode on chatting pleasantly together. Presently, the priest's horse treading upon a "moot," stumbled, and his reverence went head over heels into a bramble bush. That was a rough age, and so it was not very surprising that as he raised himself up and plucked the thorns from his nether parts, he cursed the Devonshire roads with an energy worthy of a better cause. Now the King had not forgotten the rebuke he had received an hour before, and seeing his opportunity, after commiseration with the good "passen" upon his sorry plight, remarked humorously:—"Abbots curse well!!" So to perpetuate these little passing incidents, the two places received their names.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

223.—CARVED STONES NEAR CORNWOOD.—*Western Antiquary* XXXIX.—These were taken from the windows in Cornwood Church when it was restored seven or eight years ago, and after lying neglected in the churchyard for some time were at length carried off by the Highway Board contractor, who had undertaken to rebuild the wall on the widening of the road.

Slade. J. D. PODE.

227.—FOUSED, FOUSTY. — Dirty, soiled, mouldy, rumpled, or tumbled. Particularly applied to hay not well dried at first, or that hath taken wet, and smokes and stinks when opened and taken abroad.—Halliwell's Dictionary.

230.—LENTSHARDS.—This, I am inclined to think, is a remnant of an old Romish custom or sport as practised at the carnivals. "Throwing stones at doors by way of concluding the sports of the day."—Fosbroke's "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," vol. 2, p. 574.

By the way, your correspondent does not say in what village in Devonshire this custom was practised; perhaps he will be good enough to do so. E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

CHURCHES IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND ATTACHED TO THE RESIDENCES OF NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS.—*Western Antiquary*, Part L.—The chapel of St. Martin attached to the charming residence at Maristow of Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P. is almost unique in that it has a spire. This groups curiously with good Sir Massey's many gabled baronial home. At Sowton, the church of St. Gabriel is attached to Bishop's Court, and at Uffculme, the chapel of SS. George and Mary is close to grand old antique Bradfield, of which the genial Sir John W. Walrond, Bart., is owner. Of churches in Parks in Devonshire, one recalls:—S. James's, at Arlington; S. Mary's, at Cockington, S. Andrew's, at Alwington; S. Mary the Virgin's at Ashbury; S. Pancrest, at Rousdon; S. Peter's, at Tawstock, and the church in Mamhead Park. Others may be added to the list. Of course, wherever a right of way exists in any park, the owner, however despotic, has no power to stop it.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Western Antiquary, XXXV. LIBERTY STREET (NOW PEMBROKE-STREET), DEVONPORT.—The following is the oral account given me by my parents, who were connected with the Baptist congregation when the first denominational church was built in the fields, then called *Liberty Fields*. I have seen the original lease from the manor authorities leasing the land in those fields. It was originally used as a rope-walk, and in consequence of the low rate of wages paid by the Government for Dockyard labour, prior to the American War of Independence, the employés began to combine to better their condition, and appointed delegates to meet and discuss their grievances, and their place of meeting after the day's work was done was in those fields. From want of education a considerable time was spent in arriving at a proper form. At last the memorial was prepared by the delegates, who were styled *Perseverers*. At the same time some of the more ardent spirits began an agitation on the subject of political rights. The Government of that day, however, in place of replying to the memorial, sent one of the officials from the Admiralty to Plymouth Dock, who had the men mustered, and instead of granting the demands of the men, summarily discharged all the persons who had acted as delegates, and threatened the entire body with similar penalties.

The name Liberty-street was taken from this circumstance, but when the French Revolution developed and "Reason, Liberty, and Equality" was becoming a terror to the rulers of the country, influence was brought to bear to change the name to Pembroke-street. The older inhabitants of the town, however, never called it by the new cognomen; as an instance, after the Baptists obtained the church in Morice-square, the pastor, Mr. Isaak Burt, in speaking of the old place of worship, always alluded to them as "our friends in Liberty-street."

Plymouth. JAMES SPRY.

202.—CLAM.—Half a century ago there were in Cornwall many rude ancient bridges, similar to those described by William Crossing. They were not Roman, but undoubtedly Celtic. Many of them were situated in places too remote for Roman roads, but are ancient British trackways, and they, generally, adjoined fords for the convenience of foot passengers. I never knew one suitable for any description of wheel carriage of a higher type than a wheel-barrow. Since the time I mention, however, some of them have been superseded

by bridges of a higher type. I recollect several such rude bridges on a tributary of the Camel, called the "Delank" river. There was one at Bradford, and another about a mile lower down, at a p'ace called "Delford." This stream separated the parishes of Blisland and St. Breward. There was another over the "Camel" itself, not far distant, between St. Breward and St. Tudy, called "Pawley's Bridge," but this is evidently a modern name. The ford here was very dangerous, and many fatal accidents have occurred in crossing it during floods, and, I believe the old bridge has been superseded by one which admits of the passage of carriages over it. These rude bridges were not called *clams*, and I do not remember ever having heard any special term applied to them. Halliwell describes *clam* as "a stick laid across a stream of water," and gives it a *western* use. These means of crossing small streams, where there were footpaths only, were common enough. They differed from the bridges in having a hand-rail on one side, and sometimes on both; but frequently the foot pace was only the trunk of a tree flattened on the upper surface. They had some special designation, but I do not remember if it was *clam*.

Bicknor Court, Coleford. JOHN MACLEAN.

With the present issue is completed Part 3 of the *Western Antiquary* (quarterly illustrated edition). The part will be sent to subscribers early in January. A few copies of Nos. 1 and 2 remain on hand, for which subscribers' names are still received. The annual subscription of 5s. entitles to four quarterly parts, consisting in all of above two hundred pages, besides illustrations of nooks and corners of old Plymouth, old Exeter, &c., &c. (past and present). The Editor tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous correspondents for their valuable contributions, and hopes for a continuance of their favours. He finds it impossible to publish all the material sent him immediately; correspondents will therefore understand that if their contributions fail to appear in due course, such are held in reserve for some more convenient opportunity.

EDITOR.

ANCIENT PLYMOUTH DUCKING-CHAIR.

The annexed wood-cut represents a Ducking-chair, formerly used for the punishment of Scolds and others in Plymouth, and now in the possession of Mr. Alty, the Borough Surveyor. It was recently discovered, amongst a quantity of lumber, in a building belonging to the Corporation near the Quay, and is probably the chair or "Ducking-stool" which was in use for many years in the Borough for this purpose. EDITOR.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE WESTERN ANTIQUARY.

PART III.

Borlase Family.

Sir,—A very extraordinary letter, impugning the veracity of your excellent publication—the *Western Antiquary*—calls for a word of defence from me, and, I think, also an apology from the author who signs himself "Genealogist," but whose claim to that title clearly rests on general, not on special, grounds. Had it not been for the attack which he makes on you I should not have dreamt of troubling you with an account of my ancestors. As, however, he has done so, I think the following may satisfy him and afford interest to your readers. The fact that a family "never," as you rightly said, "ennobled" can trace back to so distant a time is in itself remarkable.

As I write this I have before me a pedigree, proved by wills and by documents in the Record Office—carrying us back to the middle of the 13th century—to a certain William Frank Tailfer, of Borlas Frank, alias Frank Borlas Taillyfer, in the parish of St. Wenn, whose ancestors had been liege men of the king time out of mind—("veri ligei nostri et antecessorum nostrorum a tempore quo non extat memoria"). His son was John Frank Taillyfer, *alias* John Borlas, who, early in the 14th century, paid subsidy in the parishes of St. Columbe Major and Minor. He had two sons, Andrew and Noel. Andrew had a daughter, Alice Frank Taillyfer who, died without issue, seised of the lands of Borlas Frank, which then reverted to her uncle Noel Borlas. This latter married Agnes, granddaughter and heiress of Robert de Trevysek, to whom in the reign of Henry III. Nicholas Nounden had granted the lands of Trevysek, near Pencarowe. Noel's son was Andrew Borlas, M.P. for Truro, who died in 1413, and against whom proceedings were taken in the name of Richard II. to prove him of alien descent. The trial lingered on till the death of that king, when a jury of his neighbours at Launceston found a verdict in his favour, which involved the admission that, although their name was French, the Borlases had been settled at Borlas time out of mind. "Genealogist" may call to mind many instances in which unscrupulous English kings acquired land in similar fashion; sometimes in retaliation for the way in which English settlers in France were treated, sometimes merely to fill their empty exchequers. Andrew married Amicia———, whose second husband was John Botreaux, of Botreaux Mesek (a name which may be useful to Sir John Maclean as an addition to his Bottreaux pedigree). Altogether, there is ample evidence that this Andrew was a very substantial person,—holding land in many parts of Cornwall. His son was Mark Borlas, M.P. for Helston, of whom there are many mentions; and his son, again, was another Andrew (I am keeping to the main line) who held the lands of Borlas and immensely increased his estate by marriage with Katherine, heiress of Thomas Polsagh, of Polsagh, Trefrydowe, Grimscott and Knoll, and granddaughter of Stephen Polsagh, whose pedigree is a very perfect one.

We now come to troublous times in which this family played their part. Thomas Burlace, of Borlasburgys (as it is here called), son of Andrew, was proceeded against for assault against William Trevenour, at Geyre, in 1452. His wife was Isabella———, who, as a widow, claimed dower in Venton Woren, Nether-Egglosnewlyn, Gonwynowe, Royton, Kerneck Cosyn and Bosaneth. Their son, Thomas Burlace, of Burlace, went into Brittany with "therle of Devonshire," Edward Courtenay; and, returning, fought at Blackheath on the side of the Cornish rebels. He was captured, but pardoned on the intercession of Courtenay. His son was Thomas Burlace, born in 1487, who married Johanna (Boscawen?), who, by her attorney, Laurence Boscawen, claims dower in Borlas from John Borlas, senior, in 1545. Now, this John, to whom the property had reverted, was the brother of her husband—as is clear from the records—and married Margaret Tregyan, by whom it appears he had at least four sons—John, Nicholas, Walter, and Edward. Hitherto, the Borlases had been yeoman proprietors; but they now sought to make gentlemen of themselves by going into trade. John had a son Humphrey, who sold Borlas to Hender about 1580. Nicholas went to Surrey, where he founded a family, which continued at Farnham and elsewhere for several generations, and with whose pedigree I shall be happy to supply "Genealogist." Edward became a great London merchant, and made his fortune partly by supplying Henry the Eighth with his wine for the Field of the Cloth of Gold He married three times, each time a widow with a family—(1) Parnal, daughter of Baldwyn, Chief Justice of Common Pleas; (2) Margaret, daughter of Dormer; (3) Joane, daughter of Huddleston. His son John was M.P. for Bucks in 1586, and married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Litton. Their son again was Sir William, who married the daughter of Nicholas Backhouse, Alderman of London, and, among other things, founded a boys' school at Marlowe, which still bears his name. He had a son—Sir John Borlase, Bart., Lord Justice of Ireland, who married Alice, daughter of Bankes of Corfe Castle and whose portrait by Vandyke, together with that of his wife, is one of the set preserved at Kingston Lacy. This branch ended in heiresses, who carried their very extensive estates to the Warrens, Vernons, Webbs, and Wallops.

But to recur :—Walter Borlase, brother of Edward, remained in Cornwall, and married the heiress of Edmund Oats, of Treluddra, in Newlyn East, and by her had two sons, James and John. On the death of James, John succeeded to Treluddra, and married the daughter of Moyle, of Bake. (?) His son Nicholas was a recusant, and in the reign of Elizabeth, had to pay £200 for not going to Church for a year. He, again, had a son Nicholas, who married the daughter of Bury, of Devon, and was a Colonel of Horse for Charles I. He was heavily fined, but through being in some way connected with Cromwell, got off easy, and was fully compensated at the Restoration. Persistently choosing the losing side, his son Humphrey (who had been Sheriff of Cornwall followed James II., to St. Germains, but returning, died in comparative poverty, having squandered all his money in the cause. He built a house for himself at Truthan, in St. Erme, which, I believe, is the identical one now possessed by Mr. Digby Collins, and died in 1709. Walter Borlase's second wife was Christyn Enys, of Enys, whose quaint will is dated 1552. By her he had issue William, Edmund, Walter, and Francis, and two daughters. Of these Edmund followed his uncle to London, and became a merchant, and had a son Sir John, who was "Scout Master" in Ireland, and whose son Edmund wrote the history of the Irish Rebellion. Walter migrated to Trannack, in Sithney; married the daughter of Lanyon, and had a son John who purchased Pendeen, our present property, and had his house dragooned by the Parliament army. He was my great-grandfather's great-grandfather.

Now, in spite of the sneer of "Genealogist," I don't think there are many families in Cornwall or elsewhere who can bring proof positive to show that in the reign of Edward the First they had been settled in their estate time out of mind. The "old exploded statement," that they were descended from Taillifer, the Norman knight, is not so very unlikely to be true after all. The gap is not so very great. In the reign of Henry III., Henricus Taillifer held land in Cornwall under the Bishops of Exeter. My arms are clearly the canting coat of Taillifer (taille fer) the "iron-cutter." They are ermine: on a bend sable two arms clothed in white issuing from flaming clouds and tearing in two a golden horse-shoe. Now what are the arms of Taillifer of Perigord? On the seal used in 1318 by Armand de Taillefer, bursar of the Abbey of Brantome, they appear as an arm and hand clothed in white cutting a bar of iron with a sword in bend. The shield is charged with five spur rowels. From the present bearing of the Taillefer family, we find that the arm issues from a cloud; that the sword is a golden *badelaire* or crescent-shaped cutlass and that the iron bar is black, so that by doubling it—a mere heraldic difference—you get the golden horse-shoe borne by Taillefer of Borlase. Now the Taillefers of Perigord were merchants and soldiers, who traced their descent (as see "St. Allais Nobiliaire Universel") from the Counts of Angoulême, whose heiress married King John. The origin of the name was mythical. It was said that in the year 866 William, Count of Perigord and Angoulême, armed with a sword called *Corto*, made by the smith Walander, cut in two at a single blow a chief of the Northmen called Storis; and for this feat was ever after called Taillefer, since, to put it into modern slang, he had cloven a man who was as "hard as nails.' The French family of Taillefer always claimed the Norman knight, who began the battle of Hastings as one of them, and it is remarkable that one of the family, who was a famous bard, was cast on the world to find a fortune at the very date of the battle. In 1203 the head of the French family had a rent-roll made, by which it appears that they were then intimately connected with a family called Cozens. The *pommier de Taillefer* was a part of their joint property—a circumstance which is remarkable in connection with the fact that one of the farms in St. Wenn, close to Borlase Taillefer, was called Kerneck Cosyn. There are several other evidences which go far to prove that the families were the same. "Genealogist" notices that the Borlases do not appear in the "Herald's Visitations." He knows well that he could quote several others—families of greater importance—which are omitted also. These were just the troublous times, and some persons were as unwilling then to blazon abroad their descent as I should be now, were it not that I feel it my duty to give you that opportunity of defending yourself from the charge of inaccuracy which no one else but myself can afford.

I may add that the strange coat of arms of both the Borlases of Cornwall and Buckinghamshire are found in the Heralds's Books in the reign of Henry VIII., and that the passage which gave rise to the story of their descent from the Taillefers, which has proved to be true, is to be found in Sir Edward Byshe's notes on Upton "De Studio Militari," page 93. It is clear the family has always known more of themselves than "Genealogist" has known of them; and if, before writing to you, he had written to me, he would have saved you the trouble of perusing this long letter—whose only excuse must be found in the fact that it contains some matter connected with county history, and throws light on the origin of local names. If he would like to be at the expense of publishing the pedigree of the family, which is nearly perfect in all its branches, and very full; as well as the quaint wills and trials, which illustrate its vicissitudes for twenty generations he will confer a service on fellow-genealogists, and on,

yours truly, WILLIAM C. BORLASE.

Laregan, Penzance; December 2, 1881.

REJOINDER.

In the few remarks which I inserted on this subject, I had not the least intention of making any invidious reflections on Mr. Borlase or his family. I cannot say that I am sorry for what I wrote, seeing that the result has been a highly interesting and instructive article from the experienced and able pen of Mr. Borlase himself.

My original contention was, that there were very few families in the United Kingdom who could trace their descent from the followers of William the Conqueror—taking Mr. Borlase's own account, it appears he only claims to go back to the middle of the 13th century.

At the time of the Conquest, armorial bearings were

very rare, and but few families had arms; if the much talked-of Taillefer had been questioned as to his family arms, he would, no doubt, have pointed to his lance and his shield.

The earliest heraldic document handed down to us, is a Roll of Arms, made about the year 1240, so that the evidence on armorial bearings at an earlier date is indeed very slight. At, and subsequently to, this period, very fantastic ideas were not only held, but allowed by the Heralds. In the celebrated Scrope and Grosvenor controversy in 1385-86, one Mr. Carminow, of Cornwall, claimed, and was allowed, arms which had existed from the time of King Arthur. The Borlase arms, said to be similar to the Taillefer arms, were, it appears, registered in the Herald's College in the reign of Henry VIII., but this does not prove that there was any real connection between the two families. All coats of arms are inventions of some one, either of the owner, or of the Heralds who ever did, as they still will do, provide arms for anyone who will pay for them. There was, therefore, in the reign of Henry VIII., nothing to prevent a gentleman from representing to the Heralds his belief that he was descended from the Taillefers of Normandy, and receiving at their hands the Taillefer arms, with some slight distinguishing difference.

In further enlightenment on this subject, I can only hope that Mr. Borlase will see fit to print his family history, which, whether he can prove his descent from the Conquest or from a later period, will, I have no doubt, show a worthy list of ancestors, and help to illustrate the history of Cornwall.

London. GENEALOGIST.

In addition to the above interesting article, we have received other information on the history of this ancient family, from which we gather that "with regard to the letter which treats the name as a trade name; this may have been true originally, but we must look for it further back than the thirteenth or fourteenth century, if so; because we there find it given to a lady—Alice Frank Taillefer—who could scarcely have been a blacksmith. The name Borlas Taillefer, as applied to the place, has its counterpart in Stanstead *Mount-Fitchet*, Stanton *Harcourt*, Newton-*Ferrers*, &c. The history of the French Taillefer family, with their supposed descent from the Counts of Angoulême, whose arms they bore with their own in pretence, is given in full in *St. Allais Nobiliare Universel*, vol. xiv.; and, without reading that, it is scarcely fair to approach the question. It is clear that in the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries this family used a seal with a certain badge, and that in the reign of Henry VIII., this badge reappears in unmistakable form in England in a family called Borlas, who can prove their descent from persons called Taillefer. After a search made in the Herald's College of all papers likely to throw light upon this matter, no trace can be found of the Heralds ever having been acquainted with the Taillefer coat. It is, therefore, gratuitous to suppose that, on asking for arms in the reign of Henry VIII., this badge was discovered for them. It is far more probable that, being known in the family, it was figured by the Heralds accordingly. The family took great pride in it, as appears in their wills, using it on all their rings.

EDITOR.

ARMS OF "WALTER BORLAS,"
Temp. Henry VIII.

✣ RECENT ✣ ANTIQUARIAN ✣ PUBLICATIONS. ✣

*** Under this heading we purpose briefly to notice any Books or Pamphlets of an Antiquarian or Archæological character, that may reach us from time to time: as well as to call attention to the various publications similar to our own, illustrative of the traditions and old-world lore of other parts of the country.

Old Yorkshire, Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S., with an Introduction by the Rev. CANON RAINE, M.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1881.

The handsome volume before us is the second of its kind, which the indefatigable editor has produced. The articles herein contained were originally published in the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*: and are thus re-issued in a more enduring form, and with features which must commend the work to the antiquarian, the student of history, and to the general reader. One of the charms of the book (and it has many) is the excellent series of illustrations, portraits of Yorkshire worthies, Yorkshire scenes, and sketches of odds and ends of all kinds. Not the least important feature of this exquisite volume is a copious index, which proves a ready key to unlock the choice stores contained in this casket of literary gems. We understand that the first volume is out of print, and we are not slow to predict that the second will be eagerly sought for by collectors.

Old Nottinghamshire, Edited by J. POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H S., London and Nottingham, 1881.

In this volume we have an equally valuable collection of scraps of old world-lore, illustrative of the county of Nottingham. The articles were originally published in the *Nottingham Daily Guardian*, and they are here re-produced in convenient form, with sundry illustrations which add much to their interest and value. We heartily congratulate Mr. Briscoe on this interesting addition, to his series of works on olden times in his district. We need scarcely say that this volume is also well-indexed, and handsomely got up.

Bristol Past and Present, Vol. I—Civil History, by J. F. NICHOLLS, F.S.A., City Librarian, Bristol. Published by J. W. ARROWSMITH, Bristol, 1881.

The first volume of this highly satisfactory work is now complete, and reflects great credit upon both the author, Mr. Nicholls, and the publisher, Mr. Arrowsmith. It is beautifully illustrated, well-printed, and in every respect forms a handsome volume. Knowing full well the loving patriotism with which Mr. Nicholls regards his adopted city, we are certain that he has in this work given us of his best, and the benefit of his enlarged, experience in all matters appertaining to Bristol. Bristol has a long and eventful history, which many historians have from time to time essayed to record with no small success, but we venture to think that the present work combines all that is most interesting in the chronicles of one of the most important cities of Old England.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes, reprinted from the "Leigh Chronicle Scrap Book"; Vol. III. Parts IX and X., August, 1881.

The above consists of the reprinted notes from the "Leigh Chronicle," Edited by Mr. JOSIAH ROSE, of Leigh, Lancashire. The notes are various and interesting. They are printed in double columns, and this part contains about one hundred pages. The part before us, however, suffers from the disadvantage of having neither index nor table of contents, and thus its value is somewhat lessened.

The Palatine Note-Book &c. &c., Edited by J. EGLINTON BAILEY, Manchester.

One of the most complete and admirable productions of the kind that has come into our hands. We have received several numbers, each of which contains many items of great interest and value. It is of convenient size, well arranged and edited, admirably printed, and in every way worthy of the important district, which it is intended to illustrate and represent.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Edited by Rev. B. H. BLACKER, M.A. Part XIII. January, 1882.

The number before us, which commences the second volume of an admirable work, is as usual replete with valuable material for illustrating the history of old times in and around Gloucestershire, and is compiled and edited with much skill and perseverance.

Mr. J. BROOKING ROWE, F.S.A., sends a four-paged pamphlet containing some valuable notes on St. Andrew's, Plymouth, reprinted from the "Exeter Diocesan Calendar" for the current year. Mr. Rowe refers those who wish to know more of our fine Old Church, its Vicars and its parish, to his "Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth," which, though he modestly terms it "my little work," is undoubtedly one of the most complete and valuable repositories of local history that has ever been produced in this town.

Pre-historic Devon. Address at the Opening of the Seventieth Session of the Plymouth Institution, by R. N. WORTH, F.G.S., President.

A scholarly treatise, in which Mr. Worth has successfully dealt with the leading features of Archæology, especially in relation to Devonshire. We heartily commend this able address to those who wish to see the subject of Devonian Archæology treated in a comprehensive manner.

Western Figaro Annual, Christmas, 1881, R. W. STEVENS, Parade, Plymouth.

One of the most noticeable features of this work, is the series of the sketches of Old Plymouth, drawn by Bentley Smith, and accompanied by several pages of interesting letter-press. The Annual contains, of course, many other matters of interest, but these local sketches are quite sufficient in themselves to ensure the preservation of this number.

Historical Notes on the Land's End, by the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA, M.A., &c. &c.

A series of highly interesting notes, illustrative of "The Land's End in History," from the pen of our valued correspondent W. S. L. S.

Slavonic Folk-Lore, by the Rev. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

A paper read before the Folk-Lore Society, and reprinted from their "Record": contains an interesting disquisition on Cornu-British Legends and Myths. The author, from his long residence in the West, has had ample opportunities of obtaining knowledge of out-of-the-way things, and he has used the knowledge so gained to advantage in many directions.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Dawlish, July, 1881. Vol. XIII. Plymouth: W. BRENDON and SON.

As usual, we have in this volume a mass of matter, varied and valuable, by many of the leading *literati* and scientists of the West. From *Evolution* to *Clouted Cream*, there is a wide range of subjects dealt with, some of the readers of papers being specialists, who bring their whole attention to bear upon some particular branch of knowledge. This volume is a valuable companion to the dozen which have preceded it.

In addition to the above, we have received "Mr. C. Walford's Address as First President of the Shorthand Society, delivered 1st November, 1881." This excellent paper, besides offering much useful practical advice, gives some valuable statistics relative to shorthand publications. Mr. Walford is an enthusiastic special collector of such works. "Country Fairs and Revels" a paper by Mr. Fabyan Amery, read some time since before the Plymouth Institution, contains interesting details respecting some of the peculiar customs of the West. In "Notices of Recent Archæological Publications: reprinted from the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, Vol. V., received per favour of Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., we find, among other matters of interest, a valuable archæological article on "Scotland in Early Christian Times," with several illustrations. A valuable pamphlet has also been received, consisting of a "Reference List of the Rolls of Arms, and other Early Authorities for Ancient Coat Armour," compiled by James Greenstreet and Charles Russell. The usefulness of such a compilation will be evident to all who take an interest in heraldic or genealogical matters.

Of serial works to hand, *The Antiquary* still preserves the same high tone with which it started, and *The Bibliographer* fills a gap in English literature which has long been apparent. The enterprise of Mr. ELLIOT STOCK in bringing out these twin publications in so attractive a manner deserves encouragement, quite apart from the unfortunate dissension between rival magazine projectors which has somewhat embittered the early days of these two journals. We hope that these adverse elements will subside, and that the rival magazines when placed fairly side by side may have the effect only of rousing both parties to honourable emulation, rather than to a continuance of strife.

THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY;

OR,

Devon and Cornwall Note-Book,

Being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and Others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties.

Reprinted, after Revision and Correction, from the "Weekly Mercury."

Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc., Public Librarian, Plymouth, &c., &c.

No. 4.] QUARTERLY ISSUE—Annual Subscription: Five Shillings. [Vol. I.

"Weekly Mercury," January 7th, 1882.

Notes.

PRESERVATION OF CORPORATION RECORDS.

The discovery of a long-lost volume of the Plymouth Corporation Accounts, recently made known through the press, and its subsequent return to the lawful owners, as well as the interesting information extracted therefrom by Mr. R. N. Worth, seems to point a moral of some practical value.

It is that the Municipal Records (or those portions which have a special bearing upon the history of the municipality) should be carefully copied, annotated, and printed. This is advisable for a dual purpose. First, in order that the preservation of the records in some form or other may be ensured; and, second, that the public may be able to secure copies, or, at any rate, that copies may be deposited in places easily accessible to the public, such as the British Museum, the chief County and Local Institutions, the various Municipal Offices, and elsewhere. This suggestion may be illustrated, and, it is hoped, emphasized, by a reference to a recent decision of the Manchester Corporation, who as late as October 5, 1881, appointed "a committee to examine the Court-leet Records of the old Manor of Manchester, and to report on the desirability of having them printed." "The recognition of the importance of such documents on the part of the representatives of a community where municipal institutions have attained their fullest development is a noteworthy fact, and the consummation of the project, the placing of the records within the reach of all, is much to be desired." (Palatine Note-Book.) In connection with this matter, it may be mentioned, as bearing upon our own case, that two volumes of the records above referred to were missed many years ago, and a short time since an advertisement was issued offering a reward of £10 for the missing volumes. Within a few weeks one of them was returned to the Town Hall, Manchester, by an unknown hand, and hopes are entertained that the other will be speedily restored.

Unfortunately, many instances might be cited of borough records and documents having been carelessly dealt with or wilfully mutilated and destroyed. It is, therefore, all the more necessary that our municipal documents (which, to a great extent, record the history of our towns and cities) should be carefully preserved, and, by means of the printing press, preserved in duplicate. There are no other means to ensure them against probable loss, as where one copy only exists the risk is too great to be borne.

A fire may occur while a valuable document or book is in the hands of a binder for repairs, or even whilst in the possession of some duly-authorised and responsible person for any other purpose. Many contingencies may arise, as they have arisen in times past, by which our local records may become lost or scattered. If, therefore, the records are printed and circulated, the chance of total destruction or loss becomes an impossibility.

The present is an age when the fullest attention is being paid to all matters affecting local or national history, and it is, therefore, highly necessary that the means for investigating the records of the past should be placed within the easy reach of conscientious inquirers, if not of the general public.

The present suggestion is respectfully given in the columns of the *Western Antiquary*, in the hope that some influential member of the Town Council may take upon himself the task of moving for an inquiry into the present state of our Municipal Documents, and the desirability of securing the Corporation against their possible loss by having them carefully edited and printed.

EDITOR.

THE MISTLETOE AND THE DRUIDS.

I forward you the following extract, should you deem it deserving of a place in the columns of the *Western Antiquary* at this season. "It is now nearly 2,000 years since Britain and the Druids became known to the

Romans, and still the cartloads of mistletoe brought to London every Christmas tell, year after year, that the Druid worship yet lingers among us in one at least of its forms, and that it has carried its chief emblem unharmed in the face of four distinct invading peoples; that it has in that emblem survived the Roman edict for its suppression, the introduction of Christianity, the Reformation, and all the disputes which have divided English Christians among themselves."—("The English and their Origin," by L. O. Pike, M.A. Longmans, 1866, p. 247.) The above passage from the able work of Mr. Pike is deserving of attention at a time when even the Druids have not escaped the prevalent scepticism of the age. It has been reserved for these latter times to discover that Cæsar, Tacitus, Pliny, and other ancients were all wrong in their belief respecting the existence of Druids, and we are now taught that, "so far as Devon, and indeed the whole of the West of England, is concerned, neither history, nor tradition, nor folk-lore, nor archæology afford the slightest trace of Druidic existence." J. H. P.

Taunton.

WEST COUNTRY SUPERSTITIONS.

I once knew a venerable clergyman in one of the Western Counties, beloved by all who knew him. I cannot say whether he believed in the irresistible force of charms, or the unintelligible use of words: I can only relate an amusing incident which took place between him and one of his parishioners.

As the good parson was out one evening walking, he met one of his people coming home from work. Stopping him, he said, "Well Jim, how are you to-day?" Jim was looking sad, and replied, "O, sir, my head is very bad, it is ready to split and burst with pain. I wish you could do something for me." "Kneel thee down, Jim, and take thy hat off," said the feeling pastor. The humble man was soon on his knees with uncovered head, and the clergyman, reverently laying on his hands, repeated some words which Jim could not understand. At a bidding he rose and both walked on. "Jim," said his pastor, "how is thy head now?" With uplifted hands the poor fellow answered, "The pain is clean gone sir, it is feeling as light as a cork." James went on his way rejoicing. He often related the incident of the meeting and the circumstance which resulted from it.

A somewhat similar story is told of Lord Chief Justice Holt in "Rimmer's Pleasant Spots Around Oxford."—(Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.)

St. Budeaux. J. W.

A STORY OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

The other evening I heard a Lympstonian repeating a story of Sir Francis Drake which, he affirmed, was implicitly believed in by people residing near the seat of Sir Francis (Nutwell, near Lympstone). It was this—That just before his death he was greatly disturbed by the arrangements of this sublunary world. He did not consider that it was as it should be, and so he declared he would come back and endeavour to put it right. At certain intervals, therefore, he is said to come back, and certain people declare that they have seen him in his coach drive out of the gates at the top of the hill behind Nutwell House, but what he does, does not transpire. I am very much inclined to think that there is some confusion here in the minds of the people. They have evidently confused the Sir Francis who bought Nutwell in the latter part of the seventeenth century, with the original Sir Francis, the navigator.

E. PARFITT.

Exeter.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT IN CORNWALL.

I see that Canon Coulson is lecturing on Constantine the Great. I do not know if all his Cornish hearers are aware that there is a granite stone inscribed with the name of Constantine the Great (probably by one of his military officers stationed in Penwith) at S. Hilary Churchyard. He is also a celebrated character in the old Cornish Drama of the "Bennans Meriasek."

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

THE RIVER DART.

There is a saying connected with the Dart which is interesting from a folk-lore standpoint, *i.e.*—

"River of Dart! River of Dart!
Every year thou claimest a heart," etc.

The same superstition, that a certain river or lake drowns someone annually, is common throughout Europe, especially in Slavonic lands, where it is supposed to be the work of the water demon.

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Queries.

244.—RELICS OF THE SIEGE OF PLYMOUTH.—"On a high hill, commanding a delightful prospect over the pleasant village of Plymstock and its neighbourhood, a half-buried piece of ordnance remains as a monument of the civil commotions which so horribly distorted the reign of Charles I."

The above is appended as a note to a short poem in the "Poet's Corner" of the "Devonshire Freeholder, and Plymouth, Devonport, and West of England General Advertiser," of Saturday, December 24, 1825. The poem in question is entitled, "To the Cannon sunk on 'Borough Hill,' in the Parish of Plymstock," and bears the initials "R. H. T., Plymstock." Can any of your readers say if this relic is still in existence, and what other relics of the "great siege" are still known to be preserved? Who was "R. H. T."?

KEARLEY.

245.—SQUAB-PIE.—Charles Kingsley, in his 'Hereward,' Chapter v., thus describes this dainty Devonshire dish:—"Savoury was the smell of fried pilchard and hake. More savoury still that of roast porpoise; most savoury of all that of fifty huge squab-pies, built up of layers of apples, bacon, onions, and mutton, and at the bottom of each a squab or young cormorant, which diffused, both through the pie and through the ambient air, a delicate odour of mingled guano and polecat."

The good Canon seems to speak feelingly from experience This pie is of considerable antiquity, and has a literary history; but do the pies reach so far back as Anglo-Saxon times? Is the dainty mentioned in the original life of Hereward? And does the Canon give the most approved recipe for the manufacture of the dish? It should, I am told, not be confounded with the Cornish pasty.

Plymouth. DEFNIEL.

246.—ONIONS *versus* SLIPPERS AND RICE.—Everyone knows the significance of throwing an old slipper or a handful of rice after the departing bride; but what is the meaning of throwing an onion? I overheard a discussion on a coming event of this nature, and the expression was—"We must throw an onion after her.' Has it anything to do with "crocodile" or false tears? on account of the artificial weeping produced by the irritating effect of the aroma of an onion. Is this a western custom, and what is the significance?

Torquay. P. Q. K.

247.—TREBARFOOT, BURGOYNE, AND WATTS FAMILIES.—Early in the seventeenth century, the heiress of Trebarfoot, of Poundstock, Co. Cornwall, married Mr. Burgoyne, of Devon. The Burgoynes afterwards lived at Trebarfoot, but the Poundstock Registers give very little information about them. Can any correspondent give information as to the Christian names of Mr. Burgoyne and his wife, and the descent to the heiress, Joan Burgoyne, who married Richard Watts in the eighteenth century?

London. J. L. V.

248.—CHARLES' CHURCH, PLYMOUTH, OR "CHARLES THE MARTYR".—Which is the correct designation of this church and parish? In a notice posted on the churchwall, referring to the exchange or redemption of some tithe, the Tithe Redemption Commissioners gave the name of the parish as "Charles the Martyr." Does not its use by such an authority show that the fuller title is the more correct. HIBISKWE.

Replies.

217.—BEEHIVE HUTS.—*Western Antiquary* XXXVIII.—I have been much struck with the resemblance borne by the early Christian structures in Celtic Scotland (as described by Mr. Anderson) to similar remains in Celtic Cornwall, and have alluded to it in a notice of Mr. Anderson's very valuable volume (Trans. Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. v., p. 175). My remarks, however, would seem to apply to structures of a later date than those at Bosphrennis, of which I have no knowledge. Will Harry Hems be so good as to give a careful description of these last-mentioned remains in the *Western Antiquary*?

Bicknor Court, Coleford, Glouc. JOHN MACLEAN.

236.—TAVISTOCK CHURCH.—*Western Antiquary* XL.—This church is dedicated to St. Eustachius. There are (or were, a year or so ago) four, not two, old tankards, as referred to by Mr. J. M. Webber. These old pewter flagons did duty as sacred vessels for many years. A couple of them are 17½in. high, and the other two measure 14½in. respectively. One of the larger ones bears the legend:—"Thomas Poynter and Robert Cudlipp, Churchwardens of Tavistock in Devon 1633," and on both the lesser ones is engraved:—"Ralph Worth, and Richard Peek, Churchwardens 1638." When I saw them last, they lay neglected and little cared for, upon the children's forms at the north-eastern end of the church. They are excellent specimens of the metal flagon of the period. I possess, in my own collection, a very similar one, bearing a rather later date, as also the chalice, the plate, and the alms' dish complete. They are all of pewter, and bear the name of the Devonshire Church (S. Michael's, Otterton) they came from, the initials of the churchwardens, and the date 1710. They were presented to me by the vicar, after having been turned out of the church to make way for new vessels. The black-lettered Bible, with the chain still attached to it, by which it was formerly fastened to one of the arcade columns, is kept in a most interesting old cope chest. This is a very rare piece of ecclesiastical furniture, and is the only example of an ancient cope chest in the two counties. It is trapezoid in form, and is made of oak. It measures 2ft. 3in. by 1ft. 6in., by 2ft. 3in. on the top, and opens by a folding lid. Upon this lid is some of the most charming old wrought-iron work in the county.

The big bones preserved in the church were found in a stone coffin, when digging for the foundation of the Bedford Hotel close by. Tradition says they may be those of the giant Earl Ordulf (or Ordulph), a son of Orgar, Earl of Devon, who is said to have founded the adjacent abbey in 961; other versions make Ordulf himself the founder. Many marvellous tales are told of this mediæval Samson. William of Malmesbury records that he could stride a ten foot stream; and when in company with King Edward the Confessor, he once arrived after hours outside Exeter's gates. Instead of ringing the bell decently, this herculean monster, at once leaped from his horse, broke the iron bars in pieces, and wrenching off the hinges with sundry kicks of his mailed foot, made ingress for his Royal master—Kingsley refers to this, when he makes him say:—

> "A giant I, Earl Ordulf men me call—
> 'Gainst Paynim foes, Devonia's champion tall;
> In single fight, six thousand Turks I slew,
> Pulled off a lion's head—and ate it too!
> With one shrewd blow, to let Saint Edward in,
> I smote the gates of Exeter in twain.
> Till aged grown, by angels warn'd in dream,
> I built an abbey fair by Tavy's stream."

But there, one might go on chatting about Tavistock Church and its old associations for hours. Enough for the present.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

KINGSKERSWELL.—*Western Antiquary* XLII., 31st December, 1881.—Will Mr. Hems be so good as to say on what authority he states that "Carsewell is the older and correct rendering of the termination?" In the Accounts of a parish between Kingskerswell and the Dart, extending from 1543-4 to 1607, there are the following entries:—

1546-7—"Exspensis beffore the constabells at kyngskerswell xxijd ob."

1570-1—"Exspeces before ye justics at Kyngakerswyll vjd.

Torquay. W. PENGELLY.

238.—RESIDENCES OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—*Western Antiquary* XL. — Drake's town residence was an old Royal palace near the Steel-yard, in Thames-street, close by Dowgate Hill, called the Erber.

Kingsbridge. FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE.

On the east side of Dowgate-street is the great old house, called the Erber, near to the church of St. Mary Botham. Goffrey Scroope held it by gift of Edw. III., in the fourteenth year of his reign. It belonged since to John Nevil, Earl of Warwick. Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, was lodged there in 1457. Then it came to George, Duke of Clarence, and his heirs male, by gift of Edw. IV. It remained in the hands of Edward, son of the Duke of Clarence, till 15 Hen. VII., when he was attainted, and it came to the Crown. Hen. VIII. gave it to John, Earl of Oxford, and 4 Hen. VIII. the Reversion was given to Sir Tho. Bulleyn, Kt. 5 Hen. VIII, Margaret (Countess of Salisbury, the last of the Plantagenets), daughter and heir of George, Duke of Clarence, was restored, by letters patent, and had all his lands, which had been forfeited. She was condemned to death, 31, Hen. VIII., and the lands returned to the Crown, and Dowgate was given, 32 Hen. VIII., by the King to Sir Philip Hoby, who sold it to one Dolphin, a draper. Richard III. possessed it, and it was called "The King's Palace." The place was re-built by Sir Thomas Pullison, Mayor, and was afterwards inhabited by Sir Francis Drake, that famous warrior and navigator.—"Maitland's London," vol. II., p. 921.

Drake's home in Plymouth had a large garden behind, in which a conversation took place in respect to suspicions of Doughty's plans of mutiny. Thomas Drake had the house.

London. WYVERN GULES.

240.—DRAKE AND THE GAME OF BOWLS ON PLYMOUTH HOE.—*Western Antiquary* XLI.—The earliest mention, I believe, of this tradition will be found in Oldys's "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," 1740, p 87; the passage is as follows:—"Captain Thomas Fleming brought (intelligence) into the Harbour on the 19th July, that he had discovered the enemy approaching from the Lizard Point in Cornwal. The captains and commanders were then, it seems, at bowls upon the Hoe at Plymouth; and the tradition goes, that Drake would needs see the game up, but was soon prevailed on to go and play out the rubbers with the Spaniards."

Newton. R. W. C.

GORGES FAMILY.—*Western Antiquary* XXXVI.—In answer to the question in the article on the Gorges Family as to the builder of Stanley House, Chelsea, I am informed by Canon Cromwell, the Principal of St Mark's College, that the house in question is now the residence of the Principal, and that from an inscription on an old brick near the top of the chimney stack, the house was finished in the year 1617, but by whom the house was built I cannot learn.

Ramsgate. CHARLES COTTON, M.R.C.P.

"FORREL."—*Western Antiquary*, XXXVII. — "In the entry in our"—(so Archdeacon Woolcombe wrote me a year or two ago) — "'Exeter Domesday' relative to the Geld for Somersetshire, are these words relative to the costs incurred by the collectors:—'Inter saginarios conducendos et scriptorem, et forellos emendos, et ceram dederunt IX solidos. et viii. denarios,' which," he continues, "I render thus:—'What with hiring pack horses and a scribe, and purchasing covers and wax, they paid 9s. 4d.'" Forellus dimin: from foris.

Berry Narbor. J. MANLEY HAWKER.

Replying to Mr. H. Hems's question with reference to the word Forrel (or Farrel), I beg to say the word was in common use when I was a schoolboy in North Devon, 35 years ago, and meant the thin cover of any book, such as a copy (exercise) book. H.

SPECTRAL PROCESSIONS.—*Western Antiquary* XXXIX.—A few months ago I was in the North of Devon, and one day as I was riding to Roborough with Mr. and Mrs. L., the former told me of the following funereal spectral procession, which Mr. and Mrs. L., and another friend met as they were driving home in a trap from Dolton. I will give it as nearly as I can remember in the words I heard it related:—"As I was driving home from Dolton with Mrs. L. and a friend, rather late in the autumn, after we had got some distance on the road, my wife said, 'Hold in, William, there is a funeral party coming!' I at once saw the procession coming on towards us, and turned the horse's head in against the hedge on my left and drove slowly. As the train seemed of extraordinary length, I observed, while it was passing, and said quietly to those near me. 'Well, how many more of you?' At last the rear passed us, and all at a short distance, gradually disappeared from our sight. My friend was much alarmed, and concluded his own death was betokened in what we had seen. Soon after he fell ill, and after a brief suffering died."

I well remember, several years ago, that, one dark and gloomy November morning, an old charwoman came to the house where I was living. On her entering, it was seen that she was terribly alarmed and frightened. What is the matter, Sally? said the mistress. "Oh," replied Sally, "I was never so terrified before! Just as I turned old William G.'s garden, I met my own ghost, dressed exactly as I am now; I watched it, and saw it vanish clean away. Old Sally considered this a token of her near departure. If I remember rightly, she did not live long afterwards.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

"Weekly Mercury," January 14th, 1882.

Notes.

AN OLD BELL FOUNDER'S TOMB.

There flourished in the seventeenth century, extending from near the beginning almost to the end thereof, a noted family of bell-founders in the West of England, called Purdue, who were successively named Thomas, William, and Thomas. Of these old craftsmen it is not quite certain where the first named Thomas and William were located, but it is believed at Salisbury, but the second and later Thomas had his residence and foundry at Closworth, a little village delightfully situate, about

five miles west of Yeovil, and here he lived to venerable old age, died, and was buried, after a life extended from James the 1st to Queen Anne. Twenty-two specimens of their handicraft hang in the church towers of Devon, including Great Peter in the Cathedral of Exeter, founded in 1676, by Thomas, of Closworth.

The resting place of the old founder is on the south side of the churchyard, and a substantial high tomb of Ham Hill stone is set up over his grave. The panel at the east end is occupied by a large deeply cut sculpture of a church bell, the front is also ornamented, and within two semi-circular headed panels is the inscription :—

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Purdue, who died the 1st day of September, since the year of our Lord, 1711,—aged 90 years.

"Here lies the Bell-founder honest and true
'Till ye resurrection nam'd Purdue."

He lived in a house near the church stile called the Bell-founders, and his foundry was situate in (now) an orchard at the back of the rectory, whose surface is strongly marked with evidence of former excavations necessary for carrying on the craft, and the soil below the turf is mainly composed of ashes and burnt *débris*. The smaller bells were doubtless cast here, but it was customary for the larger ones to be cast at the place where they were to be hung, probably from difficulty of transit. Great Peter, of Exeter Cathedral, whose reputed weight is 125 cwt., was doubtless cast at Exeter, and speaks well of Purdue's skill and enterprise.

It is curious that founding operations of such magnitude should have had their location in country villages. At Mortacute, a village a few miles across from Closworth, lived another bell-founder, in the early part of the same century, called Thomas Wiseman, who was also itinerant as occasion required. In 1611 he came to Colyton, and recast two bells there, and somewhat prior to that, in 1580, two brothers, named John and George Poole, residing at Yetminster (also only a few miles from Closworth in another direction), were bell-founders, and cast a bell for Colyton, the agreement for which, as well as the account of Wiseman's operations, is still extant.

These old workmen probably succeeded each other in the business, and the locality was convenient as being central for the West of England. It is with pleasure we note the present rector has had the inscription cleaned and painted afresh. The tomb itself is in a very fair state of preservation.

On another high tomb near is an inscription to "Elli Collins, who died the xxix. daie of Jan. Ano Domi. 1609," and it is the manner, rather than the matter, of the inscription that deserves record. The letters are of Roman capitals, very deeply incised, and are carefully filled with lead, so well, indeed, as to have tolerably effectually defied the knives of the generations of rustics that have been employed in trying to pick it out. In the early ledger stones of the 13th and 14th centuries, brass or latten was often used thus, though few examples are now left unravaged by time and mischief. Of late years the method of filling letters on tombstones with some lead alloy has been again revived.

THE BELL-FOUNDER.

Old craftsman, on this hill, though slumbering lone,
Far from man's busy haunts—well nigh forgot;
From hundred towers, methinks, there comes a tone
Through the clear air, and echoes round the spot,
Telling of brides that blush, babes smiling fair,
Footsteps that measure keep with falling tear,
Day's dying dirge, or morning's call to prayer;
These, and a myriad kindred scenes, that deep
Buried, like thee, beneath Time's gathering gloom,
That pulsed through the quick heart, then sank to sleep.
Wake at the iron tongue, and haunt thy tomb,
Where, like a great magician, evermore
Thou liest embalmed in memory's fragrant store.

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

REMARABLE PRESERVATION OF A DEAD BODY AT STAVERTON, DEVON.

Some little time since attention was called in a Roman Catholic paper to the remarkable preservation from decay of the body of a Mr. Simon Worth, a Roman Catholic, who dying abroad, was brought home and buried in a vault in Staverton Churchyard, near Totnes, and the writer transcribed from Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. II., p. 696, a letter of Rev. William Cole, of Milton, near Cambridge, to R. Gough, Esq., author of the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," in which the writer gives an account of what he calls "a remarkable event in Devonshire." A fuller and more accurate account appeared in 1751 in a work entitled "Some Reflections, &c." at page 8, in which is a letter to the members of the Society of Surgeons, belonging to H.M. Royal Navy, narrating the circumstances of the case, which were as follows :—

In February, 1750, a vault was opened in the church of Staverton, about three miles from Totnes, Devon, being the burying place of a family named Worth.

In this vault the workmen found an oak coffin, with a body in it ; the last burial which had taken place in that vault was that of Simon Worth about 1669.

On opening the coffin, the body was found to be entire, and not at all decayed, in fact, as if it had only been dead a day ; it was wrapped first in a white sheet, with what appeared to be a tarred cloth outside it. The flesh was solid and not hard, and the joints flexible, the shoulder and elbow joints being easily moved, as also every joint of the fingers.

The flesh retained its natural elasticity, and likewise the skin, which appeared on drawing out the skin upon the throat, and the flesh when pressed would rise again as in a living creature. There was no sign of any incision, and the body had not been embalmed. The beard was black and about four inches long, and the flesh was not at all discoloured.

Mr. Cole's account states that the body remained exposed to the air for some weeks, and was yet preserved, and the pliantness of the joints and the springiness of the flesh continued. He also mentions that a surgeon opened the body, and found the heart, liver, and lungs all sound, and no symptoms of decay, except only the bowels were a little shrivelled.

The vault was opened to draw off the water, which was said to be nine feet deep, the coffin being kept under water by a weight on top of it.

The writer of the letter to the Society of Surgeons saw the body two months after the vault was opened, part of the body being exposed to the air, and part

under water and mud, and the whole was so dirty that he had to have part of it washed, in order to see what it was. A gentleman was with him who saw it when first opened, and stated that the condition of the body was the same as to preservation as when first opened two months before, and that gentleman also stated that when first opened, the tar cloth had kept the body quite dry, and that the sheet was quite dry and very white.

The writer of the letter to the Society of Surgeons signed himself "Philanthropos," and his letter was dated Staverton, May 22nd, 1750. He referred to Mr. Preston, of Staverton, near Ashburton, Devon, then the proprietor of the vault in question. The letter was published in 1751, with an attestation of the fact, and of the similar state of three bodies discovered in St. Martin's, Westminster, vide *Bibliotheca Devoniensis*, page 113, where it is stated a correspondence on the subject between Dr. Huxham, of Plymouth, and Mr. Tripe, of Ashburton, may be found in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 47, p. 253, and details of a similar discovery near Totnes are said to be found in Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes" II., p. 696, but it will be found that the reference is evidently to Mr. Coles's account of the same case, though Mr. Coles varies considerably as to date.

Can any of your readers mention any similar cases in Devon, and explain the causes of the preservation?

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

RIDING TO WATER.

In Mrs. Evans' "Home Scenes, or Tavistock and its Vicinity," in Excursion the Eighth, p. 185, she describes a scene at Lydford. As they approached the village an unusual hubbub saluted their ears, sounds of merry voices and peals of laughter, resounded through the place; every now and then a scream might be heard with the discordant blast of a rude trumpet, and above all came that peculiar din which proceeds from what is termed music of marrow-bones and cleavers. Men, women, and children in holiday attire were scattered here and there, flying before the appearance of two figures, ridiculously apparelled, who were seated back to back upon a donkey, belabouring sometimes each other, sometimes the beast, and sometimes the spectators, with a broom and ladle. This noisy procession proceeded with full speed to the banks of the Lyd, when the two figures leaped from their poor little steed, and began with fresh vigour to scatter dismay around. The broom and ladle were now made of service in flinging water over the devoted heads of the bystanders, who ran screaming away in every direction in most laughable confusion. From information obtained from an old woman as to this demonstration of gaiety, and mirth, it appears that a young couple had quarrelled and fought within the first year of their marriage, and this was the mode adopted to hold their conduct in derision; the figures on the donkey represented the man and his wife; in fact, it was what in Devonshire parlance is termed "riding to water." This is of course, a variety of the skimmeting, or, as Brand has it, "Skimmington riding," but the above is a form I have not met with before.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH TIDES AT PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, 1st June, 1811.—A most extraordinary phenomenon took place in the Port of Plymouth this day. A great convulsion of the sea in the Sound, Sutton Pool, Cattewater, and the Lara, at 3 o'clock a.m., the tide suddenly receded from the Pool of Sutton rushing through the sluices of the pier-heads, and left all the shipping and craft dry. In about half-an-hour a *bore* nearly from ten to eleven feet high came in with a tremendous noise, accompanied by a violent gust of wind at S.W., it was dead low water, and in an instant all the vessels and craft were afloat and knocking against each other. The bore then receded through the pier-heads, the same height and rushing noise, and left the pool high and dry. It then made its way up Cattewater to the Lara Head, driving the ships from their anchors against each other, by which means two lost their bowsprits. The bore then broke adrift from an immense cable the flying bridge near Pomphlet Mill Lake and drove it on the Lara sands, but going back so suddenly it carried the flying bridge with it, which was secured by a fresh cable and anchor. The bore returned again about seven o'clock a.m., in the same manner, at seven feet high, accompanied by a gust of wind, and as suddenly receded. At seven oclock the bore, about four feet high, rushed in again and receded in the same manner. The winds during its operation were very variable, but principally blew hard at S.W. The quicksilver in the thermometer was observed to sink and rise with a tremulous motion during the operation of the bore.

June 8, 1811.—About four o'clock this morning the same rising of the tide in the shape of what is called a bore, as that which happened at Plymouth on the 1st inst., returned. It rose again at six, seven, and nine o'clock, and then was quiet. Those who saw it compared the rushing into the pool, between the sluices of the pier-heads, as the running at the rate of five or six knots an hour on a very rapid river, driving all before it. Those vessels which were working out were forced back, and those in the pool were forced one against the other. The flying bridge was half full of water, and the passengers much alarmed; the cable snapped like a thread, but no lives were lost. It forced the women who picked cockles on the Lara sands to get to dry land as fast as possible, for fear of being overwhelmed with its rapidity; the wind was variable, but mostly S.W. during the operation of the bore. It thundered and lightened excessively.

Extracted from the *Literary Magazine*.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTOGENARIAN.

P.S. A portion of the above was witnessed by me, as I was on the pier, between seven and nine a.m.

ENCOMIUM ON SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

In Mrs. Bray's charming book, "Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," vol. II., p. 240, are some lines on our great sea-captain, which would not, I think, be out of place in your columns. The writer was one Long, a Tavistock schoolmaster, who held that office towards the

latter part of the reign of Charles II., and the piece from which they are quoted is entitled "A Panegyrick Poem; or, Tavistock's Encomium."

"Go, coast Great Britain's isle, and in each creek,
Among the noble sons of Neptune, seek
Who has swam farthest in the liquid seas,
Or who first ranged the world's antipedes;
Who round about the world's vast globe did roll,
Even from the Arctic to the Antarctic pole;
They will, with one consent, this verdict make,
'Twas OUR IMMORTAL MORTAL, TAV'STOCK DRAKE."

Drake was born at Crowndale, near Tavistock.

Plymouth. KEARLEY

"STORY OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE."

Western Antiquary, XLIII, 7th January, 1882:—The following extract from "Exmouth and its Environs," by E. J. Brabazon, Ed. 1866, pp. 63-4, may serve as a companion to Mr. Parfitt's "Story":—

"Nutwell Court is not without its appropriate legend, as I discovered by asking a workman, who accompanied me through the grounds, whether a fine spreading tree, which seemed untimely blighted, had been struck by lightning.

"'We don't much like to speak of *that* tree, madam,' he replied, lowering his voice, 'but as you seem curious, I will tell you about it. The great Sir Francis lived here they say, and lies under that blasted elm, with leave from the Evil One to *walk* once a year, but bound, by promise, only to go to the distance of ten *cock scrides* (strides), under penalty of being caught by the Devil—Lord keep him from us!' he ejaculated, looking stealthily around, as if he expected to see the black spirit at his elbow. 'Well, ma'am, he thought he would cheat the *Evil One*, he did! so up he got one night, and he went by yon dark wall, right round the park, and as he was just a-lying himself quietly down to rest again, there comes a great flash of lightning, and a noise louder than the firing of the battery guns, and the tree was split from top to bottom, and never bore a leaf afterwards!' 'I suppose,' said I, 'that he has been quiet enough since then?' 'No indeed, ma'am; no! he is still to be seen, by times at night, dressed as he used to be, and wearing his sword.'"

Torquay; 7th January, 1882. W. PENGELLY.

Queries.

249.—"CLINK."—Can any of your readers explain the origin of this word? In my boyish days in old Plymouth, some sixty years ago, it was used to designate the place of confinement for breakers of the peace, and was a cell in the old Guildhall, at the top of Bull-hill then so-called. The old saying, in reply to enquiries about certain delinquents, was, "He's put into the 'Clink.'" I do not remember the word being used in any other town.

Southampton. OLD PLYMOUTHIAN.

250.—CAN A CHURCHYARD BE CONSECRATED WITHOUT THE PERSONAL ATTENDANCE OF A BISHOP?—Once, when I was walking in Ashreigney Churchyard with Mr. John C———, one of the churchwardens, he pointed out to me where it was once enlarged, I believe within the episcopate of the Right Rev. Dr. Phillpotts. I remarked that the late Bishop was a very eminent man, and asked, "Did you see the Bishop when he consecrated this portion of the ground? I dare say no Bishop had been here long before, and none has been here since." Mr. C——— replied, "The Bishop did not come himself: he sent some clergyman with a small portion of consecrated earth in a vessel (or box), and he performed a religious ceremony, and at the same time sprinkled holy earth over the newly-added ground." This is not the first instance I had heard of burial grounds being thus consecrated. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Western Antiquary* have heard similar reports. I must confess I am in doubt whether such forms of consecration of burial-grounds have taken place in England during this century. Dr. Phillpotts was a bishop not likely to innovate in a matter of this kind, nor in the least to neglect the especial duties of his sacred office.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

251.—FIGS AND FIG-PUDDING.—Why do Devonians call raisins, *figs*; and a plum-pudding, *fig-pudding*?

Plymouth. DEFNIEL.

252.—ISOLATED PORTIONS OF PARISHES.—On looking at the map attached to the Diocesan Calendar, it will be noticed that the parishes are not all contained within one boundary. Many of them have small portions situated either between other adjacent parishes, or in some cases in the middle of, and quite surrounded by, another parish. What is the reason of this, and why are such cases much less frequent in Cornwall than in Devonshire? HIBYSKYE.

253.—PERLEY FAMILY.—Mr. M. V. B. Perley, of Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., who is preparing a "History and Genealogy of the Perley family in America, including alliances with other families, and a chart of lineal descent," will be glad to receive any information from persons bearing that name or the different variations thereof, in the West of England, or from any reader of the *Western Antiquary*, or person interested in the family or, in genealogical research.

EDITOR.

254.—INSCRIPTION ON SUNDIAL AT SOUTH BRENT.—As Mr. W. Crossing is a valued contributor to your pages, may I venture to make a personal appeal to him to record in your columns the inscription on the Brent Church Sundial? When visiting Brent some time since I found it was so high up as to be indistinguishable by the casual visitor, but no doubt as a resident in the neighbourhood, Mr. Crossing would have the means of obtaining the information. HIBYSKYE.

255.—LEAVENWORTH FAMILY.—Some of my kin desire to trace our family back into Old England, whence our ancestor came, about 1648. We think the family is extinct in the British Isles, since we have not found the name in modern postal registers or city directories. Will you advise me if you have any information on this subject, and particularly whether there is a small fishing hamlet called *Levenworth* or Leavenworth, on the shore of Devon, a few miles from Torquay.

FREDERICK PEABODY LEAVENWORTH.

Petersburgh, Va.

Replies.

241.—THE ARMS OF DEVON.—*Western Antiquary* XII.—Following the precedent of the famous chapter "Concerning Snakes in Ireland," the answer to this query is—there are *no* arms of Devon.

Newton. R. W. C.

ABEDNEGO SELLER (No. 163, 10th September, 1881).—The following note occurs in "Notes and Queries," 1st series, v. 587 :—"Abednego Seller was a native of Plymouth, educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; minister of Combentynhead *(sic)*, in Devonshire, and subsequently vicar of St. Charles, Plymouth; but was deprived for refusing to take the oaths to William III. In Hearne's *MS. Diaries*, 1710, vol xxv., occurs a notice of him :—"Mr. Abednego Seller was another Nonjuror, and had also collected an excellent study of books; but as he was a man of less learning than Dr. Thomas Smith [the editor of Bede], so his books were inferior to them, and heaped together with less discretion." Another notice of him occurs in Granger's *Biog. Dict.* vol. iv. p. 11 : —"Mr. Ashby, President of St. John's College, Cambridge, has a copy of *Königii Bibliotheca*, interleaved and filled with MS. notes, by A. Seller." He was the author of several works, which are given in Watt's *Bibliotheca Britan.*, but the following is omitted : — *Remarks upon the Reflections of the Author of 'Popery Misrepresented,' &c., in his Answerer, particularly as to the Deposing Doctrine*, Anon., London, 4to, 1686.' Another work has also been attributed to him, viz. *Considerations upon the Second Canon in the Book entitled 'Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical,' &c.*, Lond., 4to, 1693. Seller died about 1720, aged seventy-three. A letter from Seller to Humphrey Wanley, concerning Greek music, &c., will be found in the Harl. MSS., No. 3,782, Art. 36. Consult also Wood's *Athen Oxonæ.*, vol. iv., p. 563, edit. Bliss."

Torquay. M. Y.

A further series of interesting notes relative to Rev. Abednego Seller will appear shortly. EDITOR.

PARISH STOCKS.—Perhaps the most elevated situation for one of these (or rather the upper half of one) is to be found at Widecombe-in-the-Moor.

In the course of some autumn rambles, I visited this church, and entering the bell chamber was surprised to find the portion referred to used as a plank to bridge across a dilapidated part of the floor. The other half occupies a position outside the church, not far from the tower door. HIBYSKEWE.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *January 21st*, 1881.

Notes.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE.

Among contributions to our Christmas literature, let me mention the able article in this year's *Antiquary* on the New Year, Mr. Ralston on the New Year in Russia, and Rev. T. F. Thiselton Dyer (late Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance) on Yule-tide Chit-chat, in "Notes and Queries," 1879; also the curious article on Twelfth Night, in the *Daily Telegraph*. As to the latter, I understand the choosing a Twelfth Night King and Queen was common, till recently, in the Midland Counties. Was it usual in Devon and Cornwall?

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

May I draw the attention of those interested in the proposed *Bibliographia Devoniensis* to the able article of Mr. J. E. B. Mayor, in "Notes and Queries" (5 series XII., p. 510-511) for 1879? There are some valuable hints there on works of this class.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

SOMASTER MANUSCRIPT.

The pedigrees in the Somaster Manuscript must not be depended on entirely for correctness.

In page 66 of the 2nd part of the *Western Antiquary*, it is stated that "Joan Drake fourth daughter of ye first Sir Francis Drake, married Sir Hugh Windham, Knight Marshall to King Charles the First and his lady, nurse to King Charles the second."

Sir Hugh Wyndham did marry Joan Drake, but he was the eldest surviving *son* of Sir Edmund Wyndham, the Knight Marshall, by Christabella, daughter and heiress of Hugh Pyne, Esq., of Cathanger, in the parish of Fivehead, Somerset. She was wet nurse to the Prince Charles.

Edmund, the eldest son of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Kt., fell at Edgehill.

Sir Hugh Wyndham, Kt., of Kentsford, died before his father, July 20, 1671, aged 48. He was buried at St. Decumans, Somerset, and the following inscription is over his tomb :—

"Here lieth, beneath this rugged stone,
One more his Prince's than his own—
And in his martyred father's wars,
Lost fortune, blood, gained nought but scars,
And for his sufferings, as reward,
Had neither countenance nor regard,
And earth affording noe relief,
Is gone to Heaven to ease his grief."

Sir Hugh Wyndham had one son, Edmund Wyndham, Esq., of Kentsford, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe, Somerset. His will was proved October 1, 1698. Her will was proved June 17, 1714. They had no children. He left his estates to "my seven sisters jointly."

I cannot trace the names of any of these seven sisters. Perhaps some of your correspondents could help me in this matter.

In "the Royalist Composition Papers," *Roger Drake, of the City of London Esq.*, in his Petition dated 5th of May, 1652, states that he had compounded for the estate of Edmund Wyndham, Esq., and paid into the Treasury at Goldsmiths' Hall the first moiety of the fine, which fine amounted to £554. 18s. 6d. FREDERICK BROWN.

Fern Bank, Beckenham, Kent.

DR. JOHN KITTO.

Those who are so praiseworthily wishing to do honour to John Kitto's memory may be reminded of his own touching account of his accident, and minute description of his consequent sensations and experience, forming one of "Knight's Weekly Volumes," and entitled "The Lost Senses: Deafness." I am informed by a common friend, that in one of the London Arcades—Kitto's favourite walk—the strangeness of his voice, when he attempted to converse, attracted the attention of all in his neighbourhood, who would turn about, as if startled, to ascertain what the noise could be.

Plymouth. DEFNIEL.

Mr. S. C. Hall will be glad perhaps to know that the Rev. J. F. Kitto, Rector of Whitechapel, is one of the sons of the above. He is well known in London, being Chairman of the Church Sunday School Institute.

HIBYSKWE.

TURNCHAPEL.

Turnchapel Yard was formerly called Blackburn's Dockyard, Mr. Isaac Blackburn being the lessee. In the early part of the present century, he built there two line-of-battle ships (seventy-fours), the "Armada" and the "Clarence." As well as I can remember, it was in the year 1806-7, I was in a boat in Cattewater, with my father and friends, to see the launch of the last-named ship. Both sides of the water were crowded with spectators, and a goodly number were in boats also to witness the sight. The ship left her stocks majestically, and entered her native element in gallant style, amidst the loud cheers of the people.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTOGENARIAN.

SOUTH BRENT SUN-DIAL.

I have much pleasure in forwarding a short description of the Brent Church Sun-dial, in response to "Hibyskwe's" wish expressed in the *Western Antiquary*, No. XLIV. —

The dial is placed over the window of the south transept, and is formed of a slate slab, measuring two feet four inches in width, and the same in height at the sides, but higher by five inches in the centre, there being some carved ornamentation on the upper portion of it. This carving is carried down the sides of the face, but the bottom edge is quite plain. On the higher part of the slab, immediately above the figures of the dial, is the following inscription :—

E A
1685
As time and hours pas A way
So douth y life of man decay.

The height at which the dial is placed renders the deciphering of several of the words from the ground a matter of difficulty; but with the aid of a ladder I was able to examine it closely and obtain the measurements I have here given. The couplet appears on page 30 of the *Western Antiquary*, in the mention of the dial of North Huish Church, which, it seems, bears the same lines.

South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

I beg herewith to hand you some verses from an old broadside about Sir Francis Drake, printed in London by J. Charlewood, for Thomas Hackett, 1587, and which have only once before been reprinted.

Plymouth, W. C. WADE.

"The true and perfecte newes of the worthy and valiant exploytes, atchieved and doone by that valiant Knight, Sir Frauncis Drake.

Tryumph O England, and rejoyce,
And prayse thy God uncessantly
For this thy Queen, that Pearle of choyce,
Which God doth blesse with victory.
In countryes strange, both farre and neere
All raging foes her force doth feare.

Yee worthy wights that doo delighte,
To hear of novels straunge and rare,
What valours woune by a noble knight,
May please you marke, I shall declare.
Such rare exploytes performde and doone
As none the like hath ever woone.

First call to mind how Gideon,
But with three hundred fighting men
The Median's hosts he overcame,
A thousand to each one of them,
He did suppresse idolatry
The Lord gave him the victory.

So likewise by God's mighty hand,
Syr Frauncis Drake, by dreadfull swords,
Dyd foyle hys foes in forraine lands,
Which did contemne Christes holy word,
And many captives did sette free,
Which earst were long in misery.

Twenty-five ships were then preparde
Fifteen pinasses brave and fine,
Well furnished for his safegarde,
Preventing foes that would him tyne.
With masters good and marriners yare
As ever took charge, I dare compare,

The best navigators in the lande,
Conferde with him unto thys ende,
By thys famous Knight to understande
Theyre valours to achieve and wende
In countryes straunge beyond the sea,
If God permit who can say nay."

THE LATE GEORGE EDMUND STREET, R.A.

This talented artist was born at Woodford, Essex, June 20, 1824, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, December 29, 1881. He was the architect of the New Law Courts in the Strand, London, and drew every working drawing required—upwards of 3,000—with his own hands. Next to the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., he had, by far, the largest architectural practice on record. It may be interesting, therefore, to note that his earliest work was that of St. Mary's Church, Biscovey, Cornwall. The first drawing he ever exhibited at the Royal Academy was in 1848. No. 1,166 in the catalogue for that year is thus described :—"Design for the new Church of St. Peter, about to be erected at Treverbyn, in the County of Cornwall, under the superintendence of G. E. Street. The artist's address is given, "North End, Hampstead." In the following year, he exhibited

a drawing of his then completed church at Biscovey. and in 1850, on the Academy walls, was hung a sketch of his Church of S.S. Peter and Paul, Sheviocke. By this time, Mr. Street was only 26 years old. His best-known modern work in Devonshire is undoubtedly St. John's Church, built nearly 20 years ago, over and above the Strand at Torquay. Further eastward, his rebuilding of the nave of Bristol Cathedral, and the erection of those two superb churches — All Saints', at Clifton; and St. Peter's, at Bournemouth—are lasting memorials of his skill. His most important restorations in the West were certainly those of the parish churches at Dunster, Somerset, and at Bere Regis, Dorset. The Church of St. George at Dunster is not only of great size, but is more than passingly curious. It is almost unique in plan; originally, it was an ordinarily arranged Somersetshire edifice, with a western tower. Later on, however, circumstances led to the erection of a noble nave—a *second*—west of the tower again, transforming the latter from a western into a central feature. Thus the edifice has two naves, two chancels and two altars. The old 15th century carved oak rood screen at Dunster, groined, and running an unbroken length of some sixty feet from north to south walls, is one of the grandest screens in the West.

Bere Regis Church is a noble building, the most striking feature of which, perhaps, is its glorious roof. This was erected by Cardinal Morton—when Archbishop of Canterbury, 1486-80. Cardinal Morton was a Dorsetshire man, and a native of Bere Regis. The roof, for stately conception and magnificence, and ornate detail, is altogether without a rival in the west country.

As the actual renovation of the carved and sculptured work of both these, as well as many other buildings, was entrusted to me by Mr. Street, I have had many opportunities from time to time of noticing, and can personally testify to, his unwearying application to work, and to the wonderful self-reliance and decision of character which led him to do *at once*, and do correctly, much that less powerful artists would have deliberated over for months, aye, and never dared attempt.

Mr. Street was buried in a plain oak coffin, which was of the old mediæval wedge shape.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Queries.

256.—THE BONYTHON FLAGON.—In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1868, there is an account of this flagon. It is stated that it was discovered amongst the effects of an ancient lady, whose name is not given, but who is described as having been in all probability the "last of her race,"—what race is not told. The flagon came into the market with the rest of this lady's property.

I shall feel greatly obliged if any of your readers, residing near St. Columb, where this old lady died, could give information respecting her, more especially her name and the date of her death.

Teignmouth. EMILY COLE.

257.—TREGAY.—On a map in "Camden's Brittanica," near Lansaloes, I notice there is a place marked "Tregay," in capitals. Was this a village? In the modern maps I do not find any place so marked.

SILEX.

258.—LAMPEN FAMILY.—Can any of your readers, who have made local genealogies or pedigrees a speciality, inform me about the Lampen Family?

1. Is there not a place called Lampen in St. Neot's Parish? If so, might not the name be derived from this?

2. Are there not some records of Lampens in Linkinhorne and Stoke Climsland?

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

259.—WELSH SPOKEN IN DEVON.—It is stated in an article in *Cornhill*, "On some English Place-names," which appeared in November last, signed "G.A." (Grant Allen?), that Welsh was spoken in remote parts of Devonshire as late as the reign of Elizabeth. Can any of your readers corroborate this and refer me to their authorities?

Exeter. E. S. RADFORD.

260.—TEA-HOUSES.—About what period did the custom of going out junketing in the tea-houses of Wilcove and Boldventure, &c., arise in Plymouth? These junketings formed a most important part of the recreations of the citizen's life in the last and early part of the present centuries. The story of John Gilpin brings this before one's mind. Most of your elder readers probably recollect happy days in the good old times in the tea-houses around the Tamar's Bank—the Edmonton of old Plymouth.

DEVONPORTER.

261.—PLYMPTON PRIORY.—Will Mr. J. Brooking Rowe, or some other accomplished archæologist of the district favour the readers of the *Western Antiquary* with an account of the style and dimensions of this far-famed establishment, with its noble church and wealthy fraternity? As one of the most interesting features of the locality, it may well claim attention, and a little of your valuable space may well be spared for such an object.

PRIORITY.

262.—MAPS, PLANS, AND CHARTS OF DEVONSHIRE AND PLYMOUTH.—Can any reader of the *Western Antiquary* furnish a complete list of the Maps, Charts, and Plans that have been published from time to time of the county of Devon and the town of Plymouth. A description of those recently exhibited by Rev. J. Erskine Risk, at the Athenæum, in illustration of his interesting lecture on Drake and the water question, would, I am sure, be highly acceptable to your readers, and if they could be reproduced by any process for your pages, the value of your periodical would become greatly enhanced.

PLYMOUTHIAN.

263.—MUNICIPAL HERALDRY OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—Would it be possible for the Editor of the *Western Antiquary* to present, in the pages of that interesting periodical, a description and accompanying illustrations of the arms of the various municipalities and other towns in Devon and Cornwall? Such a collection would form a very valuable feature of more than local interest, and I hope it may be practicable.

GILD HELM.

264.—NEWSPAPER HERALDRY.—What do the two shields upon the daily issues of the *Western Morning News* represent? At the first glance one of them would appear to indicate the Arms of Cornwall, but on close inspection the shield in question reads:—A field *or* with *15 plates;* instead of *sable, fifteen bezants*, which, as every one knows, are the proper arms of Cornwall.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Replies.

223.—THE LATE ADMIRAL MICHAEL DE COURCY, C.B.—*Western Antiquary*, XL.—This gallant officer was the eldest son of Capt. Nevinson de Courcy, R.N., K.T.S., brother of the present Lieut.-Col. Nevinson Willoughby de Courcy, R.M., C.B., and grandson of the Hon. Michael de Courcy, Admiral of the Blue, brother of John 26th Baron Kingsale. He entered the navy 5th February, 1824, obtained his commission 28th June, 1838, was appointed, 20th September, following, to the Racer, 16, Capts. Geo. Byng and Thos. Harvey, on the North American and West Indian Stations. He assumed command of the Charybdis, 6 gun, brig, employed in the protection of British interests in South America, when, in February, 1841, some Carthagenian ships-of-war attacked two English merchant vessels, plundered them, and made prisoners of the crew and passengers, among whom was a Col. Gregg. They, however, found means of communicating their condition to the British Consul, who applied to the Government for their release without success. A despatch, therefore, was at once sent to Lieut. de Courcy, who came off the port of Carthagena, and sent an officer, bearing a letter to the Commodore of the squadron, demanding the release of Col. Gregg and the other British subjects. The officer, however, was insulted and the unfortunate Col. Gregg was shot immediately after in contempt. This was an insult to our country not to be endured, so Lieut. de C. boldly entered the port to compel attention to his letter, in doing which he was fired into by the Corvette, the Commodore's vessel. Lieut. de C., notwithstanding his great inferiority to the force opposed to him, took up his position and engaged the whole Carthagenian squadron f six vessels, which he captured and destroyed in less than an hour. He, in consequence, at once received his promotion to the rank of Commander.

He again distinguished himself on this station in 1867 He was made Captain 6th September, 1852; Rear-Admiral 18th Oct., 1867; Vice-Admiral 25th August, 1873; and Admiral 15th June, 1879; and a C.B. 13th March, 1867.

He married Sibella, youngest daughter of Commander John Row Morris, R.N., and sister of the late Commander Walter Windyer-Morris, R.N., of Portswood, Southampton by whom he has had issue—Nevinson John William, Midshipman, R.N., killed by a fall from aloft; Maria Frances Catharine, married to Captain Kemmis, of Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight; and Mary Theodosia, married to Captain Moore-Lane, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He died October 22nd, at Milburn, Newton Abbot, in the 70th year of his age. A full account of his capture of the Carthagenian Fleet will be found in Kingston's "Chips of the Old Block," p. 138,

Southampton. G. T. W. M.

239.—RELICS OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—*Western Antiquary*, XL.—I have an oil painting of Sir Francis Drake, life size, also a purse which he had in his voyage round the world; some ancient plate with the Drake arms and crest engraven on them; also a seal and snuff-box with arms and crest; a book entitled "The English Hero, or Sir Francis Drake Revived," printed at the Red Lyon, in Paternoster-row. I also possess a portrait of Drake taken in 1586, when he visited the Netherlands.

Kingsbridge. FRANCIS DRAKE PEARCE.

I have a large sea-chest which belonged to Sir Francis Drake, and of which I send you a drawing. It is said that Queen Elizabeth was seated on this chest (Sir Francis seeming to regard it as a sort of divan for the accommodation of his most distinguished visitors) when she promised him the remarkably appropriate arms he subsequently bore, and that she, on that occasion, gave him a ring from her royal finger (still preserved in the family), as a pledge of her goodwill towards him. The chest is made of West Indian teak, mounted in brass. I shall be happy to show the chest to anyone who will favour me with a call on any Wednesday or Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Drake, of 8, Saltram-place, Plymouth, has in her possession a Knight of Rhodes spoon, which once belonged to the famous admiral; a curious article which he habitually used at meals. It has a square handle, richly chased, with small strands of flowers beautifully executed. A knight armed *cap-a pie*, of about one and a half inches long, forms the finish of one extremity, which on being drawn from its socket becomes a tooth-pick. The other end is furnished with three prongs, making a small fork then there is a shell-like scoop, having little sheaths at the back to receive the prongs, which thus furnished its possessor with a kind of table *multum in parvo*.

Paignton. F. A. CAMERON.

246.—*Western Antiquary*, XLIII.—ONIONS, *versus* SLIPPERS AND RICE.—I think "P. Q. K.'s" query is partly answered by this—Burton in his Anatomy of Melancholy, edit. 1660, p. 538, speaks of "Cromnyamantea," a kind of divination with onions laid on the altar at Christmas Eve, practised by girls to know when they shall be married, and how many husbands they shall have. This appears also to have been a German custom. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, v. 2, p. 644, and Hone's Every Day Book, for verses too long to quote here.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

CLINK.—*Western Antiquary*, XLIV.—This word, as a name for a "lock-up," does not occur in any Glossary known to me, and must, no doubt, be regarded as slang. Instead of being confined to Plymouth, it was familiar to me, in S.E. Cornwall, sixty years ago; is in constant use here at present, and natives of Barnstaple, Eggesford, Harberton, Paignton, Tavistock, and Torrington, have told me that the word has been well-known to them all their lives, as the popular, and most prevalent name for a "lock-up." I know nothing of its origin.

Torquay. WM. PENGELLY.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *January 28th*, 1882.

Notes.

ASHBURTON CHURCH.

Lately, while looking round the interior of Ashburton Church, I made notes of two or three things on the walls, the records of which (with the permission of the Editor) I will place in that secure repository for varieties, the *Western Antiquary*.

1.—The mural monument of John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, does not commend itself to me because of its artistic merits, nor for its design, but because it commemorates one of the "Worthies of Devon," and for that the inscription is from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Johnson. It is as follows:—"In memory of | JOHN DUNNING, LORD ASHBURTON | A native of this town, | Who by his private virtues | United with the exertion of rare and excellent talents, | Rose to that pre-eminence | Which neither birth nor titles can bestow; | He married ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN BARING, Esq, | By whom he had two sons | JOHN and RICHARD BARRE; the youngest of which only survived him. | He died 18th August, 1783, aged 51." Above the inscription are the arms of Dunning and Baring impaled, viz.—Bendy, sinister of eight, argent and vert, over all, a lion rampant, sable,—with azure, a fesse argent, in chief a boar's head, couped, muzzled, and ringed, or, supporters—two antelopes, collared, argent.

2.—Close by is another monument, erected to the memory of two brothers, scions of the antient family of Cruse or Cruwys. This name is not yet extinct in the town, and should any antiquary visit Ashburton without making the acquaintance of Mr. Cruse, of West-street, and getting his permission to see his wainscoted room of old carved oak, he will miss seeing one of the most interesting remains of carved work in this county. Upon shields are T. P., the initials of Thomas Prideaux, an old churchwarden. These letters are interwoven forming a monogram, in the shape of a knot or badge. Enough of this digression. The inscription on the tablet is as follows:—"Here lyeth the bodys of | Thomas Cruse, gent. | Who was heere interred, the 28th of April, 1642. | And George Cruse, gent. | Who was alsoe interred the 8th of Jany., 1649."

> "Within this Vrne two brothers heere confined,
> Though by death parted yet by death close joynd;
> The eldest of these two plac'd in his roome,
> Greeted the younger with a well come home;
> They liu'd, they lou'd, and now they rest in tombe,
> Togeather sleepinge in their mother's womb."

Above all are the arms, emblazoned in their proper tinctures, of these two old branches of a family whose name is so widely and well known in Devonshire:—Azure, a bend indented, point in point, gules, and sable, between six escallops, or.

3.—In the south aisle there is a large shield of arms, apparently moulded in plaster, or it may be carved in Beer stone, and improved by lime-wash, according to the custom of those times; the date is 1746. I was informed that these arms are not a funereal commemoration, but that they were placed in the church to perpetuate the generous gift of six bells, by Mr. John Harris, of Hayne, and Sir William Yonge, K.C.B., who sometime represented the very antient Borough in Parliament. This shield bears—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, sable, three crescents, within a bordure, argent; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a chevron gules, between three martlets, sable—on a pretence are, gules, four lozenges, conjoined in fesse, ermine, a bordure of the last. Crest, an eagle rising ermine, beaked, and spurred, or. The fine old church of Ashburton is waiting and longing to be freed from its unsightly interior encumbrances of high pews, ponderous pulpit, and gloomy galleries. A very short time before the death of Mr. Street, the eminent architect, he examined the edifice for the purpose of relieving this church of these deformities.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

Note.—On referring to a pamphlet containing extracts of churchwardens' accounts, I find that the Thomas Prideaux above named was one of the wardens for the years 1510, 1528-9-30.

ANCIENT RIDGE TILES.

There are four houses in Looe, each having an ancient ridge tile on them—three of them are in West Looe, and the other in East Looe; each figure differs somewhat in design—the attitude of the horses being varied in two of the West Looe figures; both horse and rider are without heads; the figure of the man on the other has the head, with a cocked hat on it, perfect, legs and arms broken off. The figure at East Looe is the most perfect of all, the horse is quite perfect, the hand of the man is gone, body and legs perfect, but the figure is much smaller than either of the others. I have sent very rough drawings of the whole, so you will be able to see the difference in them. There is the same tradition attached to them as has been stated by you in former notices; but as two of the West Looe houses, which adjoin each other, cover but a space of ground of less than forty feet by twelve, one house having but two small rooms and the other four, it appears to me that the Cavaliers must have been very easily satisfied as to the accommodation afforded them in such houses.

Looe. STEPHEN CLOGG.

DUCKING STOOL FOR BAKERS.

Although not of local interest, it may not be out of place to call attention to the following passage, as to the use of the ducking-stool for men, which occurs in John Howard's "Foreign Prisons," p. 84, 1778:—"Before I leave this city (Vienna), I would just mention that every month an account of the prices, weight, and measure of *bread* and *flour* is put up on the gates. The bakers at Vienna are punished for frauds by the severity and disgrace of the ducking-stool. This machine of terror, fixed on the side of the Danube, is a kind of long pole or board, extending over the water, at one end of which the delinquent, being fastened in his basket, is immersed. The bakers would gladly purchase a removal of this machine, but the punishment is continued, and inflicted on delinquents, by order of the magistrates."

Plymouth. K. H.

THE ARMADA.

I subjoin a verse on the Armada, celebrating Drake's prowess, from Ritson's Ancient Songs and Ballads.

Plymouth. W. C. WADE.

They coasted round about our land,
And so came in by dover,
But we had men set on 'em then
And threw the rascals over.
The queen was, then, at Tilbury
What could we more desire-a?
And Sir Francis Drake, for her sweet sake,
Did set them all on fire-a.

SIR HUGH POLLARD, SHERIFF OF DEVON, AND MACAULAY'S ARMADA.

"Sir Hugh Pollard, father of Mistress Northcote, had the honour of being Sheriff of Devon in the year of the Armada, and was therefore the one immortalized, perhaps unconsciously, by Macaulay:—

"'With his white hair unbonneted, the stout old Sheriff comes,
Behind him march the halberdiers, before him sound the drums,
His yeomen round the market-cross make clear an ample space,
For there behoves him to set up the standard of Her Grace.'"

I extract the above from the memoir attached to the "Note book of Sir John Northcote, sometime M.P. for Ashburton," &c., edited by A. H. A Hamilton, London, 1877. DEVONISH.

ANCIENT CORNISH CHURCHES.

I send you a few particulars about the old church of Mylor, as it stood in its primitive state previous to the year 1869, at which date it was rebuilt, with many alterations, and the addition of a new south aisle. Mylor Church is in the deanery of East Kerrier, and is dedicated to Saint Milorus, 1308-9. Accommodation 450 The chancel was formerly under continuous roof with nave, and contained numerous monuments. The Clinton aisle has one handsomely carved, with a figure kneeling in prayer. The Carclew aisle still occupies the north transept. The south aisle, before the alteration, contained windows of the seventeenth century The pulpit and screen are beautifully carved. The turret rises out of the roof of the nave, and is the only part of the old church which was not rebuilt. There is no attached tower, but there is a campanile on a neighbouring hill, containing three bells. The tenor is cracked—date 1664, The sound bell has an inscription round it—

EGO : ME : PRECO : SE :
CLAMANDO CONTERIMVS :
AVDITE : VENITE : 1637.

The inscription round the treble bell is—

SANTI : DEORDORE :
SIN : HONORE :

The font is Norman. A good Norman north door of somewhat unusual detail. South porch, ornamented entrance paneled, one Maltese cross, curious corbels at the corners of the roof on the western end of the church.

The granite cross which formed a support for the old church is now placed by the south porch. It is supposed to be the memorial stone of St. Milor, the patron saint.

A carved piscina was found in digging down the old vicarage house; it is now placed in the church. The stocks were kept in the belfry.

The chapel of S. Landos or Lo, with its cemetery, was made parochial in March, 1308-9.—Stapledon's Register.

This chapel was supposed to be in the Kersey field at Trefusis.

Flushing, Falmouth. M. T. H.

Queries.

265—WESLEYAN QUERIES.—As one interested in the history and bibliography of the Wesleyan movement, I feel sure that there must exist in private libraries and public institutions in the western counties many an unnoticed letter and unrecorded book of interest to the lover of Methodist lore. Could any correspondent of the *Western Antiquary* aid me in my search for incidents or literature connecting John Wesley with Devon and Cornwall? Anecdotes of that worthy man, if authenticated, would be especially gratifying, and I should be pleased to hear of any Wesleyan collectors in the west. I am but a beginner in this fascinating study.

Pembroke College, Cambridge. T. CANN HUGHES.

266.—LEPERS IN CORNWALL.—A correspondent asks me:—

1. Under what conditions Lepers not in Lazar-houses lived in Cornwall in the Tudor period?

2. What were the arrangements for their joining in divine service?

3. Was there a rope-walk set apart for lepers, and where?

Can any of your readers answer these questions?

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

267.—JERUSALEM GARTER.—Can any one tell me the meaning of this? It appears in a will, 1659. The testator, a lady living in Cornwall, leaves one of her relatives "my Jerusalem Garters, with my name on them."

London. J. L. V.

268.—NEW YEAR'S EVE OBSERVANCE IN DEVONSHIRE.—The following is from a local daily paper:—

"In the County of Devon, in the diocese of Exeter, not 100 miles from Plymouth, a family celebrate the coming of the New Year by sitting in darkness in a room from which every ray of light is carefully excluded. Silence is observed; on the clock striking twelve the doors and windows are thrown open, and the advent of the first comer is anxiously watched. Should the individual prove of dark, swarthy complexion, it is reckoned a good omen, and much rejoicing exhibited. Should it, however, be a person fair and pale, it is of sinister presage.

Great, therefore, was the dismay of the comely mistress of a house near Dartmoor when, on the clock striking twelve last Saturday, she rushed out and fell into the embrace of a blue-eyed boy. These rites have probably a Pagan origin."

It touches upon a curious old custom, a record of which in these pages may be pleasant. Can any other instances be cited?

Exeter. H. H.

269.—GARIBALDI IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—Many persons in Devon and Cornwall will remember the visit of the "great liberator" to the West in April, 1864, on his way to Penquite, the seat of his friend and companion in arms, Col. Peard. Congratulatory addresses were delivered to Garibaldi at Penquite. A brief description of such an interesting ceremony, with some account of those who took part in it, may not be out of place in the records of the *Western Antiquary*, and I trust someone who was present on that occasion may favour you with particulars.

KEARLEY.

Replies.

CLINK.—*Western Antiquary*, XLIV. and XLV.—This name for a prison is certainly not peculiar to Devonshire, so it is easy to understand why Mr. Pengelly's attempts to find it in a Glossary have been unsuccessful. In "Old and New London," vol. vi., chap. 6, the learned author gives an account of the Liberty of the Clink, in Southwark, which seems to have been a Court for the hearing of pleas, with prison attached, all under the civil jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester. The Bishop kept court by his steward and bailiff, and I presume it was to these officials that Charles I., in 1631, sent a letter addressed to the keepers of the clink, directing them to deliver prisoners to the French Ambassador. (Hist. MSS. rep. iii, p. 297.) Nine years previously in 1622, James I. wrote a somewhat similar letter, a copy of which is now preserved in the archives of the Catholic Chapter of London:—"A copy of His Majesty's letter to the L. Archbishop of Canterbury, in behalf of a Popish Priest, Tho. Green, *alias* Houghton, O.S.B, for some years past a prisoner in the Clink. Westm. 25 Jan. 1622." (Hist. MSS., rep. v., p. 465.)

Teignmouth. F. C. FROST.

Referring to the remarks in the *Western Antiquary*. XLIV. and XLV., upon this term as applied to our Guildhall "lock-ups," I am not able to throw any light upon its origin, but the following circumstances, which go to prove that some of the prisoners confined in the old "clinks" could fully endorse the poet's remark, when he says:—

> "Stone walls do not a prison make,
> Nor iron bars a cage,"

may, perhaps, be worth recording in these pages. A gentleman, who has been resident in Plymouth from his boyhood, tells me that he well remembers when two men, who were confined in the upper part of the clink there, made their escape from it by fastening the bed sheets together, and letting themselves down from the window, during the night; and another friend of mine informs me that a clever escape was made from the old Guildhall at Tavistock, about sixty years since. This building, which always went by the name of the Clink, stood near the old Town Mills, on the spot now known as Bedford-square. The prisoner, it seems, managed to get away from "durance vile" by making a hole in the wall of the cell, and when it was discovered by the parish constable that the bird had flown, and made known by him, a number of townspeople very quickly assembled, all anxious to see the aperture through which the prisoner had made his way to freedom. Many of them expressed their surprise at a man being able to get through such a small opening, some even going so far as to affirm that they did not believe it possible. The old constable, who, it would appear, was a bit of a wag, invited these sceptics inside the building, that they might inspect the breach more thoroughly, and when he found several had entered he turned the key upon them, telling them that now he had afforded them ample opportunity to prove beyond dispute the possibility of getting through the opening by coming out that way themselves. This feat they were obliged to accomplish, much to their chagrin, but to the great amusement and amidst the jeers and laughter of the lookers-on.

South Brent. WILLIAM CROSSING.

THE MEW-STONE.—*Western Antiquary*, XXXII. and XXXVIII.—The Rev. S. Shaw, in his Tour in the West of England, 1788, relates the following story:—"South-east in the Sound, at a small distance from the shore, rises a high cragg, called the Mew-stone; to this little island, about fourteen years ago, a man was transported for seven years, where he quietly remained his due time without setting foot on other land. Leaving this habitation to his daughter, he went to Loo Island, about thirty miles further in Cornwall. She still remains here, a widow with three children, her husband being lately drowned."—(p. 360.)

Mr. Shaw, pursuing his tour into Cornwall, says:—"Opposite the mouth of this river (Looe) stands the small island of the same name, belonging to Sir Henry Trelawney, whose seat is not far from hence; this, at a trifling acknowledgment, is inhabited by the old man mentioned at Mews-rock, Plymouth, whose name is Finn, and here, by his own industrious cultivation of wheat and other grain, he reaps a comfortable subsistence." The question I would like to ask is this: What size was the Mew-stone at the time this was written—1788? Has it diminished since, and was it possible to cultivate grain, or garden produce on it, sufficient to sustain, first the man Finn, and afterwards his daughter and family? What was Finn transported to this rock for, what had he done, and how was he supported? According to the reading, that after he had served his time he was able to leave the rock as a sort of "freehold" to his daughter and her husband. Was this so? If so, upon what grounds or authority did he come possessed of it?

Why is it called the Mew-stone? Is it from its being the roosting, or place of nidification of the wild sea-mew, the common sea-gull?

Exeter. EDWARD PARFITT.

WELSH SPOKEN IN DEVON, *Western Antiquary*, XLV.—If your correspondent, Mr. E. S. Radford, will refer to three able articles on the "Last Relics of the Ancient Cornish Language," by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, in the "Antiquary," Vol. I., he will, I think conclude that the writer of the paper he alludes to has been misled by the

false meaning he attaches to certain assertions made by old writers, but that in reality it was the Cornish who, at the date he mentions, spoke their own ancient language in some parts of Cornwall, which language, I believe, bore some resemblance to Welsh. Nay, it may possibly have been termed Welsh with some apparent propriety, as Cornwall was anciently known as West Wales.

Teignmouth. F. C. FROST.

251.—PLUM-PUDDING. WHY?—*Western Antiquary*, XXIV.—Why does your correspondent "Defniel" (along with most persons, Devonians or not) call this distinctive portion of English cookery by this name, when no "plums" ever enter into its composition? (See Query 251.) Looking into the dim vists of antiquity, can a period be discerned when the name was true to the contents? HIBYSKWR.

KINGSKERSWELL.—*Western Antiquary*, XLII.—In looking through the replies to the *Western Antiquary*, in your last week's journal, I read some rather amusing definitions of the names Kingskerswell, Abbotskerswell, and they brought to my recollection some remarks I heard sometime ago in travelling from Torquay to Exeter. A *savant* was enlightening the passengers on the origin of names of places, &c. And on coming to Kingskerswell he said the name of this place, for instance, evidently grew out of the King's Crew — *i.e.*, servants—fetching water from a well here, hence it was called the King's Crew's Well, and that the same applied to Abbotskerswell or Abbot's Crew's Well, but that time had modernized the spelling and sound of the words. But on my asking for a definition (by the same mode of reasoning) of Coffinswell, he became reticent. Yet after all, perhaps he was as near the truth as your very able correspondent "H. H."

Plymouth. R. H.

Western Antiquary, XLII., XLIII.—If Mr. Pengelly will turn to White's "Devon (1879)," page 100, line 10, he will read:—"Kerswell is a corruption of *Carsewell*, the more ancient way of writing the name." Mr. Pengelly mentions that in an old parish record, under the date of 1546-7, there is an entry in which the rendering is:—*Kyngskerswell*. In Exeter Cathedral Library, however, there is a very much older reference to the place. It occurs in a MS. of the time of Bishop Bronescombe (1257-80). The writing is entitled:—"Carta Thome Perer de Capellâ de *Karswylle* concessa Capitulo." In my copy of John Speede's (1610) "Devonshire, with Excester described, and the armes of such nobles as have borne the titles of them," the word is spelt "*Kingeskeswell*," and the neighbouring village, "Aboteskerswell." Again, in my "Mapp of Devonshire," by Blome, I find the word written "Kingskeswell," and so it is rendered upon a large old map I have by Eman. Bowen. On turning to one I possess, by Kitchen (no date), the spelling is Kings Keswell, and that is how it is dubbed upon my map by Gibson in "The Universal Museum" for July, 1767. On many of my old local maps, Kingskerswell is not indicated at all. For instance, it is omitted in the map of the county, in "The Universal Magazine" for January, 1749; neither does it appear in "Devonshire, by H. Moll, Geographer," 1713, nor in "A modern map of Devonshire," which was printed (without a date) by Alex. Hogg at the sign of the King's Arms in Paternoster-row.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *February 4th*, 1882.

Notes.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE QUAKERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

"O rake not up the ashes of our fathers!
Implacable resentment was their crime,
And grievous has the expiation been."

With such an admonition did the "Author of Waverley" conclude his introduction to "Old Mortality," written in 1830, and it is well to note the advice contained therein when opening up the subject of persecution for conscience' sake. Now, the pages of the *Western Antiquary*, from the very nature of their contents, are decidedly closed, I presume, against all polemical matters, whilst a hearty welcome is accorded to such interesting antiquarian tit-bits as have been poised on the pens of Messrs. Nicholls, Chanter, and others.

In good company, moreover, one has nothing to fear, especially from "ye wand'ring critic," who is generally a man of disappointment. Above all, like the famed ægis of old, the excellent judgment and discrimination of our Editor shelter us, even from ourselves.

I have not, unfortunately, by me just now, the folio copy of George Foxe's Journal, which was referred to by Mr. J. F. Nicholls when writing on this subject, but only Armistead's diluted edition of that mystic, yet worthy, man of leather's sayings and doings. It will be interesting to compare the two, if any of your readers happen to possess the same. One may see how, now-a-day, the black-jack is set aside for the liqueur-glass. But for those who would seek aright, let me say, the good old vintage is still within "the leathern bottel." Times may have changed, but the spirit of "Old Mortality" still seems to be about.

"Though 'jangling Baptist' now may have the sway,
There's ne'er a Quaker that will say him nay."

Not to trespass too much on the allotted space, permit me to offer, by way of instalment, the following transcript of the title-page of an old work published in 1736, and to note two prosecutions made in this county of Devon:—

A Brief | Account | of Many of the | Prosecutions | of the People call'd | Quakers | in the | Exchequer, Ecclesiastical | and Other Courts, | for | Demands Recoverable by the *Acts* made in the | 7th, and 8th, Years of the Reign of King | *William* | the Third, *for the more Easie Recovery of* Tithes, | Church-Rates, &c. | Humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Members | of both Houses of Parliament. | London: | Printed and Sold by the Assigns of J. Sowle, at the | *Bible* in George Yard, Lombard-street, 1736. |

1696.—John Colesworthy of Topsham was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Small Tithes and Easter-Offerings, at the Suit of Christopher Bale.

1697.—Robert Ford of Halberton was prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court for Four Shillings and Sixpence for a Church-Rate (so-called) and excommunicated.

Plymouth. FRANC-PLUME.

AN HOLSWORTHY HERO.

I clip the following interesting account of an old local worthy from a North Devon paper:—

"Mr. John Thomas Rees, of Bodmin-street, Holsworthy, was born in Wales in the year 1790. When very young he was deserted by his mother, who found her way to Holsworthy and for years lived as a servant at Herdwick House. At the age of 13 the boy went to live as a farm servant in Wales, but having a taste for a seafaring life found the life on a farm irksome, and offered himself, and was accepted, as a servant to a ship's carpenter. After a voyage or two he went as a sailor on the mizen top of the Hayard, sloop of war, and was soon advanced to the maintop as an able seaman. In this post his first voyage was made to North America to assist in the American war in 1812. On his return to England all the men were drafted except the marines and captain's boat's crew, of which our veteran was one. One night on going on shore at Gosport he, with another sailor, 'forgot' his way back, and joined a horse transport ship with artillery, who were going to Holland to drive out the French. On returning to England our hero was shipwrecked on the 9th January, 1814, off the coast of Sussex in a heavy gale, which lasted from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. He lost all his possessions, and was taken into Harwich quite destitute. Nothing daunted he joined another ship, and on February 17th, 1814, was again wrecked. He then made his way to London, shipped on board an East Indiaman, and went to China. When in the Celestial Empire he was pressed on board the Dora, frigate, in the year 1815, memorable as the year of Waterloo. He arrived in England on Christmas Eve, 1815, and was then sent to St. Helena as one of the guard over Napoleon. After the famous prisoner had been landed, the vessel in which J. T. R. was, returned to Portsmouth, where the crew was paid off. After wandering about for three years he, in 1819, wended his way to Holsworthy to see his mother, of whom he had only just heard, and who was anxious to see him. On his arrival here he learnt the trade of a miller, and shortly afterwards married one of the Holsworthy lasses. Since that time—57 years ago—he has resided here, occupying one house in Bodmin-street about 50 years. His good wife is over 80 years of age, and now, at the age of nearly 91 years, J. T. R. can be seen almost any day walking about the town, staff in hand, though not much crippled. He is robust, strong built, not very tall, and has a good memory. With his good wife he may be seen regularly every Sunday wending his way to the Wealeyan Chapel, he and his better half being the oldest members of the Society now living in the town."

May this "fine old English gentleman," and his better half, be spared for many years to each other.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

CURIOUS EPITAPH IN MYLOR CHURCHYARD.

In
memory of Mr.
Joseph Crapp ship
wright who died ye 26th of
Novr. 1770. Aged 63 years.
Alas Frend Joseph
His End was Allmost Sudden
As thou the mandate came
Express from heaven
his foot it slip, And he did fall
help help he cries & that was all.

Flushing, Falmouth. M. T. H.

CURIOUS EPITAPHS—BIDEFORD.

I never visit Delft, Leyden, Haarlem, or any of those charming old "dead" cities in Holland, without thinking of their Devonshire counterpart—Bideford. When at that ancient town "Bi-the-ford," the other day, I was glad to see that a number of the old slate headstones in the parish churchyard of S. Mary had been carefully preserved by being placed side by side, continuously, along the eastern and southern wall. I counted 147 of them, and as some of these are fast becoming obliterated by the action of the weather, it may be seemly to record herewith a few of their superscriptions in the *Western Antiquary*. It may be remembered that in 1646, 229 of Bideford's burghers, or their wives, died of the Plague—and upon August 25th, 1682, three poor old dames were burnt to death in the town as witches. That was the last execution for witchcraft in England. The stones we are looking at now, however, do not date mostly back farther than about the middle of last century, and some to the beginning of this. One curious feature about many of them is that no name is inscribed thereon, but simply a verse, more or less quaint. Probably these anonymous tributes were footstones (?)

Here is one that tells a sad tale:—

"In pain and sickness long I lyed,
My flesh consum'd, my lungs decay'd—
I like a flower once did bloom,
And now lie moulder'd in this tomb."

Again, this terse one:—

"Henry Tucker, Junior,
Who at the age of 26, Exchanged this Wilderness
for Heaven."

Further on is another tale, briefly told:—

"O cruel Death, so soon to end,
A faithful mother, and sincere (a) Friend."

The following is passing odd:—

"Death with his Dart
Hath Smote my Heart
In the midst of my Prime.
My Friends therefore
Your grief forbear
It's God's appointed Time."

So is this:—

'Crack Nature. Crack the cord of Life—
Set me free from all my pain.
My soul and body are at strife
Struggles are, alas! in vain.
'Tis done! The important work is o'er—
My soul to Heaven takes its flight—
It swiftly soars, from this life's shore,
To taste of Heaven's sweet delight."

This is what a dead parent is made to say :—

" Mourne not for me, tho' I lie here
My friends and children five
Certain it is that all must die
As sure as you're alive."

By far the most striking, however, of all these Bideford churchyard records is upon a slate slab, to one who seems to have been a well-known local character in his time. Accompanying an incised representation of a yacht is an inscription recording the death of Captain Henry Clark, who went hence April 28, 1836, aged 61.

Then comes the following sad history, graphically told in homely language :—

"Our worthy FRIEND who lies beneath this Stone
Was Master of a Vessel all his own
Houses and Lands he had, and GOLD in store
He spent the whole, and would, if ten times more.
For Twenty Years, he scarce slept in a BED—
Linhays and Lime-kilns lull'd his weary head—
Because he would not to the Poor house go—
For his proud Spirit would not let him to.

The Blackbird's whistling notes, at Break of Day
Used to awake him from his BED of HAY.
Unto the Bridge and Quay he then REPAIR'D
To see what SHIPPING up the River steer'd—
Oft in the week he used to view the Bay
To see what SHIPS were coming in from Sea—
To Captains' wives he brought the welcome news,
And to Relatives of all their CREWS.

At last poor HARRY CLARK was taken ill,
And carried to the Workhouse 'gainst his Will
But, being of this mortal life quite tired—
He liv'd about a Month, and then expired."

Exeter. HARRY HEMS

AN OLD INVENTORY OF 1662.

The following is a copy of the inventory of the goods of Peterick ffrench, of "Charls Pariah, Plymo., desessed," which was drawn up by Mr. Roger Rigg, the Registrar :—

	£	s.	d.
Imprimis for a purs and girdle	00	00	—
for his wearing Cloath	00	10	00
for one dozen of Buttens	00	08	00
for tow Brasse Poots..	00	11	00
for one Brasse Kettell	00	05	08
for tow doust beeds	00	05	04
for one Brandis (?)	00	00	08
for tow fierpans	00	00	07
for tow pare of Sheets	00	10	10
for tow pillow Drayers	00	01	04
for pillows and one douster	00	03	04
for one brass Candellstick	00	00	06
for one fiering pan	00	00	07
for a tining cup	00	00	02
for a yard of Pillows..	00	00	—
for to Roogs (Rugs)	00	07	00
for one Cloas Beade and Stanning bead and one ammory (?)	00	15	10
for chares being tow..	00	01	00
for tow Tables bords and tow formes	00	06	08
for one Cheest	00	03	04
for other Small things	00	00	11
for one Gray Nagge	02	00	00
The whole is	06	19	09

Where blanks occur in the pence column, the amounts have disappeared from the original copy. Apart from this, there remains an error committed by the Accountant who calculated the value of Peterick ffrench's goods.

S. Budeaux. J. W.

DEVONSHIRE PROVERB.

The following saying is often used in Devonshire, but whether peculiar to the county, I cannot say:—

Speaking of any old article such as a cork, a hinge, bolt, nail, &c., that may be useless at the moment, one commonly hears it said, "take care of it! it's sure to come good once in seven years."

HIBYSKWR.

CUCKING-STOOL.

An old Scottish statute anent *Browsters* or *Alewives* says: "Gif she makes gude ail, that is sufficient. Bot gif she makes evill ail she shall pay aucht shillinges or sall be put upon the *cock-stule*, and the aill sall be distributed to the pure folke."

The High-street of Saffron Walden, in Essex, is called by the poor people "Cucking-stool Lane," the "chair" having been kept at the top of it.

Plymouth. DEFNTHL.

PLYMOUTH PRACTICAL JOKES.

A most interesting and quaint book might be compiled out of the comical scenes and jokes of old Plymouth. I believe the comic element has had a stronger position with regard to Plymouth history than in other places.

1. There are many quaint legends about the tricks of "middies" in transferring signs. These rather silly diversions are scarcely worth recording.

2. A certain post-captain of small stature, well known in old Plymouth circles, was a great wag. He once asked a lady, who was giving a large ball, "if she would mind his bringing his greatest friend with him." "Any friend of yours, Sir J., I am sure will be welcome," she said politely. So the waggish captain at once went off to a giant who was exhibiting in the town, and entered into an engagement with him to attend the party (for a good consideration). At the appointed time when the company had assembled, to the astonishment of all, and the intense diversion of some of the younger guests, the giant walked in with the little captain on his arm. "Allow me to introduce you to my greatest friend," said the worthy captain to all his acquaintance. The giant, who behaved very well, was none the worse for the joke, for every one was bound to patronize his entertainment.

3. As for Plymouth hoaxes, the famous hoax of Rev. R. S. Hawker who sent for all the medical men in the Three Towns to attend on a certain old maid simultaneously, and the rather comical result of the gathering of doctors, carriages, followed afterwards by a gathering of the undertakers with orders to make the worthy lady's coffin, has become historical. It may be found, I think in Rev. Baring Gould's Biography.

4. Another similar hoax, on a still larger scale, is probably familiar to many Plymouth folk. I refer to the invitation to the officers of the Baltic fleet, which was issued by some waggish junior whose sister was at a lady's school in Plymouth—inviting the officers to a breaking-up Christmas party of the chief lady's school in the town. In spite of the notice of the hoax in the papers, a large number of officers drove up to the doors (to the great entertainment of the young ladies), and being told of their mistake went to the theatre.

5. The clever hoax, whereby it is said several thousand people were brought on the Hoe on April 3, to see Signor Soldino fly away, is too modern to be quite historical, but it is worth recording as a curious instance of human credulity.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

INSCRIPTION ON SUN-DIAL ON SOUTH PORCH OF PARISH CHURCH AT LISKEARD.

Wm Hony LLB Vicar
Neh. Williams and
Frans. Croker Churchwardens
17 ——— 79
So soon passeth it away.

Plymouth. J. S.

Queries.

270.—CHAPEL AT HORRABRIDGE.—Can any of your readers furnish particulars, respecting the old chapel at this place? Traces of it in the shape of rude gargoyles, mullions, and other carved stones exist in various parts of the village.

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

271.—HAY. IN LINHAY?—What is the derivation of the second syllable in the word linhay, signifying, I believe, a farm outhouse to keep carts in—just a roof on supports, but open on two or more sides? Has it anything to do with hay, the name for mown grass?

HIBYSKWE.

272.—SPREYTON, NEAR N. TAWTON.—Can any reader direct me to any account of this Church and Parish? There is a curious reredos of late date, I think, and a feature of the Churchyard is a long avenue of trees. I should like some authoritative information respecting it.

HIBYSKWE.

Replies.

252.—ISOLATED PORTIONS OF PARISHES.—*Western Antiquary*, No. XLIV.—A paragraph in the "Oracle," of November 19, gives some information on this subject, which in default of more direct reply from your own readers, I would beg to quote. The gist of the "Oracle's" reply is, that parishes "have been established as the circumstances of times, and places, and persons, did happen to make them greater or less—some place in the middle of another parish, belongs to one that is distant, but that has generally happened by a unity of possession, when the lord of a manor was at the charge to erect a new church, and to make a distinct parish of his own demesnes, some of which lay in the compass of another parish."

Plymouth. H. SHARROCK.

259.—WELSH SPOKEN IN DEVON.—Allow me to draw the attention of E. S. Radford, to Freeman's "Norman Conquest," the first two volumes on the above subject, but more especially to a paper by T. Kerslake, read to the historical section of the Royal Archæological Institute, Annual Meeting held at Exeter, 1873, and published in the Journal for that year, intituled "The Celt and the Teuton in Exeter, A.D. 925, 1286, 1778. See also an Essay on Devonshire, by the late R. J. King, in his "Sketches and Studies, descriptive and historical." London, 1874.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

258.—THE LAMPEN FAMILY.—The Baptismal Registers of St. Budeaux commence in January, 1538, and the first name written on their pages is "Raphe Lampyn sonne of William Lampyn," who was baptized "Januarie 7." The name of Lampyn occurs frequently in the whole of the registers, and a branch of the family seems to have existed in this parish for upwards of three centuries. It is only within the last few years that the name Lampen has been extinct here. Sometimes they are entered "of Whitleigh," but whether East or West Whitleigh I cannot determine, though I am inclined to think "West" is meant. When William Lampen's son Ralph was baptised, East Whitleigh Manor was held and occupied by Mr. Lyon Worth, who died there in 1586. Several Lampens are buried at St. Budeaux, and some of them in the old churchyard, which now forms a portion of Lower Ernesettle Farm, occupied by Mrs. Creber. The site of the old church and burial ground can, I think, be easily identified, for if we look on the Tithe Map we find an enclosure of land near to the present farmhouse, No. 282, described as "Churchyard." I have above stated that Mrs. Creber occupies 'Lower Ernesettle. On October 19, 1539, John Creber, sonne of Richard Creber was baptized in the old church which formerly stood in the "Churchyard." The dust of some of the Crebers still commingles with that of Lampyn, Worth, and others in this consecrated bit of earth. Who shall say that the bodies of some of these old worthies of St. Budeaux were not solemnly committed to "Mother Earth" by "Sir John Hornbrooke, Priest and Curate of this Parish," who himself found a resting-place from his own labours in the same hallowed spot, in the memorable year 1566.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

THE CLINK—*Western Antiquary* XLIV.—On the Surrey side of London, near St. Mary Overy, were the ancient stews, the palaces of the Bishops of Rochester and Winchester adjoined; the women being under the jurisdiction of the latter prelate were styled "Winchester Geese," and for any infringement of the rules were consigned to a prison hard-by, called the Clink, which became a debtors' prison after the stews were finally inhibited.

London WYVERN GULES.

CURFEW.—The Curfew-bell was rung every night during six months of the year, at St. Mary's Church, Axminster, until 1849, when, on account of a misunderstanding between the vicar and his parishioners, the fees were disallowed to the ringer. So, the salary not being forthcoming, the custom was discontinued.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *February* 11*th*, 1882.

Notes.

A DEVONSHIRE AUTHOR.

Either in the last years of the reign of Henry VIII., or during the too short career of his successor, there was published a work called "The boke of nurtur for men servants and children," a copy of which, but unfortunately stripped of the title, is now among the Douce collections of the Bodleian. The colophon shows that it was printed in "paules chyrchyarde by Thomas Petyt." About 1560 this little treatise was re-published in black letter with the following title, "The Boke of Nurtur for men seruauntes and children with Stans puer ad mensam newelye corrected, varye utyle and necessarye unto all youth." The colophon adds, "Compyled by Hughe Rodes of the Kynges Chappell. Imprinted by me Thomas Colwell Dwellynge in the House of Robert Wyer, beside Charing Crosse." This edition is described in the Collectanea Anglo-Poetica of Rev. Thomas Corser. Part IX., pp. 175-77.

The demand for this early manual of good breeding brought forth more editions. It was again set up in type and issued "in Paules Church Yarde, at theSigne of the Lamb by Abraham Veale." This impression, like its predecessor, bore no date. Although there were several issues of the "Book of Nurture," the bibliographers are only able to fix the year of publication in two cases. The first of these was ventured by Thomas East, in 1568, and of this issue but one copy has been traced. The second bears the imprint of, "Imprinted at London in Fleete-streete, beneath the Conduite, at the signe of S Iohn Euaungelist, by H. Iackson, 1577." An example of this edition may be seen at the British Museum. The substance of the original poem, is retained in the 1577 edition, but there are many minor alterations in the text, and these are not always improvements.

Thomas Warton says of this author that he wrote in the reign of Queen Mary, a poem in 36 octavo stanzas, called "The Song of the Chyld Byshop, as it was songe before the queene's Maiestie in her privie chamber at her manour of Saynt James in the ffeeldes on Saynt Nicholas day and Innocents day this yeare nowe present by the chylde byshope of Paules Churche with his company, Londini in Ædibus Johannis Cawood, typographi reginæ 1555." For the existence of this work Warton is the sole authority, but as he states that the song "is a fulsome panegyric on the Queen's devotion, in which she is compared to Judith, Esther, the Queen of Sheba, and the Virgin Mary," it seems beyond doubt that he had seen it. There are abundant evidences in Machyn's Diary that on St. Nicholas Day, in 1554 and 1556, the custom of the boy-bishop was observed with unusual frequency.

That Rhodes was a Devonshire man appears from his own statement, in which he apologizes for his own roughness of writing. In a work on good manners it was polite for him to say—

> "All elloquence I put apart,
> Following myne own wyll
> Corrupt in speeche be sure am I
> My breefes from longes to know.
> And bora and bred in Deuonshire
> As playne my tearmes dee showe.

The "Book of Nurture" was twice reprinted by Mr. F. J. Furnivall in 1868; one of his reprints was included in *The Babees Book* for the members of the Early English Text Society, the other was struck off for his own friends. The language of the prefaces—and they are in style very characteristic of the Editor—is substantially the same in both reprints.

I should perhaps add, as it may save a future inquirer some trouble, that Rhodes is not mentioned in Dr. Rimbault's Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal.

London. W. P. COURTNEY.

BLOWING UP OF THE "AMPHION" FRIGATE.

Many years ago, I think towards the end of the last century, a man-of-war, called the Amphion, frigate, came home from abroad, and went up to Dock Harbour, near the Gunwharf, to pay off. It appears that up to this time, all our ships came up in the same way. The first thing to be done was to get the powder out. Being a Dock and Plymouth ship, she was thrown open for all relatives and friends to come aboard. The ship was blown up, and it is said that nearly every one on board perished; an entire family from Frankfort-street, Plymouth, are said to have been killed, the parents being on board with their son. Have you any account of this sad affair? or perhaps some day you may find room in your valuable columns to ask your numerous readers in Devon and Cornwall for particulars of this sad catastrophe. I am told that, ever since this occurrence, no man-of-war has been allowed to have powder on board up the Harbour, but it is delivered and taken from the vessel in the Sound.

Plymouth. G. D.

The melancholy catastrophe referred to by our correspondent took place in September 22, 1796, at a quarter past four in the afternoon, whilst the captain and his friends were at dinner. Captain Pellew, the first lieutenant, and fifteen of the crew, out of 220, were the only survivors. It is said that about 300 perished. At the time of the blowing up of the frigate, Captain Pellew and Captain Swaffield were dining together on board, along with the first lieutenant. They were seated together at the table, and the servant was just entering the cabin with a dish, when a sudden and violent shock threw them from their seats against the carlings of the upper deck. Captain Pellew exclaimed "The ship is blown up," and sprang to the quarter gallery. Looking forward, he saw the foremast carried up into the air. Next instant, a block or spar struck him on the forehead, and knocked him senseless into the water. The lieutenant, who had closely followed him, was blown through the window, and taken up comparatively unhurt. Captain Pellew remained in a critical state for some time, and ever afterwards bore the mark of the blow he had received. After a brilliant career he died, 19th July, 1832, aged seventy-three, and is buried in Charles' Church, where a tablet has been erected to his memory. ("Jewitt's History of Plymouth," p. 374, Luke, 1878.)

EDITOR.

DEVONSHIRE VOLUNTEERS.

In Part III., of the *Western Antiquary*, which you have just been kind enough to send me, I find an interesting account of the Devonshire Volunteers at the time of the first movement in 1806.

Allow me to suggest as a matter of interest to your subscribers, and indeed to all Volunteers, that some account of the present existing First Devon Corps should be preserved in your storehouse of facts.

There need be no difficulty about this, for Dr. George Pycroft has quite recently issued a pamphlet, entitled "The Origin of the Volunteer Movement of 1852, and History of the First Volunteer Rifle Corps, showing by whom it was raised in the year 1852." London: Hamilton, Adams and Co. Exeter: H. Eland, 236, High-street. The facts are clearly put together, and prove incontestably that Devon was first in the field, and that Dr. J. C. Bucknill, Dr. Pycroft, and my respected friend, Mr. S. H. Haydon, were the promoters of the great Volunteer movement.

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., and F.R.H.S.,
London. and a Volunteer in 1859.

We thank our valued correspondent for his interesting suggestion, and shall be pleased to publish any information which may be forthcoming. Will one of our Exeter friends kindly furnish the necessary details?

EDITOR.

BOOK-PLATES.

We understand that Mr. Walter Hamilton is now preparing for the press a guide for book-plate collectors. Amongst other features it will contain as full a list of *dated* plates as can be obtained, and an account of the various mottoes employed concerning books, as well as the heraldic mottoes. The author will be pleased to receive from collectors, details of the book-plates in their possession, more especially concerning such as have the dates printed upon them. He will also be happy to exchange duplicates with other collectors.—Address Walter Hamilton, F.R.G.S., 64, Bromfelde-road, Clapham, London, S.W.

Queries.

273.—INSCRIBED STONE IN CECIL-STREET.—Against the wall on the western side of Cecil-street, just at the top of the highest ground, there stands a stone having a rounded top, and bearing the following inscription, part of the stone being broken away:—EHOUSE LEAT AND BANKS 1593.

Is the date on the stone genuine? Is the stone in its original position? and what does it record?

HIBYSKWE.

274.—STONEHOUSE (EAST AND WEST)!—What is known of these two places? East Stonehouse, of course, still exists, and is known under that designation, but West Stonehouse I believe, exists, in name alone. I have heard that there are still some remains of the ancient town or village of that name on the other side of the water, at, or near, Cremyll. Is this so, and can any information or historical account be given of the place, as well as of the derivation of the name—Stonehouse?

KEARLEY.

275.—CROSS ON THE BRIDGE OVER THE WALKHAM AT HORRABRIDGE.—Built into the north wall of the bridge which spans the river running through the village of Horrabridge is an upright stone, about 2½ feet high, on which a Latin cross is roughly incised. Is it ancient? and, if so, what was its original position?

H. SHARROCK.

276.—THE CROSS OF ST. PIRAN—Where can I get information about the white or tin "cross of St. Piran" or St. Perran, the old arms of the Cornish tinners, under which they are said to have fought during the Middle Ages. I understand their banner was a white or tin cross on a sable ground. Were the tinners of Cornwall ever incorporated into a trading guild? There were several mediæval guilds at Bodmin. Were the tinners among them? W. S. L. S.

277.—HOLY WELL AT MAKER.—I understand that a very interesting discovery has recently been made at, or near, Mount Edgcumbe, on the road leading from Cremyll to Maker. It is that of an ancient Holy Well, dedicated, I think, to St. Leonard. Will the noble Earl, upon whose domain this relic is situated, favour the readers of the *Western Antiquary* with some description of the same. ANTIQUARIAN.

278.—ANCIENT PIECE OF CHINA.—There is to be seen in a cottage near Kingsbridge, a piece of stone china, almost perfect, but very old, in the shape of a heart, size and figure as per rough tracing which I enclose. The piece of china is half an inch thick, and has the following inscription in blue letters and white ground. It is glazed white on both sides and edges. Inscription: OPIFER QVE PER ORBEM DICOR. I shall be glad if any reader of the *Western Antiquary* will give me the translation of the inscription, and furnish a clue as to the probable origin of this interesting piece of china, which may be seen by any one calling at my house. I enclose my name and address for use if necessary.

Kingsbridge. T. G.

(The specimen described is evidently a coat of arms, and doubtless the motto will lead to its identification.)

EDITOR.

279.—PLYMPTON ST. MARY.—There is in the church of St. Mary, Plympton, in the south chapel, a seemingly ancient tomb, with a recumbent effigy in armour, similar to one on the northern side of the building, in memory of Richard Strode, Esq., "of the date A.D. 1490." This tomb is supposed to be in memory of one of the Courtenay family. Can any one give particulars as to whether this be correct, and also regarding the date of the monument in question?

Compton. WILLIAM W. CLEMENTS.

280.—DEVONSHIRE DIALECT.—I was much struck lately by the contrast of the Devonshire with the Cornish dialect. The history of the Cornish dialect, I imagine, is somewhat this.—The Cornishmen of the Tudor period, or the 15th century, learnt English, as foreigners, or rather as a Celtic-speaking people. Thus Cornish is probably a development of Tudor English—the English of the period just before Shakespeare's time, spoken with a Celtic accent, and in some cases with an admixture of Cornu-British words, *e.g. Bal*, *Wheal*, *Burra*, to *Clunk*. Crow (for stye), &c., &c. But what is Devonshire? Is it an ancient Teutonic dialect brought over

by some of the West Saxon tribes? or is it a mere corruption of West Saxon? The Devonshire sound of the letter "u" interests philologists. What is its origin? Can any of your readers tell me where the subject is dealt with in a scientific manner?

Newlyn. W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Replies.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT PLYMOUTH. — *Western Antiquary*, Part III. — I have shown your correspondent "W. S. L. S.'s" reference to this event, at page 141 of your January number, to a naval officer now residing at Plymouth, who informs me he was at that time a midshipman on board H.M.S. Rhin, Capt. Charles Malcolm, then in Plymouth Sound, and was engaged in one of the guard-boats which kept off the crowd of boats from H.M.S. Bellerophon. He said "I could have walked for miles on the people's heads, the boats were so close together, and Napoleon would occasionally stand in the gangway of the Bellerophon, and look around upon, and be seen by, the people." He added, "it is quite true, Napoleon wished very much to land, but the orders from London were most imperative that he should on no account be allowed to do so."

Plymouth. R.

HELMETS IN CHURCHES.—*Western Antiquary*, Part III.—As this subject has been lately discussed, I beg to call the attention of some reader to the fact of there being an "iron helmet" in Wembury Church, near the splendid monument dedicated to the memory of Sir John Hele, serjeant-at-law, who died A.D. 1608. This helmet has been said to have been worn by Sir Warwick Hele. Will one of your readers say if such is the case, and give a short description of the said worthy? W. W. C.

SPECTRAL PROCESSIONS.—*Western Antiquary*, Part III.—With reference to Mr. Capern's letter on "Spectral Processions," such things as these were most implicitly believed in when I was a lad, and I have often heard my father say that he himself had seen one near Port-hill, near to Northam, and he held it to be a "foresign" of a death in the family, an event which really did take place very soon after, and served, of course, to confirm his belief. Superstition was so—shall I say rampant in those days that many tales of signs foresigns, ghosts, pixies, etc., which, I well remember, are almost too absurd to write about.

Newport, Mon. W. E. HEARD.

"SPECTRAL PROCESSIONS."—*Western Antiquary*, XLIII., &c.—On reading "J. W.'s" anecdote on "Spectral Processions" in the *Western Antiquary* for January 7, I had brought to mind an explanation given by Mr. J. Brand in his "Observations on Popular Antiquities." He says:—"The second sight is an impression made either by the mind upon the eye, or by the eye upon the mind, by which things distant or future are perceived, and seen as if they were present. A man on a journey far from home falls from his horse, another who is perhaps at work about the house, sees him bleeding upon the ground, commonly with a landscape of the place where the accident befalls him. Another seer driving home his cattle, or wandering in idleness, or musing in the sunshine, is suddenly surprised by the appearance of a bridal ceremony, or funeral procession, and counts the mourners or attendants, of whom, if he knows them, he relates the names, if he knows them not, he can describe the dresses. Things distant are seen at the instant when they happen. Of things future I know not that there is any rule for determining the time between the sight and the event. This receptive faculty, for power it cannot be called, is neither voluntary nor constant. The appearances have no dependence upon choice; they cannot be summoned, detailed, or re-called. The impression is sudden, and the effect often painful."

To illustrate the above I append a story told me the other day by the widow of an English medical man, who was then in practice in the United States. This is what the lady said:—"When we were in Wisconsin, U.S., in 1863, I was returning home one bright moonlight winter's night, across the prairie from the village, some twelve miles distant. My husband being unable to accompany me, I had to get a lad of about fifteen to drive the sleigh. The whole prairie was covered with snow, with its surface frozen hard. The moon was very bright, and the air clear and sharp, and there were neither trees, hedges, nor houses to break the monotony of the drive, so that we were enabled to see any object at a great distance. We drove on mile after mile, following the track, and from time to time consulting a little compass I always carried. At last we came to our only landmark, some half-dozen small fir trees, which stood in a line on a slightly elevated part of the prairie, and were placed at some distance apart. We passed these trees, and I looked round to see which way their shadows would fall on the snow, the moon being nearly over them, and had there been any object there I must have seen it. A moment afterwards I felt something behind me, and, turning suddenly, found a black horse close to me, on which was seated a man, wrapped in a cloak which fell to the saddle, and with a high felt hat on his head. I was so startled that I only said to the boy who was driving—'Drive on fast,' and without turning his head, he urged the horse on. A minute after I turned to see if he was following, as I could not distinguish the footfall of any but my own horse, when I found the horse and rider at my side. The boy turned, and saw the spectre also, and whipped up our horse to its full speed. I turned round again intending to speak to the rider, but he was no longer near, but seated perfectly still on his horse at a little distance, the outline of man and horse being perfectly defined against the white snow, and as I looked, he disappeared. There was no place where he could hide. He did not seem to move, but to vanish, and I am sure that with the exception of those half dozen little trees there was no place where he could have concealed himself."

Some time after the above event the lady became a widow.

Ramsgate. CHARLES COTTON, M.R.C.P.

248.—CHARLES CHURCH, PLYMOUTH, OR "CHARLES THE MARTYR."—It was in 1634 that, John Martin being Mayor, it was decided to erect a second church in Plymouth. Up to this time the whole of Plymouth was one parish, and St. Andrew's was the only church. This, be

it remembered, was the year before the first, or running post between Plymouth and London was established. The King was duly petitioned for permission to build a new church in what was known as the Coney or Gayer's Yard. In 1640, William Birch being Mayor, the prayer of the Plymouthians was granted in an Act, which stipulates that "the new church to be built be called Charles' Church," and further on, it is again definitely referred to as "the church in Plymouth called Charles' Church." It was, I believe, in 1645, Bartholomew Nicols being Mayor, that "The new church called Charles' Church in Plymouth was begun." The job was a long time in hand, and it does not seem too clear when it was finished and consecrated. Mr. Worth says it was dedicated in 1666. On the other hand, in Jewitt's History of Plymouth, it is recorded that in 1656, Justinian Peard being Mayor, "Charles' Church was consecrated by Dr. Gill, Bishop of Exeter, and (was not Ralph Brownrigg Bishop of Exeter from 1642 till 1660?) the general fabric was completed some time in 1657, as in the Corporation's Black Book occurs the following entry—"In this yere was the new Church called Charles' Church finished, though long in building." In 1662, there seems to have been a row as to who should take the credit of the new church's erection, for in the Corporation records an entry occurs by William Jennens, the Mayor, to the effect that "William Jefferie assumes the honor of finishing the New Church foulie aspersing myself, the then churchwarden, whereas it is well known to the whole town I was, under God, a main instrument to bring the saide church to be first preached in," etc., etc. It was in 1664, John Martin being again Mayor, that Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter, Jewitt says, "consecrated the new church by the name of Charles' Church." The tower all this time was only some twenty feet out of the ground. It was completed, and a wooden spire erected in 1708 (Robert Hewer, Mayor). Twelve months afterwards Joseph Jorey gave the six bells. This was the year that Rudyerd completed his lighthouse on the Eddystone. In 1766, in the mayoralty of William Davis Phillips, the wooden spire in question was taken down, and the present stone one substituted. Plymouth was first paved and lighted by lamps in this year. I think that we may safely assume that it is incorrect to call this interesting building St. Charles or Charles the Martyr, seeing that no record is known to exist of the edifice having been so dedicated. Begun in the reign of Charles I. it is simply named after that unfortunate monarch.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *February* 18*th*, 1882.

Notes.

NICHOLAS WATTS, OF TAVISTOCK.

This Devonshire worthy is well-known at Tavistock from his having bequeathed a large charity there. But I do not think it is as well known that he was a bit of a poet. According to Davidson, in his "Bibliotheca Devoniensis," his only known work is a pamphlet, entitled "The Tavistock Naboth turned Nabal, &c.," By F. Glanville, Dig. Polwhele, Watt, Godbear, Nic. Watts, Wil. Hore, &c. But I have an old manuscript with the following title:—"The First Part of the Historie of Moses, containing—His Remarkable Birth; Miraculous Preservation; Princely Education; Flight from Ægypt; Marriage and Employment in Midian; His Embassie from the King of Kings to Pharaoh; The Wonders Wrought and Plagues Inflicted upon that Kingdom for their Cruell Oppression of the People of God; All turned into elegant English Verse; Illustrated with choice Metaphors; Enriched with variety of pious and ingenious Notes and Corollaries in the several Paragraphs; No less instructive than delightfull to the Reader. By Nicholas Watts, gent., late of Tavestock in Devon. Revised and corrected by a friend of the Author. *Non raro contingit dei benedictionibus quasi aculeis pungi ad emulationem improborum animos imo quasi flabellis eorum rabiem accendi.* CALV. IN EXOD." It is a small 4to. volume, in a neat and clear handwriting of the period, consisting of 124 pages, and some pages have over 80 lines to the page, with many Latin notes in the margin, sometimes interspersed with a little Hebrew and Greek. At the end is—"Written by me at Dartmouth in ye year 1690." On the fly-leaf is—"E. Libris Thomæ Kellow. Anno. 1689—90. Script: Septemb: 1690."

I suppose this is an unpublished MS. Are any of your readers aware of any other work by Watts?

Plymouth. MARK CANN.

GENEALOGICAL HINTS.

(BY WYVERN GULES.)

Sir,—The late Earl of St. Germans being somewhat of a genealogist, desired some information respecting the Gedey family, from whom the Eliots derived much property. While turning over some Close Rolls last week, I accidentally discovered that Henry Killegrew (in 1585), partly in reward for the good offices of his servant Ric. Gedey, conveyed to him Tudeford, in St. Germans, then in occupation of Rob. Trelawney. Another ancestor, James Craggs, Postmaster-General, through whom the Eliots inherited valuable property in the neighbourhood of London, was a footman in early life, according to Horace Walpole, as his father was before him, according to Lady Mary Wortley Montague; yet, in the opinion of a learned antiquary, whose MSS. are before me, there was nothing derogatory in this, considering the conditions of the times.

The diamond is no less precious if, for want of gold, it has been set in inferior metal, and it is the ignorant or vulgar well-to-do, without breed, who pride themselves on not sullying their hands by trade, or ministering to their own wants. Signs are abroad indicating a revolution in the social system, when the stand will be prouder to live by one's own exertion than on the exertion of others.

It is evident, from the Craggs' pedigree presented to me by the late earl, that the family ranked among the gentry of Durham; the first Lord Eliot, and Earl Nugent, who inherited from co-he resses, both assumed the name of Craggs. The family comes within range of

my present investigations, which bring good West Country names unexpectedly before me in the parish books, a consequence, I believe, of their migration from the Western Royal Dockyard to the Yards on the Thames. The churchwarden's accounts of Deptford present such instructive entries as the following:—

"11 July, 1684 To an old Commander of ye King's post from the Ile of Wight..... 1s.

1 Oct 1684 Gave Capt. Cumbert and Lieut. Dowse with three children having a pass, 1s."

Some had "ye King's hand and seale for reliefe." We can realize how true to the life were the old novelist's characters of worn out officers, or the chaplains who retired from their patron's table as the pudding came on. Society was not then as now, the professions were on a different footing, and the hint may warn the western genealogist against a stumbling block in the way of inexperience. I was once weak enough to mistrust family traditions coming from mere dockyard's-men, until unmistakable evidence induced me to ask an old clergyman near Plymouth, long since dead, who had married the granddaughter of one of two brothers in the Dockyard, if he remembered those men, and knew their descent. He said that he remembered them well, that they were both men of commanding presence, and respect was always conceded to them; that after yard-hours they appeared in powdered perukes, knee breeches, silk stockings, silver buckles, ruffs and frills, and all the garb of gentlemen, but in this they were by no means singular, as numbers of cadets would seek admission to the yard in early days, as a safe and easy provision for life.

London.

PROSECUTIONS OF QUAKERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

By way of additional information in the case of John Colesworthy, of Topsham, prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court (1696), it is stated:—

"The libel preferr'd against John Colesworthy, in the Ecclesiastical Court, made demand of small tithes and offerings for nine years, viz.:—

4d. *per Annum* Sacrament Money.

1d. *per Annum* Garden-penny.

1d. *per Annum* Hearth-penny, &c.

He was committed to Exon Goal about the 15th of the Month call'd January 1697, but upon pleading the errors of his commitment, was discharged at the Assizes following, about three months after."

It will enhance the interest in the above question, if, among your numerous readers, one can be found willing to furnish a learned exposition of these peculiar taxings, "Garden and Hearth-penny," especially the latter, which I have not met with before.

Plymouth. FRANC-PLUME.

In the accounts of the Corporation of Totnes is the following entry:—

1660—pd. For riding to Dartmo. for Quakers 4s.

From the "Early Records of the Society of Friends in Devonshire, by R. Dymond, F.S.A.," I collect the following notices of persecutions of Friends in Totnes.

In 1654 the then Mayor of Totnes sent Beniman Miniard of Bristol a Friend to Prison.

In 1657 Henry Pollexfen of West Alvington who was a J.P. and had joined the Friends was imprisoned at Totnes.

In 1663 The wife of Michael Lee of Totnes had her goods taken away by the Borough Officers "for not going to the stepelhouse."

The Corporation Records also contain Michael Lee's name as one of those presented by the Jury of the Mayor's.

Totnes. EDWARD WINDEATT.

Queries.

281.—BONYTHON FAMILY OF BONYTHON, CORNWALL.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II, Page 79.—Sir John Maclean, quoting "The Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620"; Edited by Vivian and Drake (1874), says:—"Information about the family is contained in notes throughout the volume, which was confessedly prepared to put on record facts concerning the Vivians, and. perhaps, two or three other families."

May I ask Sir John Maclean to tell us what authority he has for the statement "confessedly prepared, &c."?

London. VERAX.

282.—ARSCOTT PEDIGREE.—The coat of Arscott, of Tudwell, Devon, bears, on an escutcheon of pretence, among other coats—2, gu., a bend engrailed or between three mulletts or, pierced of the field, 2 and 1; 4, gu., two bars wavy az.; 5, gu., ten lozenges in pile; 6, or, on a bend gu., three leopards (?).

Any information about these will be very acceptable.

St. Anne's Lodge, Lincoln. G. H. FOWLER.

(From "Notes and Queries," 6, Series v., Feb. 11, 1882.

283.—VORPUTTER.—This is a word I had never heard before until the other day. I am told it is very local, and used mostly, if not entirely, in Crediton and its neighbourhood. The meaning of it is this—that anyone pushing himself forward during a conversation, and putting in his unasked-for opinion, is called a "Vorputter." I think this worth preserving in the *Western Antiquary*, and shall be glad to know if it is known in any other part of the county.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

Replies.

MAPS, PLANS, &c.—*Western Antiquary*, No. XLV.—The following are from a MS. "List of Books, Maps, Prints, &c.," relating to Devonshire.

A plan of the City of Exeter, by J. Rocque, was engraved by R. White, 1744, in two sheets, with North and West views of the Cathedral, &c. This was reduced and published in one sheet, 1764.

A ground plot of Isca Danmoniorum, in Stukeley's Itinerary, plates 73, 74. The Doctor mentions an old plan of Exeter, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Fairlove's map contains views of the Cathedral, Guildhall, Custom House, and Workhouse in Exeter.

Hollar engraved a map of the Town and Port of Plymouth, 1623, inserted in White's account of the siege of that place (4to.—1644). Various other plans have been published of this town and Plymouth Dock.

Kip engraved eight views and plans of the town of Plymouth in 1677-8, with a view of the Dockyard, near Plymouth.

A Geometrical Plan and W. Elevation of Plymouth Dock, with the ordnance wharfs, &c., by Milton, Canst. Sc., 1756.

Stoke Town, a geometrical plan and W. prospect of, &c., was designed by Milton, and engraved by Fourdrinier.

Saxton's "Devoniæ Comitatus," 1575, engraved by Hogenbergius, not divided into hundreds; this, however, is done in Speed's map, with a plan of Exeter, and the arms of persons who have borne titles of nobility.

Another New and Accurate Map, on the scale one inch to a mile, from an actual survey by Donn, was engraved by Jefferys, 1765, on twelve sheets—plans of the city and suburbs of Exeter, of the town and citadel of Plymouth, Stoke Town and Plymouth Dock are corners, with a reduced map on one sheet, and an index.

Map of Devonshire, by the surveyors of his Majesty's Ordnance, finely engraved on nine large sheets, mounted on canvas, with a neat leather case in imitation of a 4to. volume, 1809.

In my own collection are the following:—

Speed's map, already noticed.

A map of Devonshire by Eman Bowen, Geog. to his Majesty, with an elaborate pictorial title, and "A plan of the Town and Citadel of Plymouth" in the corner.

Devonia, vulgo Devonshire, with pictorial title and arms of nobility fully coloured.

A curious pictorial map of Devonshire, a sort of bird's eye view of the whole, with figures, &c.

Small 4to map of Devonshire, by T. Kitchin, Geog.

Do., printed for Robert Sayer in Fleet-street, and Carrington Bowles in St. Paul's churchyard.

Small map, with description of towns in margin, 1741.

Plan of Exeter, by Tozer, 1792.

Exeter; January, 1882. G T.

BISHOPRIC OF CORNWALL. — *Western Antiquary*, Part III.—On reading the excellent article on the "Bishopric of Cornwall," by Mr. Harry Hems, in the *Western Antiquary* of October 29, 1881, I remembered the very clear account of the manner in which the two Bishoprics of *Cridington* and *Cornwall* became amalgamated in A.D. 1032, and were afterwards transferred to Exeter, as given in Heylyn's "Help to English History." The dates, and also the various bishops, of the two dioceses, as given by Heylyn, do not quite correspond with those given by Mr. Hems, and, therefore, I will transcribe what Dr. Heylyn has written. My copy of the "Help to English History," is one printed in 1709, and on page 102, under the heading "Exeter and the Bishops there," will be found:—"the Diocese of Exeter contains that in it which was once two Bishopricks. For at the first planting of the church in these western parts, it was thought convenient to erect two Bishops Sees; the one for Devonshire, at *Cridington*, now *Kirton*, a small village. But that of *Cornwall* being annex'd to *Cridington*, about the year 1032, both were not long after removed to *Exeter*, the most noted city of these parts, where it still continues." Now . . . . for the marshalling of the Bishops of this once divided Diocese. We will present you with those of *Devonshire* and *Cornwall* column wise, one against the other, according to their time and order, until we meet them both in the Church of *Exeter*.

A. D.	Bishops of Devonsh.	Cornwal.
905.—1.	Ædulphus I.	1. S. Patroc, he lived circa, an 850.
906.—2.	Putta.	2. Athelstan I.
910.—3.	Ædulfus II.	3. Conanus.
932.—4.	Ethelgarus.	4. Ruidocus.
942 —5.	Algarus.	5. Aldredus.
952.—6.	Alfwoldus I.	6. Britwinus.
972.—7.	Alfwolfus.	7. Athelstan II.
981.—8.	Sidemannus.	8. Wolfi.
990.—9.	Alfredus.	9. Woronus.
999 —10.	Alfwoldus II.	10. Wolocus.
1014.—11.	Eadnothus.	11. Stidio.
1032.—12.	Livungus, who after the death of Burwoldus, Bishop of Cornwall, procur'd that Bishoprick to be annex'd to his own, which was no sooner done, but that his next Successor removed both to Exeter; since when the Bishops have been called *Bishops of Exeter*. The first of which was Leofricus L. Chan, who removed the See to *Exeter*, A.D. 1049.	12. Aldredus. 13. Burwoldus, the last Bishop of Cornwall.

Ramsgate. CHARLES COTTON, M.R.C.P.

231.—ALL HALLOWS', EXETER.—*Western Antiquary*, XL.—Mr. E. Parfitt, in his recent reply to the query of "Colenso," inadvertently falls into the curious mistake of making it appear that All Hallows'-on-the-Walls Church, and All Hallows' Church, represent an old and now destroyed edifice and a new one. This is, of course, merely a clerical blunder, but it may be well to put it straight. The two churches *both* exist at the present moment. The one is All Hallows' in Goldsmith-street, and is known simply as All Hallows', and the other is All Hallows'-on-the-Walls, so defined, we accept, the better to localize it. I have already given some particulars relative to these churches. Perhaps a few more may be acceptable. All Hallows' Church, at the corner of Goldsmith and High-streets, is an old building referred to as existing in the year A.D. 1222, and again in the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. (A.D. 1291). In 1658, it was doomed to be taken down, but Dr. Vilviane bought it for £50. When the bells were sold to the adjacent parish church of St. Sidwell's (1767), the tower was lowered. Close up against its west end, and upon the High-street side, a very curious house and shop stood, until two years ago, when it was pulled down. This edifice was built against and upon the roof of the church in a most picturesque manner, and was always an object of marked interest to every visitor to the city. It had

long been, and was until the last, an apothecary's shop Therein, during the last century, a lad named Matthew Wood, served his apprenticeship. Going to London afterwards, he lived to be elected twice Lord Mayor, and ultimately being knighted, became Sir Matthew Wood, grandfather of General Sir Evelyn Wood, of Zulu fame. The old church is still standing. Its proportions are not very imposing. The nave extends under the tower, and is 41 feet long by 20 broad. The chancel is 15 feet by 12. There are no aisles.

All Hallows'-on-the-Walls was also a very ancient church. It was certainly re-built in 1448, and during the rebellion suffered so much from its exposed position that nothing but the outer walls and fortress-like square tower were left standing. It was completely demolished in May, 1770, when the new bridge was built. Jenkins says that it was "taken down to compleat the avenue to the new bridge, and the road is now on the scite of this ancient church." Not until 1845 was a new building consecrated in place of the destroyed edifice, built as already stated, upon the walls and overlooking the old cemetery. The distance from the present churches of All Hallows' and All Hallows'-on-the-Walls is about a quarter-of-a-mile.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

Your correspondent, Mr. E. Parfitt, fell into a remarkable error (page 146) in reply to a query under this heading. He asserts that the church of All Hallows', at Exeter, is in the Old St. Bartholomew's Burying Ground. When I was a boy, it stood at the corner of Goldsmith and High-streets, and there it was standing safe and sound when I visited the "ever faithful" city last year.

YORKSHIRE.

THE CLINK.—*Western Antiquary*, XLIV.—This subject is especially interesting, having a philological interest as well as a local topographical one. Several replies, or notes, thereon have appeared in the *Western Antiquary*, the most important being by Mr. Pengelly, who throws no light on the origin of the word, but gives the names of a number of towns and places in the west, where it formerly was, or still is, employed to signify a lock-up. To those I can add two more of my own knowledge—Bideford and Ilfracombe. In the former I have a personal recollection of its common use (nearly 60 years since) as a lock-up, and also as a menace to naughty children, who used to be threatened to be put in the Clink.

In Ilfracombe, I am told by an old inhabitant, it was used (no doubt vulgarly merely) as a verb. A disorderly person, who was arrested, was said to be *clinked*.

I had always assumed it to be an ordinary old English word, until after as exhaustive a search as possible—not only in early and late dictionaries, but in glossaries and dialects, and even slang dictionaries—I failed to find it in the sense required, as Mr. Pengelly has also. Neither can I trace it in the meaning now under discussion, in any English authors, the nearest approach being in Spenser—

> Then creeping close behind the Wickets Clink,
> Privily he peeped out through a chink.

Dr. Johnson says of this, that the word Clink appears to have some unusual sense, perhaps a knocker.

Lemon's Etymological Dictionary of Words, derived from the Saxon, gives Click—steal—from Saxon "Clelsecean," to snatch up. I cannot accept Mr. Pengelly's suggestion of its only being a slang word. It is too widely diffused,—even metropolitan—for that. It is true the Slang Dictionary gives "Clink rig," but that, which is defined as stealing Beer Tankards, is clearly founded on the ordinary meaning of the word—to clink, or ring. Smollett, who was nearly as apt as Dickens in giving suggestive names to his characters, may have evolved the name Humphrey Clinker, a foundling from the Bridewell, from the Clink in London; and in default of any certain etymology, it is possible that the Southwark Clink was the origin and prototype of the name used in the provinces, but it would be interesting to ascertain if it is also common to any other counties than Devon and Cornwall. It is equally singular that the word has hitherto escaped the dictionary compilers.

The cotemporaneous account of "The Clinke," as given by Stowe in his "Survey of London," 1616, is here to the point.—

"There be these five prisons or gaoles, the Clinke on the Banke the Compter, the Marshalsea, the King's Bench, and the White Lion."

First come the Stewes, &c., "Then next is the Clinke, a gaole or prison for the trespassers in those parts, namely in old time for such as should babble, fray, or break the peace on the said bank or in the Brothell houses, &c."

These are much the purposes for which Clinkes were used in this county, rather than as actual prisons.

Barnstaple. J. R. CHANTER.

The word "Clinke," signifying a prison, I have known for the last seventy-five years, and I recollect that a threat of being put in the Clink if naughty, was a great terror to us little fellows. I have many times passed apples and biscuits through the old rusty bars to the unfortunate prisoners who were incarcerated. The prison or Clink was in the Old Guildhall, a little below the "Elephant and Castle" Inn, Bull Hill, which was better known at one time as the "Pig and Tinder Box." With regard to the derivation of the word, I find that "Clinke" is used by Edmund Spenser in the sense of a key-hole, and it is probable that its present meaning of a place of confinement may be traced to this fact, people no doubt having spoken of offenders placed under lock and key, as being "clinked." In the time of the Venetian Republic, a small copper coin called a "gazetta," was in circulation, and shortly after the introduction of news-sheets, a paper was sold for one of these coins. In course of time, the paper, the price of which was a "gazetta," came to be called by the same name as the coin, and hence is derived our word "gazette." It is possible that "Clinke" or "clink," as used by Spenser, has passed through a similar course of corruption, until it has reached its present signification.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTOGENARIAN.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *February 25th*, 1882.

Notes.

GENEALOGICAL HINTS.

By WYVERN GULES.

I possess letters written from Mount Edgcumbe by a visitor there more than a century and a half ago, who visits his cousin in the Dockyard at the same time, and directs where his carriage shall meet the Mount Edgcumbe carriage half way on his return home. And I have his original grant of arms from the college, containing a clause that after his death the arms are to be borne by this cousin, and this cousin's descent given on the grant to indicate the quarterings he was entitled to.

Youths of good family served before the mast with the view of becoming warrant officers even in preference to holding a commission, as is proved in the case of Admiral Sir John Leake, who, as midshipman, refused his Lieutenant's commission with the prospect of becoming master gunner, like his father Richard before him.*

John Drake, great grandson of a baronet, and cousin of a baronet, began life as a sailor on board a man-of-war, though he died Mayor of Plymouth, 1753, and collector of the customs of that port.

At present it is almost incredible that admission to the Dockyard could be preferred to a commission in the Army, yet such facts are explained by reflecting on the workings of the law of primogeniture, the insulation of Cornwall and Devon, the poverty of the western gentry alluded to by Ric. Carew, the absence of Colonies, and the limited trade of England. Younger sons, without capital to set up as merchants, or to start for London, gradually subsided into the lower ranks at home. Government appointments were few, and strictly under patronage. Even so late as 1712, the Naturalization Act was passed to encourage the settlement of foreign manufacturers in England, in order to create a counterpoise to the landed interest. Wealth and influence went with the land, and that was tied to the eldest son.

* The following incident may help to bring old usages vividly before us. In action with Van Tromp, 1673, the Royal Prince had all her masts shot away, four hundred of her men *hors de combat*, and most of the upper tier of guns dismounted, when a Dutch man-of-war and two fire-ships bore down upon her. Sir George Rooke considering her case hopeless, ordered the men to save their lives and strike the colours, but Richard Leake hearing this, ordered the Lieutenant off the deck, took the command, sunk the fire-ships, and by desperate fighting compelled the Dutchman to sheer off, and so saved the ship.—(See Sir Martin Leake, Life of Admiral Leake; or Chalmers' *Biog. Dic.*)

FORGERY OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

The forgery of legal and other documents appears to have been a very common practice in 1348-9 as well as the manufacture of base coin, a great quantity of which was put into circulation at this time, but the forgery of legal documents led to worse results than the issuing of base money. The Bishop of Exeter complained that he was the victim of a system of fraud, by which other inhabitants of Devonshire had also suffered great damage. A trespass, real or imaginary, was made the subject of a writ forged with some skill, and used with more audacity. Counterfeit seals were attached to counterfeit writs, which some of the gang of conspirators had sufficient address to present to the Justices of the Bench as being returned into Court by the sheriff, with his endorsement. The persons against whom the sham legal proceedings were instituted had no notice, and, as a matter of course, made no appearance. The sufferer by the scheme was therefore first made aware of it by the sheriff's officers coming to take possession of his lands and goods on behalf of the schemers." Pike's "History of Crime," vol. 1., p. 270.

There are several documents relating to lands, &c., in the Archives of the Cathedral at Exeter, some of which have been photographed, and can be seen either at the museum or at the Devon and Exeter Institution, which are believed by learned paleographers to be spurious.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

A DARTMOOR TRAGEDY.

There is an old ruined building on Roborough Down, not far from Maristow Lodge, of which there is a queer tale told, as follows:—Ages ago, it is said, an old woman lived there, and on one occasion a man with two children arrived in a severe snow-storm. The man left the children in the woman's charge and proceeded to Plymouth, and the next day, on his return, the children were missing, and at last it was discovered she had killed them and eaten them, and had been in the habit of doing so with others for a long time. What her end was I know not, but the house was eventually said to be haunted and was deserted, and became a ruin. I hope the true history of the house will appear in the *Western Antiquary*.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUARIAN LORE.

THE PRESERVATION OF PENRYN IN CORNWALL.

The following is taken from an old publication called "The Weekly Entertainer," printed in 1786:—The most remarkable event in this county (Cornwall) except the battles, in which the whole island is interested, is the preservation of Penryn, near the end of the 16th century; it was at the time when King Philip of Spain was meditating the utter ruin of this country. Among other devoted places, Penryn was named; but just as the Spanish troops had secretly landed to burn the town, some puppet-show men were engaged in setting Samson on the Philistines, and their trumpets and drums being sounded on the occasion, the dismayed Spaniards halted outside the town, imagining a large force was marching towards them; they therefore hastened back to their ships in alarm and quitted the coast.

The anniversary of this day was celebrated in Penryn for a number of years by a mock invasion puppet-show, and retreat, but it is now (1786) taken no notice of, and almost forgotten.

Devonport. M. W.

EAVER.

In the *Trans. Dev. Ass.* XIII., 208 (cf. page 88 of the same work) I called attention to the word *Eaver* as applied to the *Lolium perenne*. The etymology and history of the word are interesting as showing the influence of France on our agriculture. Eaver or Ray grass is *Ivraie* in French, and "De toutes les herbes de prés, le Ray-grass est peut-être la plus commune en France," says *Le bon Jardinier* for 1848. The name *Ivraie* is generally derived from *L. Ebriaca*, a derivative of *ebrius*, 'drunk,' (see especially Diez "Romance Dictionary'). I have as yet been unable to trace the cause of the application of this name to tares and ray-grass; but the probability is that the name was first given to a weed of that kind, which had given great trouble (cf. Noël's "Dictionnaire," 1828), and that it gradually became attached to plants of good quality. In Devonshire the Marsh Marigold is called Drunkard, but the reason is obvious.

Newton Abbot. H. FRIEND.

CORNISH PLACE AND FAMILY NAMES.

I shall be much obliged if you can throw any light on the change of names in the county of Cornwall, in reference to the following places:—Lauredock, now said to be Lanhydrock; Laurython, now supposed to be Lanreath; Laurygon, now Lariggon; Lauryhoern, now supposed to be Ruan Lanihorne.

I shall be glad, too, if you can give any information concerning the ancient, though now decayed family of Laury alias Lawry alias Lory, originally resided at Trelawry, in the parish of Manaccan. My own branch of the family have evidently resided in St. Keverne since 1327. As I discover from the subsidy rolls in the Record Office, and from wills and registers, they formerly owned Trelan and Gwentor—St. Keverne adjoins Manaccan—I find the name of Laurus also in 1327, in the subsidy roll in St. Germans. Thomas Lawry was Cornish Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1476. William Lawry was a monk at St. Germans at the time of the dissolution of the monastery there. I believe the name is from the Roman or Latin Laurus, and I understand the St. Keverne people are called Romans to this day. The name of Lawry occurs in the list of wills at Bodmin, in the thirty-three parishes in Cornwall, but I can only connect my own family with four. H. C. LORY.

Witham, Essex.

MABE CHURCH.

This church dedicated to St. Mabe, anciently called Lavebe or Lavapper, was destroyed by lightning, about 1863, and has since been re-built. It was a building green with age and damp. Chancel projecting 3 feet externally beyond the aisles.

A cup with date, 1276. An eastern sepulchre, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 3 ft. broad, 4 ft. long, arched over a projecting shelf. A monumental stone of a Carnsew, 1605, on the floor. Nave, cradle roof. North aisle—some well executed perpendicular windows of two lights, with quartre-foil in head, the third being the largest. Outside, five large modern buttresses. South aisle—priest's door within rood screen. Remains of rood turret. Western tower of three stages, 16-9 by 20-6, about three diameters without buttress, boldly embattled. A square pinnacle at each angle, with crocket and finials; four belfry windows; a west door and window; five bells of date 1744.

The Terrier of Mabe *alias* Lavapper, in ye Deanery of Kerrier, and County of Cornwall, viz.:—The Parish of Mabe, having a chapel of ease annexed to ye Vicarage of Mylor, hath no glebe nor house that we know of, belonging to ye vicar, but it is said ye minister did once reside in it, and in a house adjoining to a field, which is called to this day by his name, viz.:—Coad's field, being part of a tenement now in possession of Mr. John Gwinn, but whether it did once compose ye glebe is uncertain. We have five bells, a cup and salver of silver, and a flagon of pewter for ye H. Communion. The cover of ye cup is mark'd with ye name and coat armour of John Worth. We have also two fine cloths of linnen, for ye sacramental elements. The customary wages of ye clerk are forty shillings a year, and ye sextons thirty, both paid by ye parish. The clerk is appointed by ye vicar, ye sexton by ye parishioners.

That this is a true terrier of ye Parish of Mabe is attested by us, the 13th of July, 1745.

G. Turner, Vicar.
William Sara, Churchwarden.
Zacharias Gillard.
William Roger.
Nicholas Halvoso.
Mark of Nicholas Francis.

Flushing, Falmouth. M. T.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD PLYMOUTH.

The long range of steps leading down to the Barbican Quay from the lower end of Castle-street was, till the early part of the present century, covered in by an erection of wood and stone, which extended to the edge of the quay near the Barbican steps. On the top of this archway a jobbing carpenter (who also did a little in the shaving and hair-cutting line) had his workshop, which was accessible by a flight of wooden steps. By the side of the outer wall there was a public conduit for the supply of water to the neighbourhood. About eight yards from the steps and three or four feet below the edge of the quay was an iron pipe for supplying the ships lying in Cattewater and Sutton Pool: the ships' boats came alongside the quay with casks to be filled with water, for which they paid so much according to the size of the casks. The turncock resided close by to attend to the water department for the shipping when required. On the site of the pier, where now stands the Customs' watch-house, was the residence of the Pier Constable, on the opposite side was a public-house, called the Barbican House Inn; the back parlour or smoking-room looked out over the Brbican steps in Sutton Pool.

A row of posts was placed at the entrance of the pier to prevent any cattle or vehicle entering thereon.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. OCTOGENARIAN.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

The following epitaph may be interesting to some of your readers.

Berry Narbor. J. MANLEY HAWKER.

FROM BERRY NARBOR CHURCH—IN CHANCEL.

Dedicated to the Pretious Memorie of Mary ye deare and only daughter of George Westwood, Pastor of this Church and of Frances his wife; who, leaving this vale of miserie for a mansion in Felicitie we heer enterred—Januar. 31. Anno Domini. 1648. Ætat suæ 7.

"This Mary-gold lo! here doth shew
Marie worth gold lies near below;
Cut doune by death, ye fair'st-gilt flour
Flourish and fade doth in an hour.
The Mary-gold in sunshine spread
When cloudie clos'd doth bow the head,
This orient plant retains its guise
With splendent Sol to set and rise—
Ev'n so this Virgin Marie Rose,
In life soon nipt, in death fresh grows."

Queries.

284.—Nathaniel Mather was one of the sons, born in England, of Richard Mather, a Lancashire man, and the emigrant ancestor of a family which became highly distinguished in New England. In an American life of one of his brothers, it is stated that Nathaniel Mather, who returned to England, was presented by the Protector Cromwell to a living at Barnstaple, in 1656, where he remained until he was ejected in 1662 for non-conformity. Are there any traces of him at Barnstaple? Richard Mather, who resided in Lancashire, the immediate ancestor of the Mathers of New England, sailed from Bristol in May 1635. Is the name of the vessel known, and are there on record any particulars of the voyage? B. H. B.

(The name of Nathaniel Mather, of Barnstaple, occurs in the list of ejected ministers in Calamy's Noncomformist's Memorial, 1775. We hope to publish the complete list shortly, kindly extracted for these columns by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., Nottingham. Further information will be acceptable.) EDITOR.

285.—REVELSTOKE CHURCH.—Can any of your readers furnish me with any information respecting this old church? Why was it built in so peculiar a position? and when did it become for the most part a ruin? I was told that the sea had undermined it, but on visiting the spot one can see that that must be a mistaken view. HIBYSKWE.

286.—ANCIENT MAPS OF PLYMOUTH.—In the report of Mr. Risk's lecture on Sir Francis Drake, it was mentioned that he exhibited copies of old maps of the locality, bearing on the subject of the water supply in the reign of Elizabeth. I believe these maps are not published in either Worth's or Jewitt's History. Are they, therefore, to be understood to have recently come to light, and could copies be published in the next quarterly issue of the *Western Antiquary*? W. S. B. H.

287.—BIBLIOGRAPHICAL QUERY.—A friend of mine has an old book in his possession, entitled "Christian Moderation," printed in London in the year 1639, by Miles Flesher, and published by Nathaniel Butler; district not stated. The two treatises of which the book is composed are addressed by Jos: Exon. (?), the writer, "To all Christian people wheresoever, but especially to those in the Westerne Diocese and counties of Devon and Cornwall." Imprimatur Jo: Alsop. The work is replete with anecdote, and, for the period, well written. Is the above work of any rarity? M. W.

Devonport.

288.—THE WORD "PLOY."—In the report of the *Dev. Ass.*, Vol. VIII., p. 550, reference is made to a custom which used to exist in connection with the ploy-field at Holne. By way of explanation the word play is inserted in brackets beside the former word. Nursery and other rhymes often preserve old pronunciations, and it is interesting to think of the couplet,

"All work and no play (ploy)
Makes Jack a dull boy."

as being one of these. Can any other instances be recorded? H. FRIEND.

Newton.

Replies.

188.—DEVONSHIRE AND CORNISH CHURCHES.—In the new part of the *Western Antiquary* (which, I am glad to see, will be issued monthly after the present volume is completed), I observe a statement on the above subject, which, I venture to think, must be a misprint, or, if not, I should like Mr. H. Hems to give some explanation of his meaning. He says, p. 124, "There is no handbook published giving architectural descriptions of *all* the old parish churches of these two counties, and no wonder, for there are *upwards of a thousand* of them *in Devon* alone, and *probably even more* than that number *in Cornwall*." The words I have underlined are those I cannot understand, for I find by the "Diocesan Calendar" for Exeter, that the parishes in Devon do not exceed 600, and in the Calendar for Truro they are numbered at 233 (in 1879).

Are the rest of the "old" churches now without parishes?

ECC: ANT: INQ:

230.—LENTSHARDS.—In thanking Mr. E. Parfitt for his interesting note, touching the origin of this old custom, I would remark that *Lentsherds*—for so I have always heard the word pronounced in North Devon, used to be thrown on "Shroft"-Tuesday Eve. The practice was in vogue not many years ago at Barnstaple, Bideford, Braunton, Ashford, Buckland-Brewer, and sundry other places in the county. It was one means of dealing out "village jistis," and may be reckoned among the relics of rude parish "punishments in the olden time," for if any persons had rendered themselves obnoxious to the neighbourhood during the past year, they were certain to be visited with a plentiful supply of cracked pitchers, "trinnels," and pans, the contents of which would be of a nature anything but welcome.

Potshards were also thrown on "Pancake Day." Some fifty years ago the children of the villages were wont to call at the different farmhouses and sing,

Tippee tappee toe, tippee tappee toe,
Gie ma som pancake and I'll ba go.

If a share of the savoury "frawzy," which their olfactories had scented was forthcoming, well and good, but if not there was a savage discharge of artillery-shards for shells to the tune of,

Skit scat, skit scat,
Take this and take that.

Harborne. EDWARD CAPERN.

In reply to Mr. Parfitt's question, I beg to say that Northam, near Bideford, is the village I referred to.

Newport. W. E. HEARD.

237.—NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT PLYMOUTH.—*Western Antiquary*, Part 3, page 141.—There is a full account of this event in the "Narrative of the Surrender of Bounaparte," by Captain Maitland, who had the command of the Bellerophon under Sir Henry Hotham.

The following extract from the work will, I think, show there is little or no exaggeration as to persons being able to make a jump from boat to boat.

"Sunday, July the 30th, 1815

"The crowd of boats was greater than I ever remembered to have seen at one time. I am certain I speak within bounds when I state, that upwards of a thousand were collected round the ship, in each of which, on an average, there were not fewer than eight people. The crush was so great as to render it quite impossible for the guard-boats to keep them off, though a boat belonging to one of the frigates made use of very violent means to effect it, frequently running against small boats, containing women, with such force as nearly to upset them, and alarming the ladies extremely. The French officers were very indignant at such rude proceedings, saying 'Is this your English liberty? Were such a thing to happen in France, the men would rise with one accord and throw that officer and his crew overboard.'"

Teignmouth. B. P.

278.—*Western Antiquary*, XLVIII.—"Opiferque per orbem dicor" is the motto of the coat of arms granted to the Apothecaries' Company, of London.

Stonehouse. T. J. PRESTON.

LATTIS OR LATTICE.—*Western Antiquary*, p. 120.—This word is in common use in Cornwall for all kinds of tin ware. It is, I believe, the same expression as that used in speaking of a window, the frame of which is made of irons crossing each other at short distances. An amusing anecdote may be related in connection with this expression. Early in the present century, a gentleman, who had lived for many years in London, came down to Penzance on a visit to his relations. One day he said to the servant, "Betty, I wish you would get me a lettuce for breakfast to-morrow." "O iss, sir," said Betty, "I'll be sure to think of un." The next morning on coming down, the gentleman found a small new bright tin dish on the table. "What is this for, Betty?" "That, that's the lattice, sir." "But what did you think I wanted a tin dish for?" "I don't knaw, sir, but as you axed me for a lattice, I get un force." The most remarkable part of the story is that the gentleman found, on enquiry, that no lettuces had ever been grown in the West of England, which in a very great degree accounted for the servant not understanding him. I will conclude with a query,—When were lettuce plants first introduced into Cornwall? GEO. C. BOASE.

London.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *March 4th*, 1882.

Notes.

HELE AND HARRIS.

Now that controversy is over, it may reassure those who held to their traditions, or temporarily wavered, to know that John Hele and Christopher Harris, so well known in connection with the Plymouth Water Scheme, were Drake's agents for effecting the purchase of Buckland Abbey, 30th October, 1582. The estate being held *in capite* it was necessary first to obtain the Queen's license to alienate, which step having been omitted, she formally pardoned "any informality heretofore" of Hele and Harris, and granted the premises in perpetuity to Sir Francis Drake. (Pat. 25 Eliz. p. 10.) In 1584 the Plymouth Water Bill was prepared. Drake was M.P. for a Cornish borough, and anxious, in the interest of the Bill, to have his friend or nominee in for Plymouth, the town sent a messenger to convey tidings of Harris's election to him and Hele in London. (See Plymouth Receivers Acc.)

"Itm. paide to a man to goe to London with letters to Sir Frauncis Drake and Mr. Hele touchinge our Burgesses for the Parliament —xxiijs."

It has been already communicated to the Plymouth Press that the Queen (1582) granted Sir Francis Drake several estates in divers counties. (Origin 24, Eliz., p. 5 to 52). The proceeds of the sale of some of these estates purchased Buckland Abbey, and supplied funds for carrying out the water scheme, which appears to have been more and more costly the more we consider it. Drake's grant passed the Great Seal, 12 Jan., 1582. (Pat 24. Eliz., 12 Jan), and next day, 13 Jan., he sold to Sir Tho. Cecil (afterwards K.G. and Earl of Exeter) a capital house called Hurlstone House, in the Parish of St. Martin's, within the town of Stamford-Baron, Co. Northampton. (Claus. 24, Eliz., p 1.) Manifestly the bargain had been prearranged, as the house was near Burleigh House, the seat of the celebrated Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, father of the above Sir Thomas Cecil, and of Sir Robert Cecil, to whom the Mayor of Plymouth applied for support in the water question, when pending in the Star Chamber. Probably, it is now forgotten that these brothers were both volunteers in the fleet against the Armada, therefore naturally anything in which Drake had taken an interest would interest them, and thus Sir Rob. Cecil appears as Lord High Steward of Plymouth, a newly-created office, soon after Drake's death.

London. WYVERN GULES.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE QUAKERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

The list of persons who suffered in Devon in consequence of the active operation of the Acts mentioned at the beginning of these notes is by no means exhausted, but it is advisable, for a time, to turn our attention to Cornwall.

The chief end of these jottings is not to attempt an epitome of the history of the persecution of Friends in these Western parts, but rather to draw out, into a proper channel, such records as have hitherto escaped the attention of chroniclers. As a whole, the subject is no light matter in history, and such representations as were made by that body at the period referred to, most certainly did not warrant their being treated as "bare surmises," requiring "specification of facts" to support them.

The pinch of incense offered to an idol may come to be regarded as a very little matter in these days of the rapid development of pseudo-philosophers, yet the moral of the stoning of the frogs in Æsop will hold good while the world stands, particularly to the frogs.

1697. John Peters was prosecuted in the *Exchequer* for Tithes, at the suit of *Ann Cornish*, Widow of the late Parson of the Parish of *Miniver*.

1698. Peter Rogers of the Parish of *Deuloe* was prosecuted for Tithes at the suit of Parson Fincher. (This man was imprisoned about five months in the Sheriff's Ward, at Bodmin, "for a Demand of Thirteen Shillings and Four Pence.")

In my next communication the severe treatment of R. Hitchins, of St. Austell (1704), will be noted.

Plymouth. Franc-Plume.

GARDEN PENNY & HEARTH PENNY.

(*Western Antiquary*, 18th February, 1882.)

The following passages from the "*History of Madeley*," by John Randall, F.G.S., 1880, are calculated to throw light on the questions opened by "Franc-Plume."

"True copy of the Terrier of the parish of Madeley in the County of Salop. For the Vicar and Clerks' fees, tythes, offerings, and minister's fees, &c. . . . . Easter dues are: every man pays three pence, every woman two pence; one penny smoke, and one penny garden, clerks fees." pp. 32-33.

"The 'smoke penny' was a penny collected for every chimney emitting smoke, or rather a tithe paid to the vicar upon the wood burnt. A dispute having arisen in the early part of the last century between the vicar and impropriator, respecting the right of the former to tithe on woods, a parish meeting was called and a case got up by the vicar and churchwardens for the opinion of counsel, in which the payment of the smoke-penny was quoted to establish the vicar's claim." p. 33.

The smoke penny is alluded to again on page 54, where it is called "The Smoke-Penny, Chimney Tax, or Hearth-Money."

Torquay. W. Pengelly.

PLYMOUTH YARNS.

"W. S. L S." refers at page 147 of the *Western Antiquary*, to the incident of the body of a captain of one of H.M. ships having been brought home in a cask of rum. My naval friend, to whom I recently referred on another topic, well remembers the circumstance. It was (he says) after Navarino, in 1827, at which Commodore Bathurst was killed. My friend took part in that engagement, and attended the funeral, which took place with full military honours at Stonehouse Chapel, now St. George's Church. As to the shrinkage of the rum, he believed Jack had *spiled* the cask.

I may add that I have heard a late resident at Stonehouse say that the body of Lord Byron was brought to England in the same way, and that the rum disappeared in precisely the same fashion. My informant was chief officer on board the vessel.

Plymouth. R.

Queries.

289.—Dr. Gunthorp, "Medicus Cornubiensis."—In Christopher Merrett's *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum*, 1667, some stations of plants are given for Devonshire and also for Cornwall. Certain ones for the latter county are inserted with "Dr. Gunthorp" as the authority for them, and Merrett in his "Epistola ad Lectorem," describes Gunthorp as "Medicus Cornubiensis." There is no mention of him in the *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, but as he would seem to have been an early investigator of the flora of the County of Cornwall, I think it worth while to ask for particulars respecting him in the *Western Antiquary*.

Plymouth. T. R. Archer Briggs.

290.—The "Farley" Family.—In 1703, Samuel Farley printed the rare folio edition of Prince's "Worthies of Devon;" and in 1714 he started the *Exeter Mercury* or *Weekly Intelligencer*. He lived in one of the four houses in High-street, Exeter, opposite the Guildhall, which were burnt down a few months ago. Another of the family started an *Exeter Weekly Journal* in 1741, and he lived next door to Kitto's Coffee House in St. Peter's churchyard. Who were these Farleys? Were they Exeter or Devon men? Were they born and buried in Exeter? Any information respecting them will be esteemed.

Mere, Wilts. J. Farley Rutter.

291.—Ammory.—What piece of furniture is it which is thus designated in the article on a curious Devonshire Inventory? May I venture to consider it a movable cupboard, and to assimilate the name to that of the well-known "aumbry"? W. S. B. H.

292.—Screens in Churches.—Are these in any way peculiar to Devonshire and Cornish Churches, or to any particular parts of these counties? Or, in cases where we do not now find them, is their absence due to their having been destroyed?

Hibiskwe.

293.—Can any of your correspondents tell me where to find a full and correct description of the Union Jack, and of the four crosses, with their form and colours of which it is made up? Q.

294.—KING'S-HEART.—In the tale of "Dorothy Fox," which originally appeared in the volume of "Good Words" for 1870 (and the scenes of which are located in and around Plymouth), occurs the following passage. The author is describing a home scene at or near Compton, and says:—

"You might have fancied you had gone back to the days succeeding those when the first Charles held his court at a house close by, and had come to this very place to visit its loyal owner, *who, in memory of the spot on which the king had stood, planted a yew tree, which he cut in fashion of a heart, and to this day King's Heart is the name the house goes by.*" (chap. III., At King's-heart). The words I have italicised are printed in the original as a quotation. I would ask if any house or farm bearing this name is known in the neighbourhood of Compton, and if there is any ground for supposing that Charles I. did hold a court in any of the country seats around Plymouth? also, can any reader refer me to the work from which the marked quotation is taken? May the tale be more appropriately applied to Widey, which is called Widey Court to this day, and does the name Tor Royal, as applied to a neighbouring seat, bear any connection with a supposed Royal visit?

Plymouth. X. Y. Z.

Replies.

200.—JUDGE JEFFRIES.—"W. S. L. S." says "He has heard a tradition that Judge Jeffries still haunts Lydford Castle." This, I think, will be found to be only rumour, as there is no proof whatever that this cruel man ever was at Lydford. Give the "deil his due," Jeffries appears, from the resources at my command, to have behaved very leniently with the prisoners in Exeter, as compared with those in other places, especially those of Somersetshire. There were in Exeter at the time of his visit 243 prisoners incarcerated for assisting the Duke of Monmouth, which would seem enough for him to exercise his vengeance upon, and especially as his temper had been sorely ruffled on his way, for at Honiton he was lodged at a friend's house, and during the night the servants, for some reason unexplained, fired off pistols, which alarmed him very much, as he thought he was to be murdered. This showed that he was a coward. On being so disturbed, and alarmed for his own safety, he vowed that of all those that were found guilty, "not a man of all those parishes that were in or near Exeter, should escape," but although he condemned many to different degrees of punishment, the historian says:—"I find only Mr. Foweracer and two or three more that were honoured with martyrdom. 'Tis true he was so kind as to bestow a severe whipping upon Mr. Staple, and some others to prevent their rebelling hereafter."

That Jeffries ever visited Lydford is regarded by those that have gone into the subject as mere fiction. Mr. R. N. Worth, in his paper on Lydford Castle, has, I think, quite disposed of this. See report of "Devonshire Association," vol. 1879, p. 297, where he says "Lydford Law" has been heard of far beyond the confines of Devon by many who have never visited the ancient forest capital. There is a local tradition, based on the fitness of the proverb to match the doings of Judge Jeffrie during his infamous Bloody Assize, that "Lydford Law" originated from his cruel practices, and that his ghost in the shape of a black pig is nightly doomed to haunt the scene of his brutality. But the Bloody Assize stopped short of Lydford, and the saying is far older than the days of Monmouth. But further than this, Mr. T. Wright, in a contemporary poem on the deposition of Richard II., assigns from internal evidence to September, 1399, we have this passage:—

"Now be the law of Lydfford
In londe ne in water
Thilke lewde ladde," &c, &c.

This is sufficiently clear that Lydford Law, on which the story of Jeffries in connection with this place is concerned, is very much older than the date in which he lived, so that the tale of the black pig haunting the castle must be assigned to someone else. It is, I presume, well known to readers of English history that Judge Jeffries was allowed by the king to select and take as many soldiers with him, on his circuit, as he thought right to do, and that they were placed under his command. These soldiers were set to scour the country for rebels, which they appear to have done to his satisfaction, for on his returning from the West to London, he enquires of the major who commanded the first regiment of Guards, the Dragoons, as they were riding along, how many he thought the soldiers had killed, and he informed the Judge he thought about a thousand. Quoth Jeffries "I believe I have condemned as many as that myself."

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

268.—NEW YEAR'S-EVE OBSERVANCES.—The custom which your correspondent "H. H." mentions is very common, I find, in the Midland Counties. Never shall I forget the first time that I was made acquainted with its existence. I and my wife had just done our usual "sitting out the old year and seeing in the new," when there was a loud banging at our front door, and at the same time our ears were assailed with the most horribly discordant sounds that we had ever heard. After recovering from our surprise and listening with all our might, we caught the words of the *howlers* which came rolling around us like a torrent of "Dartmoor boulders."

The old year's gone and the new year's come,
Open the door and let the new year in;
Beef from the buttery and beer from the bin,
Open the door and let the new year in."

On enquiring about the matter we found it was a very old custom, and that many persons threw open their doors and supplied the actors liberally with beef and beer. If the first who enters happens to be a dark complexioned man, it is the pledge of a prosperous year; but if he should turn out to be fair-haired it, "tokens bad luck," so all sorts of plans are tried to secure the right man, for it must be a male.

This year I heard of a woman in our village who literally begged a youth to "bring the new year in." There is no doubt that the case "H. H." mentions near Dartmoor has been exported from here by rail, for it is foreign to Devon.

Harborne, 1882. EDWARD CAPERN.

Effigies in Plympton St. Mary Church.—*Western Antiquary* xlviii.—About the antiquity of the two altar tombs in St. Mary, Plympton, there seems to be no doubt, and the similarity of the costumes and other details connected with the two recumbent effigies indicate that both tombs were placed in the church within a few years of each other. The figure on the north side represents Richard Strode, Esq., of Newenham, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry Fortescue, of Wood, Esquire. This Richard Strode directed by his will, dated October 12, 1464, that his body should be buried in St Mary's Church, near to the gravestone of John Strode, his father. This gravestone does not now exist.

With regard to the effigy on the south side of the church, its individual identification does not seem so clear, beyond the fact that it is a Courtenay. It is considered by some antiquaries to be intended for William Courtenay, Esquire, of Loughtor, in Plympton, and son of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, of Farleigh, Co. Somerset, and a brother of Peter Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter and Winchester. To strengthen this opinion let us turn to the decorations on the tomb. Here we find repeated on the mouldings of the arch, the celebrated badge of the Hungerfords, viz., three sickles conjoined; thereby pointing to his maternal descent from this famous family. The arms on this tomb are, three torteaux, with a label of three, impaling, on a bend, three crosslets fitchee; "a similar coat," says Mr. Rogers, "to that of Pruteson in Newton Ferrers Church, whose heiress married Fortescue." Bishop Peter Courtenay, brother of William, was a prelate for whose munificence and ability this diocese owes him a grateful remembrance. He did much towards beautifying the Cathedral and restoring the Episcopal Palace. On one of the chimney-pieces may be seen the Hungerford Badge amongst other heraldic devices used by the Courtenays. But, in some pedigrees I have referred to, William, brother of the Bishop, is styled Sir William Courtenay, and his wife Margaret, daughter of Lord de Bouville, while in one other William Courtenay, Plympton Church, is made to be a son of Sir Philip Courtenay, brother of the above Sir William and the Bishop.

Leaving the grand old church of St. Mary, let us cross over into the adjacent county—Cornwall—make our way to Landulph, and seek out the old secluded church there, in which there is so much to admire. It will not take us long to find traces of the generosity of the estimable Bishop Peter Courtenay, who was Lord of the Manor, between the years 1477 and 1486. He undoubtedly restored and beautified the church. On some of the bench ends are the arms of the See of Exeter and Courtenay. In one instance the letter M. surmounts the three torteaux and label.

(Has this particular shield of arms any reference to Margaret, Countess of Devon, and mother of the Sir Edward Courtenay who inherited this manor by his marriage with Emmeline, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Dawney?)

Amongst the numerous and interesting heraldic insignia in Landulph Church, I did not observe the three conjoined sickles, but one badge, most rare and noteworthy I did find, which distinctly marks the prelate's connection and inheritance; it is an eagle perched on a bundle of sticks. A writer on Landulph Church makes the Bishop to be brother of Sir Edward Courtenay, afterwards Earl of Devon. On one shield are found the Bishop's arms with those of the Earl of Devon impaling Dawney. I must confess I am not clearly convinced as to which William Courtenay is so finely commemorated in St. Mary's Church, Plympton, but I attach great importance to the Hungerford badge found on the tomb there, and upon its counterpart being placed on the chimney-piece in the Episcopal Palace at Exeter by Bishop Courtenay. On the vaulting of the roof of the Lady Chapel in Winchester Cathedral may be seen the armorial coat of this bishop, who was one of the princely prelates that for some time presided over this antient See.

S. Budeaux. J. W.

Brandis.—The (?) put against this article in the interesting inventory copied in last week's *Western Antiquary*, indicates, I presume, that "J. W." is not aware of its nature. If so, I may be allowed to say that it is the frame used to support a kettle or pot over the fire, in open fire places, such as are found in country houses.

Henbot Sharwood.

Some Old Yew Trees.—*Western Antiquary*, Part II., page 80.—In the churchyard of S. George, at Staverton, is an old and hollow yew tree. It stands near unto and opposite the south-west porch of the ancient fane. It is of great age. Mr. Ewan Christian, the well known architect, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at Whitehall, a gentleman who has made yew trees his study, affirms it his opinion that it *ceased* to *grow* fully 900 years ago. Its leaves were green, and it looked in capital condition when I saw it a day or two since.

At S. Michael's Churchyard, Honiton, eight fine yew trees grace the main path leading directly from the town to the north west porch. They were the gift of the Honorable Sir James Sheppard, Knight, one of his Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law, who died April 13, 1730, aged 49, and were originally brought from that nobleman's garden at Lawell, near Chudleigh.

In the churchyard at S. Giles, at Kilmington, there is an old yew tree. It is hollow, and the curious features about it are the twisted saplings, which spring from the roots, and using the body of the decayed tree as a wall up which to run, carry sap to the branches above. In the time of the Saxons there was a great fight in this neighbourhood, and tradition says that the name Kilmington is a corruption of Kil-maen-ton, or the town at the stony burial place. The local belief is that this yew tree was planted at the time to mark the site of the slaughter; if so, it is hundreds of years older than the church.

In S. Mary's Churchyard, Axminster, there is a handsome old yew tree, standing on the north-west side of the church, and on the south side is another of more modern growth. This latter was given and planted by Mr. Churchwarden Hallet in 1794.

Just to the south of the picturesque ivy-mantled tower of S. John's-in-the-Wilderness (a few miles from Exmouth), stands a venerable old yew tree. Before 1861, it looked as if the original trunk had died, and that some large branches had sprung up from just below the ground. About that time one of these fell, and the wood was cut up by the vicar, the other four or five stems form the present tree, giving an appearance as if it had been split by lightning. All that remains of the church is the western tower just alluded to and the north aisle. The rest of the building—it was a 15th century edifice—having fallen into sad decay, was pulled down in 1748 The stone plinths, however, of the sacred fane, were left *in situ*, and these plainly indicate the original plan.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *March* 11*th*, 1882.

Notes.

DR. JOHN KITTO.

The Editor has the pleasure and satisfaction to state that he has received the following communication from the Rev. John F. Kitto, rector of Stepney, relative to the monument to his late father the celebrated Plymouth worthy:—

"My attention has been called to the correspondence contained in recent numbers of the *Western Antiquary* with reference to my father, Dr. Kitto, whose name I am glad to know is still held in honour in the town in which he was born.

"I observed a suggestion that a public subscription should be raised in order to renovate the monument which was placed over his burial-place by the liberality of the late Mr. W. Oliphant, publisher, of Edinburgh. The writer who so kindly made the suggestion, based it upon the fact that some years ago when he had visited Cannstatt he found the monument in a dilapidated condition. You will perhaps allow me to say that I am extremely grateful for the suggestion as an evidence of the regard entertained for the memory of my father; but that the monument has been repaired since the date to which your correspondent referred, and that instructions have again been sent to Cannstatt that if anything be now necessary it shall be done. There will, therefore, be no need to invite public contributions for this purpose.—Yours faithfully,

Rectory, Stepney. "JOHN F. KITTO."

ARMS OF DRAKE AND SOMERVILLE.

A very interesting paper was read before the British Archæological Association last month by Dr. Phéne on the wyvern which forms the crest of the Somerville arms. Some of his valuable remarks told also on the Draconian myths of the dragon in heraldry, which is the special characteristic of the Drake arms.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

EDDYSTONE RELICS.

"An interesting relic of days long wrapt in the past has just been recovered at the Eddystone rocks, where operations of fitting the new lighthouse and dismantling the old are being rapidly carried forward. A pair of leaden clock-weights, supposed to have belonged to Winstanley's tower, which was blown down on the night of November 26, 1703, was brought to the surface some weeks ago by the divers employed on the works, and now they have succeeded in recovering a cannon about six feet in length, which probably formed part of the equipments of the homeward bound Indiaman Winchelsea, wrecked upon the rocks soon after Winstanley's tower was blown down."—*Lady's Pictorial*, March 4, 1882.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Our esteemed correspondent, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, has contributed the following list of works concerning Drake to "Notes and Queries" of March 4, as including the more important works on this eminent seaman:—

1. Expeditio Francisci Dracke equitis angli in Indias Occidentales, anno 1585: Leyden, 1588.
2. True and Perfect News of . . . . the Valiant Knight, Sir Fr. Drake. 1587.
3. Sir F. Drake: his Honorable Life. Fitzgeffrey, 1596.
4. Le Brye: Collection des Grands Voyages. 1599.
5. Voyage of Drake into the South Sea. 1600.
6. Le Voyage de l'Illustre Seigneur et Chevalier Sir F. Drake. 1613 (Louvencourt).
7. The World Encompassed by Sir F. Drake. 1626.
8. Sir Francis Drake revived. 1653.
9. Life and Dangerous Voyages of Sir F. Drake.
10. Prince's Worthies of Devon.
11. Purchas's Pilgrims.
12. Lediard's Naval History.
13. Cieza's Cronica del Peru.
14. Stowe's Annals.
15. Life and Death of Sir F. Drake. By Clarke, 1671.
16. The English Hero, or Sir F. Drake. 1687.
17. Lebero des Englischen Helder und Ritter F. Drake. Leipzig, 1720.
18. The Famous Voyage of Sir F. Drake. 1741.
19. Life of Sir F. Drake. By Samuel Johnson.
20. Drake's Leben Halle. 1815.
21. Life of Sir F. Drake. 1820.
22. Life, Voyages, and Exploits of Sir F. Drake. By Barrow, 1854.

"To these," he adds ("most of which I have derived from a French source, *i.e.*, M. Chanter), I would add Froude's and Ranke's History of England, and Camden on Queen Elizabeth. The literature on Drake is tolerably voluminous, and in most of the languages of Europe there has been some book published about him."

We would refer our readers to the list of works published on page eight of the *Western Antiquary*, Part I., and would invite further additions to these lists, in order that we may prepare as complete a Bibliography of Drake, as it is possible to make. EDITOR.

ANECDOTE OF BILLY BRAY.

A poor widow in Gyllyng-street, Falmouth, told the writer that several years ago she was standing in her door, and saw Billy Bray go by. Some of the neighbours accosted him with, "Where are you going now, then, Billy?" "O," answered Billy, "I am sent for to come and see a gentleman on the terrace—a real gentleman. Glory be to God!" And off went Billy, skipping and jumping along the road. It was noticed, too, that his clothes were rather shabby, and his hat bulged The gentleman he was going to see was the late R. W. Fox, Esq., F.R.S. In somewhat less than an hour they saw Billy returning; but he scarcely looked like Billy. He had on a complete suit of black cloth—coat, waistcoat, and trousers, and even a good looking hat on his head. He was stalking along, every now and then turning his eyes towards the sky; and he carried his own old clothes in a bundle under his arm. "Halloo!" said they, "is that you, Billy? What now?" Billy stood up in the road facing the old woman and her friends, and, lifting his hands, shouted at the top of his voice, "Bless the Lord! Bless the Lord! My Father knew that I wanted a new suit of clothes, and so He sent me to Mr. Fox for them. Hallelujah! Hallelujah! I went away just now a poor man, and now I am come back a gentleman. Glory! Glory!" And Billy danced before them, till the bundle nearly slipped from his hand, and the new hat, which was a trifle too big, from his head. J. H.

Falmouth.

WEST COUNTRY DUEL NINETY YEARS AGO.

(*Western Antiquary* Part II., p. 73.)

On the subject of the duel at or near Charmouth, your correspondent "X." may like to be informed that there appeared in the *Sunday at Home*, 1879, p. 396, an interesting paper narrated in touching language by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule, the late Rector of Charmouth, who entitles it, "Two sides of a Tombstone." On my visit last year to that picturesque village by the sea, I sought out the tomb and made inquiries of the sexton, as well as of the oldest inhabitants, who, however, could give no information respecting the sad tragical incident commemorated thereon.

Exeter. W. B. R.

EAVER, EEVER, FROM THE CELTIC *EFER* (PRONOUNCED E-VER).

The attention which has been directed to the use of the word *eaver* cannot fail to interest many of the readers of the *Western Antiquary*. The fact, however, of *Ivraie* being the French name for darnel, rye or ray-grass, can scarcely be admitted as evidence to "show the influence of France on our agriculture," or that the derivation which has thus been assigned to the word "eaver" is correct. Commenting on this French word *Ivraie*, derived from *ebrius*, drunk, your correspondent remarks—"I have as yet been unable to trace the cause of the application of this name to tares and ray-grass." Now the truth is that the name of *ivraie* applies, or strictly speaking should apply, to *one variety only* of the *lolium*, darnel, or rye-grass—the *lolium temulentum*, bearded darnel—as stated in the excellent work "On Poisons," by the late Sir Robert Christison, Bart. Dr. Christison says "this is the only poisonous species of the natural order of the grasses. The seeds appear to be powerfully narcotic. . . . When mixed with bread and taken habitually by man, Darnel-grass" (the *lolium temulentum* is here specially indicated) "has been known to cause headache, giddiness, somnolency, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, and even death." (A Treatise on Poisons, 3rd Edition, p. 839.) This, then, I apprehend, is the cause which has led to the application of the name *ivraie* to this plant by the French. I conceive, however, that the occurrence of the name *eaver* in the Western counties (it is just as prevalent in West Somerset as in Devon), is not to be traced to the French name, *ivraie*; but that the etymology of this word must rather be sought for in the Celtic, where indeed we shall not have far to search for it. In the valuable "Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ Thesaurus," by the Rev. Thomas Richards, 1753, we find the following:—"Efer and Efre, a weed growing among corn, called darnel, tares, ray, or cockle; it is naught for the eyes, and will make the head giddy, if eaten in hot bread." Here then, we have not only the actual name given (the letter f, in Welsh, being pronounced as *f*(e-ver), but also a recognition of that property which this plant possesses of making "*the head giddy*, which doubtless led the French to designate it by the name of *ivraie*. Considerable interest attaches to these instances of Celtic words, which from time to time crop up in the Western counties, and are now being brought to the front in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*. They serve irresistibly to refute the crude notions of those older writers, who assert, in proof of the ferocity of the Saxons, that "They so completely extirpated the old inhabitants, that there is not one British word left in our language." It is true that we still find some moderns, like Dr. Freeman, who argue, though in somewhat modified tones, that "we may be sure that we have *not much* British and Roman blood in us, *because we have so few of their words in our language*. The few that there are," continues Dr. Freeman, "are mainly the sort of words which the women, whether wives or slaves, would bring in, that is, names of things in household use, such as basket, which is one of the few Welsh words in English."—Old English History, p. 23. If anyone still holding these views, now well-nigh obsolete, will be good enough to favour us with a list of Welsh words of this special character, there will be no difficulty, I apprehend, in at-once furnishing a counter lits of double or treble the amount (here is an instalment of two Welsh words, dwbl and trebl, to begin with) which shall have no special reference either "to wives or slaves, or things in household use." It is, of course, unnecessary to observe that nearly all our river names, and very many of our place names, especially in this part of the country, are Celtic. JAMES H. PRING.

Taunton.

Queries.

295.—IVIE.—Can any of your readers give any information of a family in Devonshire so named, who became possessed of landed estates at an early period of Queen Anne's reign? Is there any of the family of "Ivie" still connected with the county?

TORQUAY.

296.—PORTRAIT OF NELL GWYNNE.—Will any of your readers kindly tell me whether they remember the time when a portrait of Nell Gwynne was in the Town Hall, Plymouth? I have such a picture said to have been bought from the Town Hall many years ago. Kindly send me the journals in which the picture may be mentioned.

Topsham. W. GRANVILLE.

297.—SOADY FAMILY.—Is this family of British, Saxon, or Norman origin. Are there any *Arms* attributed to the name? If any member of the family could help me with a pedigree I should greatly esteem the favour.

G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

298.—PLYMOUTH TRADE TOKENS.—Where can I find a complete list of the Trade Tokens of Old Plymouth, both of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? A detailed description of these interesting relics of the past would, I think, be acceptable to the readers of the *Western Antiquary*, and might be appropriately included in your programme for an early issue. YELRAEK.

(We shall have much pleasure in giving a list of all the known tokens, as recorded by Mr. R N. Worth, Mr. H. S. Gill and others, in an early issue of our new volume.)

EDITOR.

299.—ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS AT LISKEARD.—It appears, by a report of the last meeting of the Liskeard Town Council, that a peculiar arrangement respecting the election of the Churchwardens at that place has been in force ever since the year 1598, viz., that at the annual vestry for their election, the Mayor nominates one on behalf of himself and the Corporation, the other being nominated by the vicar on his own behalf. Can your readers say by what authority the Mayor exercises this peculiar privilege, and the origin of it?

CURIOSITY.

300.—GAMBADE.—Shaw, in his "Tour in the West of England," 1788, tells us "The country people frequently ride in a prodigious large boot of wood and leather, hung, instead of a stirrup, to the horse's side, which they call *gambades*." Can any reader give further information on this point? M. W.

301.—SHROVE-TIDE CUSTOMS IN CORNWALL.—Can any of your readers give particulars about Shrove-tide customs in Cornwall? Shrove Tuesday was kept up in Gulval this year. PENWITH.

Replies.

157.—INSCRIBED STONES AT TAVISTOCK.—In the *Western Antiquary*, p. 88, will be found a query respecting the stones in the Vicarage garden at Tavistock, and as it has not yet been replied to, I venture to give a short account of them,—a detailed one will not be needed, as a full description is given in the first volume of Mrs. Bray's "Borders of the Tamar and Tavy,' where will also be found a very interesting narration of the manner in which the Rev. E. A. Bray, the husband of the talented authoress, discovered them, and brought them from a distance to the spot where they now stand.

In 1804 Mr. Bray saw one of these stones at Buckland Monachorum, a village a few miles from Tavistock, where it was serving as a coigne in the wall of a blacksmith's shop. On visiting the spot in 1831 he found that this building had recently been taken down, and the stone was lying on the ground. He applied to Sir Ralph Lopes, who made him a present of it, and Mr. Bray caused it to be taken to Tavistock. It was carried in a waggon drawn by three horses, and taken by a rather circuitous route, in order to have an easier road for its transit than the shorter one would have been. He gives its height as being seven feet two and a half inches, and its breadth at the bottom seventeen inches, and at the top fourteen inches. The inscription on it ran: "Sabini filii Maccodechetii." Another of these stones has inscribed on it the words "Neprani Fil Condevi,' and according to Lysons is seven feet above the ground, and is eleven inches thick, and twenty-one inches wide. It lay for many years in West-street, Tavistock, doubtless near its original position; but it being found that its surface had become so smooth that it was dangerous for horses to pass over it, Mr. Bray's father, as the steward of the Duke of Bedford, ordered its removal, and it was consequently taken away and laid over a mill stream, where it served the purpose of a bridge. In 1804, Mr. Bray, having heard his father say that he thought he had observed an inscription on the under portion of it, had it again removed, on discovering that such was really the case, and placed in his father's grounds, from whence it was afterwards transferred to the vicarage garden. Mr. Samuel Lysons made a drawing of these stones, which may be seen in the volume of "Magna Britannia," which embraces Devonshire, and there are also representations of them in Mrs. Bray's above-named book; and in Mr. A. J. Kempe's "Notices of Tavistock and its Abbey," a very interesting work, reprinted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1830; the last-mentioned one is also figured. Mr. Bray describes another stone, which formed a gate-post in a field near the lane that leads from Roborough Rock to Buckland Monachorum, which also bore an inscription. He endeavoured to obtain possession of it, in order to preserve it in his garden, but was unable to do so. The inscription on the stone discovered in the blacksmith's shop at Buckland signifies that it was erected to the memory of Sabinus, the son of Maccodechetius, and Mr. Bray says that while Polwhele considered that it commemorated a Christianized Roman, he himself inclined to the opinion that it was a memorial of a Romanized Briton, and he advances several arguments in support of this view. On a little plot of garden-ground over the gateway of the Abbey, known as Betsy Grimbal's Tower, Mr. Bray found two other stones with inscriptions on them; one of them, however, was unfortunately removed, and probably destroyed by a workman. He also preserved

several others which were sent him more or less mutilated, and we are indebted to him for having put on record an account of these interesting memorials. These and other monuments of a similar character, which were erected during the Romano-British period, were doubtless intended to mark the last resting places of warriors or chieftains, and in some cases, perhaps, the spot where they fell, and are simply the rude menhirs of the ancient Britons, which consisted of unwrought stone pillars, without any inscription whatever, in a more elaborate form. William Crossing.

Splatton, South Brent.

188.—Devonshire and Cornish Churches.—"Ecc: Ant: Inq:" does good service in calling attention to the error I inadvertently fell into by referring to the above in these words:—"There are upwards of a thousand of them in Devon, and probably even more in Cornwall." What I ought certainly to have said was that "there exist over a thousand places in Devon, and even more in the sister County." A reference to the index of White's "Devon," for 1879, shows therein no less than 1,543 towns, villages, and hamlets; and Kelly's "Cornwall," for 1856, gives for that county a list of as many as 1,874 places. Thus, seeing that the two counties contain between them 3,417 "hundreds, parishes, towns, townships, villages, and hamlets," it is to be assumed that, if a book containing detailed architectural accounts of all their old parish churches existed, it would be one of no mean dimensions. Your excellent correspondent says that the Devonshire parishes do not exceed 600, whilst those of Truro number 233; but, as he uses as his authority, modern calendars, the figures are, of course, no guide to the number of our old churches. If we assume that every parish had one church, there were actually, all put together, less than 500 of them. In a glorious old copy I possess of "A Geographical Description of the World," by Richard Blome, Gent., "printed by T. N., for R. *Blome*, dwelling in the *Savoy* near the Kings Wardrobe, and for convenience also sold by *Nath. Brooks* at the Angel in *Cornhil*; Edw. *Brewster*, at the Crane in *St. Paul's Churchyard, and Tho. Basset*, at the George in *Fleet-street* near *Cliffords Inn* 1670," I read:—

"Cornwall of old Cornubia. This county is divided into 9 hundreds, in which are 161 parishes, of which 23 are market towns."

Again:—

"Devonshire. This county is divided into 32 hundreds, in which are 324 parishes, of which 40 are market towns."

Thus we get 485 as the sum total for the two counties combined. And now, recurring to Mr. Sharrock's original query, I have done my best to reply thereto. Can "Ecc: Ant: Inq:" too give any information thereon? At present—he must forgive my saying so—he has not afforded one single iota.

Exeter. Harry Hems.

The Clink, "Clinker."—I have an old dictionary in my possession, entitled "An English Dictionary, explaining The Difficult Terms that are used in Divinity, Husbandry, Physick, &c., &c., containing Many Thousand of Hard Words, more than are in any other English Dictionary or Expositor; together with the etymological Derivation of them from their Proper Fountains, &c., by E. Coles, Schoolmaster, and Teacher of the Tongue to Foreigners. It was published in London in the year 1717."

In this volume I find "Clink" is given and marked as an "old word," to which the meaning of "Key" is assigned. This may be taken as confirmatory of the meaning attached to it by Spenser, as mentioned by "Octogenarian" (by the bye, will "Octogenarian" kindly give us the reference?), and is decidedly analogous to the common phrase "sent to the *lock up*." Curiously also, the next word in this Dictionary is "Clinker," marked as "canting," and meaning "a crafty fellow."

Hibyskwe.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *March 18th*, 1882.

Notes.

INSCRIPTIONS ON DRINKING PITCHERS.

The following are copied from (cider) drinking pitchers of yellow glazed red coarse ware, made at local potteries, and used by labourers in West Somerset and East Devon. The orthography is in keeping with the material it is inscribed on:—

A.D. 1796.

"In harvest time when work is hard,
Into the field I must be carr'd,
Full of good cyder or strong beer,
Your thirsty work folks for to cheer,
But if you do leave me at home,
But little work there will be done,
For work is hard and days are long,
I hope your liquare will be strong."

A.D. 1847.

"Fill me fool of licker sweet,
For it is good when frinds do meet."

Colyton. W. H. H. R.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.

St. Ives is supposed to have derived its name from St. Ia, an Irish princess, who is said to have landed there; hence the town was afterwards called Porthia. The prefix "Porth" means "Cove," so that the proper name of the cove, on the border of which the town is built, should be "Ia's Cove." There is also, on an eminence overlooking the town and harbour, a large rock, or carn of rocks, called "Carn-Crouse." This is a Cornish name, which means the "Cross Carn."

Is it too much to suppose that St. Ia, when she landed in the cove, afterwards called "Porthia," caused to be erected on that large carn of rocks a cross, in the same way as discoverers, in these times, plant the national flag on an eminence when taking possession of any newly-acquired territory? Hence its name, "Carn Crouse," or the "Cross Carn."

St. Ives. W. Kernick.

DEEDS OF KNIGHTS AND CLERGY—FORCIBLE ENTRY AND ROBBERY.

In the eventful year of 1348, 22nd year of the reign of King Edward III., when peace was proclaimed between the belligerent Kings of France and England, it seemed to the people of England that the sun had broken forth in greater glory than it had shone before for many a year, the remembrance of the glorious victories, and with these victories were brought the spoils from the towns and persons of the French people, but few houses in England that had not something brought them out of France; our English maids and matrons were bedecked and trimmed up in French women's jewels and apparel. This was also the year of the great rain and floods, and afterwards great sickness. But apart from all this, and as illustrating some of the habits of the people of Devonshire, and although they were in name under the dominion and control of the Church, yet it does not appear to have had much effect either in intimidating them, or on their morals, for it would appear from the following that they robbed the bishop, and even the parsons themselves took part in the plunder. From the number of cases related by Mr. Pike in his volumes, I have eliminated the following, which may add a little to the history of the people of Devonshire, at the period above quoted.

The knights, or, in other words, the class corresponding to our modern country gentry, were commonly engaged in exploits which it is extremely difficult to distinguish from brigandage, and the clergy, from the Abbots down to the Chaplains, followed the example set them by the knights.

The Sheriff of Devonshire, and his followers, not acting by virtue of a writ, made an attack upon one Richard de Stapleton, and deprived him of property worth a hundred pounds.

The Bishop of Exeter complained that a great multitude of men, one of whom, mentioned by name, was a chaplain, banded themselves together and marched in military array to one of his manors. They demolished fences, gates, and doors, broke into the buildings, and carried off two hundred bullocks, a hundred cows, a thousand sheep, and various goods and chattels. The whole neighbourhood was thrown into a panic at the sight of armed men, who were in such numbers that it was at first supposed a foreign enemy had landed, and was collecting supplies for his army.

A knight named Ercedecne, accompanied by a priest from Haccombe, the parson of the Church of Botus-Fleming another clerk, and a numerous band, at one ime siezes horses and other goods at Penpol-by-Saltash. At another time he makes an attack, with the same associates, at Haccombe, and drives off cattle of no small value.

At last it appears that Ercedecne is living the life of an outlaw, marching from county to county at the head of his men, and doing habitually, from inclination, that which, perhaps, he did at first with no other object but to assert a right.—L. Owen Pike's "History of Crime," v. 1, p. 250-51.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

THE LATE ADMIRAL ROBERT LONEY.

This officer, who died at his residence at Plymouth, 22nd February, 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-five, entered the Navy at ten years of age on board the Atlas, 98, Capts. M. Squire and T. Jones, with whom he served in the Channel until March, 1801. In March, 1803, he participated as Midshipman of L'Aigle, 36, Capt. Geo. Wolfe in a very gallant engagement with two French frigates and the enemy's batteries at Ile de Groix. In April, 1809, immediately prior to the destruction of the shipping in Aix Roads, Mr. Loney had charge of a boat, under Lieut. R. Devonshire, at the destruction of the batteries on the Boyart Shoal, a hazardous achievement, which elicited the thanks of Lord Gambier. In September, 1811, he served as second master of the Scipion, 74, flag of Hon. Robt. Stopford, at the reduction of Java; after which he was nominated acting lieutenant of the Madagascar. For his services in the Savage, off Oporto, during the Civil War in Portugal, and the protection he afforded to British interests during the revolution in Venezuela, Lieutenant Loney was rewarded with the rank of Commander, 10th January, 1837. From that time he was on the half-pay list, being appointed a Captain in August, 1852, and placed on the retired list with the rank of Rear-Admiral, April, 1870. He was promoted to Retired Vice-Admiral, August, 1873, and Retired-Admiral, June, 1879.

G. T. WINDYER-MORRIS.

Portswood, Southampton.

DEVON AND CORNWALL CHURCHES.

It is, I believe, general in the two Western Counties, and often elsewhere, for the principal entrance to the parish churches to be in the west end. But it is not generally known that this is symbolical of the introduction of Christianity into this country, through its westernmost county, by the preaching of St. Paul, and the wish to commemorate his having visited a place, led the inhabitants to add the prefix "Paul" to the previous name of the locality, which, in course of time, became changed to "Pol." Hence the frequent occurrence of that prefix.

I may mention that I have seen a screen across the entrance to the chancel in two or three places further up the country than Devonshire.

Stoke. H. WANTWORTH KOBLEBYLL.

EAVER—IVER, DRUNK.

Mr. Friend says that "he has been unable to trace the cause of the application of this name (drunk) to tares and ray-grass." Allow me to inform Mr. Friend that the word drunk is applied only to *Lolium Temulentum*, the drunken darnel as it is called. It is a plant having almost world wide distribution, as it is found all over Europe, and in Japan, China, South America, and Australia, and it is remarkable for the narcotic properties of its seeds. It is perhaps the only authenticated instance of a plant belonging to the order graminea, or grasses, in which deleterious properties are found.

The seeds are said to produce intoxication in man, beasts, and birds, and to cause fatal convulsions. Professor

Christison says that darnel, when mixed with flour and made into bread, has been known to have produced headache, giddiness, somnolency, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, and even death. A few years ago the same authority informs us that almost the whole of the inmates of the Sheffield Workhouse were attacked with symptoms supposed to be produced by their oatmeal having been accidentally adulterated with lolium.

Lolium Temulentum is occassionally found in Devonshire in fields of growing corn; it has very much the appearance of a gigantic specimen of the common ray, or rye-grass, and especially a variety of it having very long awns to the palae, or scales covering the seeds, but a reference to a good descriptive botanical work will point out the distinctive characters. E. Parfitt.

Exeter; March 10, 1882.

OLD CUSTOMS OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

The following notes are from Aubrey in the time of Charles II.:—Memorandum—"That not withstanding the change of Religion the Ploughboys and also the Schoolboys will keep up and retain their old ceremonies and customs and privileges, which in the West of England are used still, and I believe in other parts. So in Somersetshire when they 'wassaile' (which is on, I think, Twelfth-eve) the plough-men have their Twelfth-cake, and they go into the ox-house, with the wassell-bowl, and drink to the oxen, with 'the crumpled horn, that treads the corn.' They have an old fashioned rhyme and after this they go with the wassell-bowl into the orchard and go about the trees to bless them, and put a piece of toast upon the roots, in order to insure the blessing. The schoolboys also in the west still religiously observe S. Nicholas' Day (Dec. 6) since he was the patron of schoolboys. At Curry-Yeovil, in Somersetshire, where there is a school in the church, they have annually on that day a barrel of good ale brought into the church, and they have on that night the privilege of breaking open the master's cellar door."

"Item.--As to cock-fighting, the schoolboys still continue this custom, and he who owns the cock that beats all the rest has the privilege during that Lent of saving what boy he pleases from a whipping. On Shrove Tuesday, when he went through the streets in triumph, decked with ribbons, all his schoolfellows followed with a drum and fiddle to a feast at the master's school-house. The custom is now abolished."

"Item.—S. Sapientia (Dec. 16) is a great day among schoolboys, and was, before the Civil Wars, also with the undergraduates of Oxford, if not also with the Bachelors of Art."

"In my father's time they had a club at the school door, and when they asked for leave to go out they carried the club. When monks and friars go out of a convent, they always are sent out in couples, to be witnesses of one another's actions and behaviour. We use now the word club for a sodality at a tavern or drinking house."

How far do these customs now exist? The use of greeting the apple trees about Christmas is an ancient Aryan custom. In Slavonic countries the trees are threatened with the hatchet if they do not bear fruit.

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

Queries.

302.—Lord High Steward of Plymouth. — In *Western Antiquary*, part I., page 4, appeared an inquiry relative to the various holders of the office of Lord High Steward of the Borough of Plymouth. I do not trace any reply to this query, or any further information on that head, until the note on "Hele and Harris," by "Wyvern Gules,' in *Western Antiquary* weekly issue for March 4, of the present year. The writer says, speaking of some of those who took part in the attack on the Armada:—"Sir Robert Cecil appears as Lord High Steward of Plymouth, a newly-created office, soon after Drake's death." Will "Wyvern Gules" give us his authority for saying that the office was a newly-created one, and inform us when, and by whom, the office was created; also, who was the first holder thereof? I still trust that a complete list of the Lord High Stewards of Plymouth may yet be inserted in the pages of the *Western Antiquary*.

Kearley.

303.—Storming of Dartmouth.—Will some reader of the *Western Antiquary* kindly explain the meaning of the following:—"At the storming of Dartmouth by the Parliamentary troops, the word was given *God with us*; the signal of the soldiers was, Their shirts out before and behind. About eleven o'clock at night the storm began." The peculiarity in dress of the soldiers struck me as very strange, and as I had never before met with such, I should be glad of an explanation. The quotation is from "Sprigg's England's Redivivus," p. 181.

Exeter. E. Parfitt.

Replies.

202.—Clam. *Western Antiquary*, Part II.—I wish to inform Hibyskwe, who wrote on the 5th November last, inquiring the strict application of the word Clam in the west, that the reply on 10th December, by Mr. F. B. Doveton, is probably only partly correct, as he says: "the term strictly applies to old Roman bridges formed of two or three huge flat stones laid across a stream."

Mr. W. Crossing, writing to you on the 17th December, agrees that the explanation by Mr. Doveton "is somewhat erroneous," but proceeds to state "that in Devonshire the old *stone* bridges of Dartmoor are generally known by the name of Clapper bridges, whilst the light *wooden* foot bridges are always known as Clams."

I write to point out that the statement of this latter gentleman is just the very reverse of that made by the late Rev. S. Rowe, A.M., in his "Perambulation of the Antient and Royal Forest of Dartmoor,"—a work recently lent me by a relative of the author. At page 60, he says . . . . "Some of these are formed of a single stone, and would then probably come under the vernacular denomination Clam; a term also frequently applied to a bridge formed of a plank, or single tree; although I have noticed a distinction sometimes made—the *wooden* bridge being called a 'Clapper' and the *stone* a 'Clam."

As the rev. gentlemen, by the extent of his learning and antiquarian research, may be included among the

"Worthies of Devon," we may reasonably attach some importance to his definition.

At any rate, with such contradictory statements, I should be very glad to ask the favour of further contributions to the subject in your columns, for the insertion of which I shall look with interest.

Plymouth. CHARLES HARRIS.

285.—REVELSTOKE CHURCH.—The old church of S. Peter's, at Revelstoke, is no more isolated in its position than is the neighbouring one of S. Werburg, at Wembury, upon the same coast. The chancel of the former has been restored within the last few years by Mr. Ewan Christian, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' architect. There is not the least mystery about its present ruinous condition. The church, as all neglected edifices will do, fell into decay. It might have been restored, as so many of our buildings are, but at the juncture, Charles C. Baring, Esq., who, within the last few years, has purchased the estate, spoke out, like the generous man that he is: "This church is inconveniently situated. I will build at my own expense a brand new one in lieu thereof, and I will give you in your midst, my fishing friends of Revelstoke, one of the handsomest little churches in Devonshire." That is precisely what he is doing, and the new building will be ready for consecration next S. Peter's day. The ancient fane is a 15th century building. Its old bench ends, curiously carved in oak, are at present in my *atelier* at Exeter, and I am producing exact facsimiles of them for the new church. The old church continues to be, by Mr. T. W. Crosbie, Mr. Baring's clerk of works, well cared for, and will henceforth do duty to Revelstoke as a Mortuary Chapel. We have an exactly parallel instance in the more ruined church of S. John's-in-the-Wilderness, now used for sepultural purposes by the Parish of Withycombe-Rawleigh.

Exeter. HARRY HEMS.

The old church at Revelstoke became a partial ruin about the year 1869. The roof, or part of it, fell in on a Sunday evening. At the time the church was built the dwellings at Revelstock, now Revelstoke, were close to the church, and Noss Mayon, now Noss Mayo, was a borough town from the years 1740 to 1771. It has never been undermined by the sea. I have a photograph of the church with the roof on, taken in 1867. The Rev. R. Kestel-Cornish, now Bishop of Madagascar, in about the year 1860, partially restored the edifice, which is now used for burial services alone. A Chapel of Ease was built in 1839. In the old days, service was held in the Parish Church once in three weeks. Since 1839, up to the fall of the roof in 1869, the old church was used, during the summer months, at afternoon service, at 3 p.m. Since that time, the interior of the old church has been cleared, and a bed of evergreens planted, and altogether it is well worth a visit. There is no tower, but a belfry for three bells; only two now remain, one having been taken to the Chapel of Ease. The old church is dedicated to St. Peter, and dates about the year 1611. The Rev. R. K. Cornish was anxious to have it wholly restered. Rowdon, leading to the old church, was described as a village in 1750. It is now only a lone farm and near the church. There are several remains of old houses near. I have often been to the old church at the afternoon service. There was a very large funeral there the Sunday before the roof fell, and it was very fortunate it stood until the day and hour; I think it was midnight. If I can get any other information I will do so, and let you know.

Revelstoke. P. T. LEONARD.

THE FARLEY FAMILY.—The late Dr. Oliver, many years ago, published a series of biographies of distinguished Exonians in "Trewman's Exeter Flying Post." The sketches are numbered consecutively, and No. 13 is that of "The Farley Family." The family, as far as can be traced, came originally from Bosbury, near Ledbury, in the County of Hereford. James, the son of Thomas Farley, of Bosbury, was placed out an apprentice to Thomas Chester, at Bristol, 16th August, 1559, took up his freedom there in 1568, and was buried at St. John's, Bristol, in November, 1605. When the family moved from Bristol to Exeter cannot be discovered; but Samuel Farley was established here (Exeter) as a printer in the reign of King William III. He lived "over against" the Guildhall, in the very premises lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Dyer, now a heap of ruins from the fire, and there he subsequently, viz, in May, 1723, started another paper called *The Exeter Journal*. Within a short period he must have quitted for Bristol, for we find Edward Farley (perhaps son of Samuel) afterwards conducting that paper. As for Samuel Farley he retired to Bristol, where he commenced a newspaper. The first number that we have heard of is dated the 22nd November, 1735. Felix Farley appears shortly after to have been taken into partnership, for in the *Journal* dated January 6, 1738, we learn it is described as printed at Bristol by Samuel and Felix Farley, at the Shakespear's Head, Castle Green. For more than a century this paper took the lead of the Bristol journals. In a foot-note, Dr. Oliver has given the following:—

"John Farley's will of East Ogwell, was proved here 1710.
"Henry Farley's of North Tawton, in 1718."

The above may be of some use to J. Farley-Rutter.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT PLYMOUTH.—*Western Antiquary*.—I am much obliged to "R." for his valuable corroboration of the statements I have heard in childhood. The two stories coincide in every point, and I doubt not are accurate. Have they been recorded in any histories of Napoleon I.?

Newlyn. W. S. L. S.

FORREL.—*Western Antiquary*, Part III., p. 120, 130.—"The Papists make a forril of the Scriptures; they soue up the mouth of it." (Manningham's Diary, p. 116, Camden Soc., 1868.) The "forel" was the cloth or canvas covering in which it was at one time customary to wrap up a book. See "Prompt Parvulorum," p. 171. Mr. Way then gives a quotation from Horman, who says "I hadde lever haue my boke sowed in a forel than bounde in bourdis." (Editor's Note.)

London. WYVERN GULES.

VORPUTTER.—I suppose there is no doubt this word is formed by the union of "Vore," or forward, with "putter," and of course means one who puts himself forward. I have heard a similar expression, when one was too ready to express an opinion, "Oh, you are too forthy." DEVS. JUNR.

"*Weekly Mercury*," *March 25th*, 1882.

Notes.

PROSECUTIONS OF THE QUAKERS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

In the picture-lesson which Hogarth gave to the world when he depicted "The Sleeping Congregation," it is easy, even at this distant date, to form an opinion as to the condition of the Mother Church in his time. Whatever may be said, she had her *dues*. In Cornwall I find that twenty-two prosecutions occurred—twelve in the Exchequer, nine in the Ecclesiastical, and one in another Court—altogether six persons suffered imprisonment, but according to the tabulation, none died in prison, as in many other counties. As a further instalment I append the following.

1703.—Richard Richards, of *Salt-Ash*, in the Parish call'd St. Stephen's, was prosecuted in the *Exchequer*, at the Suit of *James Butler* Impropriator, for a demand of 7*l.* for Tithes.

1704.—Richard Hitchins was prosecuted in the *Exchequer* for Tithes, at the Suit of *Stephen Hugoe* Vicar of the Parish call'd *St. Austell*.

A short and pithy record, by the way, but as a comment upon the simple fact, it may be observed that in this case, the "Parson" was "advis'd by several Persons of Distinction to take his Tithe by Justice's Warrant; but he turn'd the deaf Ear to all their Persuasions, and would proceed in the *Exchequer*." It appears the Tithe adjudged him only amounted to £1 19s. 6d.; the legal gentlemen, however, taxed costs of suit at £38, for non-payment whereof R. Hitchins was committed to the keeping of the Sheriff in his Ward at Bodmin on May 13, 1707, and continued "close prisoner" there three years, one month, and two days. He then removed himself to the King's Bench Prison, London, where he remained until May 7, 1714, the whole period of his imprisonment being seven years for an original demand of £1 19s. 6d. (!) Is it possible for any of your Cornish correspondents to furnish further particulars? of this case of oppression in the good old tithing times I am greatly indebted to Mr. W. Pengelly for his note on Hearth-penny, etc. Further information has also been derived from *Notes and Queries*, 25th ult., concerning the "smok-sylver" levy of feudal days.

Plymouth. FRANC-PLUME.

LETTER OF THOMAS CROMWELL TO THE PRIOR OF TREWARDRETH.

In looking over some old books in my possession, I find the following letter addressed to the Editor of the *Mirror*, bearing the date of May 7, 1825:—

H.M.S. Ganges, Falmouth. W. SOWDEN.

(To the Editor of the *Mirror*.)

Sir,—The following Curious Letter (the original of which is preserved in the British Museum) was written by the celebrated Cromwell Vicar General to Henry VIII., to the Superior of the Priory of Trewardreth, in the County of Cornwall, on the subject of certain Manorial Rights claimed by the latter in the town of Fowey. If you think it will prove acceptable to any of the numerous readers of your instructive and entertaining Miscellany the insertion thereof will oblige, your constant reader, J. W. E.

"TO THE PRIOUR OF TREWARDRETH IN CORNEWALL BE THIS YOUEN.

"Mr. Priour, as vnacquanted I have me comended vnto you, that where as it is comen vnto the Kinges highnes knowledge that the Towne of Fowey is sore decayed, and the occasion thereof. p'tlie is that in the said Towne is no order of Justice, bicause the liberties concerninge the same, graunted by the Kinges highnes and his noble progenitours to your predecessours, and by theme vnto the inhabitants of the said Towne remaine in yor handes and kepinge, so that betwene you no maner good order, equitie, nor Justice is executed and vsed wt. in the said Towne: wherefore I require you to condicende and agree, wt. the inhabitauntes of the saide Towne so that you havynge yor reasonable approved duties, they may have theire liberties to vsed and extended amongste theime wt. in the saide Towne to the increase of good order wt. in the same; and as you shal agre therin to certifye me in writinge by Thomas Treffry berer herof.

"For his Highnes thinkethe tha· the said Porte of Fowey oweth to be his, and to be helde of hime, so that his Grace intendeth from henceforth to have it as well provided for wt. good governnce, and if defence for vtter enemyes, as other his townes and portes be wt. in these parties. Whereunto ye, for yor partie, before this tyme, have had little or no regarde, neyther to the good order, rule, and defence thereof, ne yet to the good gouernance of yourself, yoi Monasterie, and religion, as ye are bound; wherefore his Highnes thinkethe, that ye be veray unworthey to have rule of any towne, that cannot well rule yorself, and that I may have answer as is afforesaid, by this berer, what ye intend to do, I require you to th' intente, I may certifie his Highnes therof. And thus fare ye well. At London, the XXIth daie of Maie.

"Your Freend Thos. Cromwell.

ADDITIONS TO BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIR F. DRAKE.

Fuller's Holy State and Profane State, 1642. Life of Sir F. D.

Hakluyt Society's Volume, 1849.

1. Sir Francis Drake, his Voyage, 1595, by Thomas Maynarde.

2. Relacion de lo sucedido en San Juan de Puerto Rico de las Yndias, con la Armada Ynglisa del cargo de Francis Draque y Juan Aquines, a los 23rd de Novembre de 1595. R. W. C.

NOTE.—The first Ed. of *Sir F. Drake Revived* (see Mr. Lach-Szyrma's list), was published in 1626.

Queries.

304.—ACT FOR BUILDING CHARLES' CHURCH.—Where can a copy of this Act be procured; together with other Acts affecting Plymouth? HIBYSKWE.

305.—CEILL.—Sometime ago, I read of a kind of lamp to which this name was applied being found in the course of some antiquarian explorations in Cornwall. Can any of your readers place on record the circumstances of its discovery, and give a description of its shape and character, &c.

ANTIQUARY JUNIOR.

306.—"BOOT" OF A COACH.—What is the derivation of the word in this application? Is it due to its position at the back, or *end*, of the coach, and so a corruption of the French "bût," end?

H. SHARROCK.

307.—THE VICAR OF ST. PETROCK MINOR, CORNWALL.—The following story is told of the vicar of the above parish, in a little work lately issued, called a "Book of Oddities," by Mr. W. Andrews, of Hull, Yorkshire.

"A peculiar story is told of G. W. Manning, Vicar of St. Petrock Minor, Cornwall. [We omit styling him "reverend," as the term was distastful to him when he lived.] This eccentric gentleman caused his coffin to be made many years before his death, and had a mattress and pillow placed in it, so that he might sleep in it."

Is this a true story? Perhaps some reader of this living in the neighbourhood can confirm it or otherwise.

Exeter. E. PARFITT.

Replies.

217.—BEE-HIVE HUTS.—The idea of these structures having had a monastic origin would, I venture to state, be a very difficult one to substantiate; indeed the evidence we possess regarding their antiquity points to a date much earlier than that of Christianity. Stone implements of the Neolithic type are frequently found in and around them, and lead to the conclusion that they were built by that people, and we may reasonably infer that they were the ordinary dwelling-houses of the Neolithic people. (Iberians?) These huts or their remains are usually found in such situations as may be regarded as probable retiring places of a conquered people, Scotland, Anglesea Devon, and Cornwall, being, in fact, just those positions to which the Celts (their bronze-using conquerors) were driven after their day of supremacy had passed. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in his "Early Man in Britain," speaking of the shallow circular depressions which are found much more commonly than the huts themselves, says: "These pits, or hut-circles, are the remains of ancient habitations, dating as far back, in this country, as the Neolithic age, and in use, as proved by the discoveries at Handlake and Brent Knoll, near Burnham, as late as the time of the Roman occupation." Many of these ancient structures in Scotland are still used by shepherds during the summer months. It is possible the hut visited by Mr. Harry Hems may have been at a comparatively recent period inhabited by early Christians, by whom the cross may have been inserted, but it should not be forgotten that the cross, as a religious emblem, dates back to the most remote antiquity, as evidenced by Egyptian carvings, as well as from other sources.

Tuxford, Newark. W. A. G.

291.—AMMORY. *Western Antiquary*,—Foshroke says:—"In the middle ages chests were most usual, but we find in a bedroom a cupboard, besides chests, and *Ambries* of walnut very neatly carved, and sometimes gorgeously inlaid."

"Among the household expences of Elizabeth of York is that of 10s. to Wm. Trende for making a chest and *armoire* in the Queen's Council Chamber, at the Tower, for her books and papers"—Strickland.

Bailey, in his Dictionary, says: "Ambre, Ammery, Aumry—a cupboard for the keeping of cold and broken victuals."

Exeter. G. T.

In "A Dictionary of English Etymology," by Hensleigh Wedgwood, M.A., Second Edition, 1872 I find—AMBRY, AUMBRY, AUMBER — a side-board or cupboard-top, on which plate was displayed.

Skinner, in whose time the word was becoming, obsolete—Fr. *armoire*, a cupboard. Sp. *armario*, *almario*-G. *almer*, a cupboard. Mid Lat. *armaria almaria*, a chest or cupboard, especially for keeping books whence *armarius*, the monk in charge of the books of a monastery. "Purpuram optimam de *almarid* tollens," "thesaurum et *almarium* cum ejus pertinentiis videlicet libris ecclesiæ." Duc. "Bibliotheca, sive *armarium* vel archivum, bochord."—Gloss. Ælfr.

The word was variously written in English:—"Almoriolum—an almery."—Pictorial Vocab, in National Antiquities. And as the term was often applied to a cupboard used for keeping broken meat, of which alms would mainly consist, it seems to have contracted a fallacious reference to the word *alms*, and thus to have become confounded with *almonry*, the office where alms were distributed.

The original meaning, according to Diez, is a chest in which arms were kept — "*armarium*, repositorium armorum."—Gloss. Lindenbr.

Plymouth. ARMARIUS.

In my idea I associated this article of furniture with a chest or cupboard, which served as a safe depository for money or household valuables. Its original use was probably for the keeping of alms, and hence its name. In the days when Petherick ffrench lived, an ammory was no doubt used as a cupboard, in which were kept cooking utensils, cooked food, and some earthenware.

"Brandis."—Until I read the inventory of Petherick ffrench's goods, this was an entirely new word to me. It is, I find, the article which in the counties of Wilts and Somerset I have often heard called the "Trivet." I remember this three-legged support was commonly in use when fires burned on the hearths in farmhouses and cottages. Those I call to recollection were triangular frames, standing each on three legs. A "trivet," such as I have described, is to be seen on the monument of John Coplestone, of Warleigh, Esquire, in Tamerton Foliot Church (ob. 9 Nov., 1608). It occupies the 15th quarter on his very interesting shield of arms. The same heraldic device is on the very fine shield of arms borne by Hussey; the position of the trivet sable being also the 15th quarter.—Hussey may trace descent to Gundreda-de-Warenne, the noble foundress of Lewes Priory, and youngest daughter of "The Conqueror," by

Matilda of Flanders, of pious memory. She wedded William-de-Warenne, 1st Earl of Surrey. In the reign of Henry III., Sire Henri Husee bore, "ermyne a iii. barres de goules." Two hands issuing from clouds, and supporting a human heart, is the remarkable badge of Hussey. And Hussey's motto is, "Cor Immobyle, cor Immobyle."—Arms of Trivet *alias* Berkley —Argent, a trivet sable.

Note.—William-de-Warenne and his Countess Gundreda were both buried in the chapter-house of the Priory of St. Pancras, Lewes. On the 18th of October, 1845, as some workmen were employed in a cutting for the Lewes and Brighton Railway, through the ground on which stood this once famous Cluniac Priory, two leaden chests or cists were found, containing the bones of the founder and foundress, and inscribed "WILLMS" and "GUNDRADA." Both were sacredly preserved. They now lie side by side, under the original tombstone of the good and gentle Gundreda, in a beautiful Norman chapel, built for their reception unto the church of St. John Baptist, Southover—R.I.P.

St. Budeaux. J. W.

292.—Screens in Churches.—It is scarcely fair to couple the screens of Devon and Cornwall together, for whilst the former county, like its neighbour Somersetshire, is exceptionably rich in ancient rood and parclose screens, there is a dearth of that particular sort of mediæval ecclesiastical furniture in Cornwall. Taking Cornwall all through, there are probably not much more than a score or so of churches in which even fragments of old rood screens remain—of these, by far the finest is the groined one at S. Ewe, near Mevagissey. It is of 15th century work, as is the architecture of most of our local churches. I had the great personal satisfaction of restoring it last year for the Rural Dean (the Rev. A. Lawrence, M.A.), who is the vicar. This screen reminds one much of Devonshire and Somersetshire work. At Sancreed, near Penzance, the lower part of a screen is preserved, which has decidedly a character of its own about it. In Devonshire, of course, the number and beauty of screens are proverbial. They are nearly all of wood, and when so, are in every instance of oak. The principal stone screen is the beautiful one at S. Mary's, Totnes, which is of Beer Stone. As a rule, all the Devonshire screens belong to the Perpendicular period. A few are a little later, the most ornate of these being that at S. Mary's, Atherington, near Barnstaple. The finest oak screens in Devonshire are undoubtedly the rood and parclose screens at S. Michael's, Honiton. Of course the peculiar construction of West Country churches is well known; continuous arcades from east to west—an absence of any clerestory, and an unbroken run of waggon-roof—rendered some definite line of demarcation between nave and chancel absolutely necessary. The want was supplied by the ornate and graceful rood screens with which the western land at one time abounded. Many have been destroyed, and we may reasonably surmise that the people who cracked up old granite crosses scarcely spared the more fragile screens; hence, although few exist in Cornwall, there is every reason for believing that at one time they were a common feature in that county. In Devon and Somerset, I am thankful to say, they are still as numerous as in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Northamptonshire. Amongst these five counties, some of the grandest of England's venerable screens are to be found.

Exeter. Harry Hems.

300.—Gambade. *Western Antiquary*, March 11, 1882 The word Gambadoes, from Gamba, Italian—the leg, a sort of leather boots affixed to the saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in to preserve them from cold and dirt—(Bailey). Webster calls them "Spatterdashes." They are occasionally worn now by gentlemen who are very particular in keeping their legs clean.

Exeter. E. Parfitt.

In the Old Dictionary which I mentioned in reference to the "Clink" (in your 52nd number), I find the word "Gambado" defined as "a riding leathern leg case, hanging in the stirrups, place." "Gamba" is given as "a leg" derived from the Latin, and "Gamboles," or "*Gambades*," as "leg gestures or tumbling tricks.' It is pretty clear, therefore, that the word used by Shaw is not peculiar to the West. Hibyskwa.

All Hallows' Church, Exeter.—The following extracts from "Dr. Oliver's History of Exeter" may throw some light on this matter:—

"All Hallows-on-the-Walls required to be rebuilt in 1448. Two centuries later it suffered much during the sieges of the city, and a resolution was passed by the Corporation, 27th October, 1657, 'Whereas the roof of the parish Church of All Hallows-on-the-Walls and a decayed wall adjoining thereto is become very dangerous and likely to fall to the great danger and hurt of people passing near, it is hereupon agreed and ordered that the roof be taken down and such part of the said wall, as shall be conceived necessary.' It was sold, however, to the parishioners on the 11th May following for £33 6s. 8d. The three bells in its tower were subsequently sold for £30, and the unserviceable church continued an eyesore and nuisance until the decision to erect the Exeter new bridge, when it was utterly demolished in May, 1770. The foundation stone of a new parochial church was laid by Henry, the present Lord Bishop, on 4th April, 1843, in St. Bartholomew's Cemetery, and was consecrated for public worship on 22nd September, 1845."

This then is the ungarbled story of the old All Hallows Church, and of the new one which perpetuates the name of All Hallows-on-the-Walls.

Exeter. E. Parfitt.

In answer to "Yorkshire," I must presume that he has been out of Exeter so long that he has either forgotten the new All Hallows mentioned above, or that he has never seen it. The above, I hope, will convince him that there are two All Hallows now, the one in Goldsmith's-street and the other in St. Bartholomew's burying ground.—E.P.

Clink. — I beg to inform your correspondent "Hibyskwa," that I obtained my definition of the word clink, viz., a keyhole, from a dictionary by N. Bailey, publisher, in London 1759,—the seventeenth edition. I

may add the word Clinket, also appears in this dictionary, signifying a crafty fellow, and marked as a country word. OCTOGENARIAN.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

283, VORPUTTER.—*Western Antiquary* No. XLIX. After stating this word was used in Crediton, Mr. Parfitt asks, "Is it known in any other part of Devonshire?"

It was often used at Tiverton by old card-players at the game of long whist during the decade 1840-1850, in this way: When the opponents were nine each (honours, of course, not counting) there would be great excitement as to which side should gain the odd trick; then the fortunate holder of a good hand of trumps, with some aces and kings of other suits, after having scored the first seven tricks, to the great disappointment of his adversaries, the game being thus won, would say in triumph —"I knew my Vorputters would be sure to win the game."

Tiverton. A SEPTUAGENARIAN.

CHURCHES IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—"Ecc: Ant: Inq:" writes a lengthy comment upon the recently-published reply of Mr. Harry Hems on this matter, in which he repeats the statements previously made. As no purpose can be gained by inserting such a communication, and as these columns are open merely for the purpose of discussing matters of general interest, on the broadest basis, and not for personal disputations, we must decline to publish any further contributions on this subject, unless they give additional information. Mr. Hems certainly was guilty of an inadvertence in the first instance, which he subsequently acknowledged, although his reply does not fully elucidate the difficulty. It is certain that Mr. Hems has a better opportunity than most men for becoming acquainted with our old parish churches, and it is equally certain that a book containing a description of these buildings would be a very bulky volume, for taking the number of churches at five hundred, and allowing three pages to each church, we should at once require a work of fifteen hundred pages—a moderate computation, however, as most persons having any knowledge of the subject will see.

EDITOR.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT PLYMOUTH.—*Western Antiquary*, Part III., p. 141.—"W. S. L. S." enquires whether there exists any circumstantial account of the visit of Napoleon to Plymouth, as a prisoner in the Bellerophon. I will refer him to two authentic and highly interesting publications, the one written by the Captain, the other by the Lieutenant, of the ship mentioned. That by Captain Maitland is entitled "Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte, and of his residence on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, with a detail of the principal events that occurred in that ship between the 24th of May and the 8th of August, 1815. By Captain F. L. Maitland, C.B."—London: published by Henry Colburn, 1826, 8vo., 248 pp, with chart. The Lieutenant's pamphlet is "Extract from a Journal kept on board H.M.S. Bellerophon, from July 15 to August 7, the period during which Napoleon Buonaparte was on board that ship, by Lieut. J. Bowerbank, R.N."—London, 1815, 8vo., 76 pp.

Bonaparte abandoning all hope of escape, surrendered to Capt Maitland, the officer in command of the British squadron blockading Rochefort, and came on board the Bellerophon (74) 600 men—on the morning of July 15, 1815. Some of the suite were transferred to the Myrmidon. The Bellerophon at once got under weigh and set sail for England. Assuredly a most difficult and delicate task, and one attended with great anxiety and responsibility, was thus imposed on Capt. Maitland, but that gallant officer seems to have acted with tact and judgment, firmness, courtesy, and consideration, which even elicited the thanks of the captive himself. In Captain Maitland's narrative the events of each day are minutely recorded, and interesting anecdotes given of the State prisoner, who appears to have fascinated every one by his extreme affability, flattery, and lively conversation. Nor were amusements wanting on board the ship, the tedium of the voyage being enlivened by card-playing—*vingt-un* being one of the Emperor's favourite games; in after years familiarized to ourselves—and on one occasion a dramatic performance was given by the middies, when Bonaparte was present and laughed heartily at the *ladies*, "who were great strapping fellows dressed in women's clothes and not in the most tidy fashion." Bonaparte occasionally indulged in reading Ossian's poems and a Life of Washington. He slept frequently on the sofa in the day-time and usually went to bed between eight and nine in the evening, after which the French ladies and officers partook of wine and water, punch or *bishop*.

A few extracts from Captain Maitland's book, which is not easily accessible, may be of interest to our readers.

"At 8 p.m. of Sunday, 23rd July, the high land of Dartmoor was discovered. At day-break of the 24th, we were close off Dartmouth. On opening Torbay, Buonaparte was struck with the beauty of the scenery, and exclaimed, 'What a beautiful country! it very much resembles the Bay of Porto Ferrajo, in Elba.'"—(p. 110).

The Admiral, Viscount Keith, who was in the Ville de Paris, at Plymouth, issued most strict orders that no person whatever—the Admiral and Sir John Duckworth excepted — should be suffered to go on board the Bellerophon, and that the utmost vigilance should be exercised.

"No sooner was Buonaparte's arrival known in the neighbourhood, than the ship was surrounded by a crowd of boats, people being drawn from all quarters to see this extraordinary man. He came often upon deck, and showed himself at the gangways and stern windows, apparently to gratify their curiosity, of which, as he observed to me, the English appeared to have a very large portion."—(p. 117).

"In the course of the day I received many applications for admittance into the ship, among others a note from a lady residing in the neighbourhood, accompanied by a basket of fruit, requesting a boat might be sent

for her next morning."—A cool request, which of course was not complied with, and no more fruit was sent from that quarter.

"During the 25th of July, the concourse of people round the ship was greater than the day before, and the anxiety of the Frenchmen was considerably augmented by the confidence with which the newspapers spoke of the intention to remove Buonaparte to St. Helena. In the afternoon he walked above an hour on deck, frequently stood at the gangway, or opposite to the quarter-deck ports, for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of seeing him, and whenever he observed any well-dressed women, pulled his hat off and bowed to them "—(p. 120.)

At this point Lieut. Bowerbank remarks:—"Upon his quitting the gangway, after remaining there about twenty minutes, many of the spectators cheered. Being close to him, I immediately fixed my eyes upon him and marked the workings of his countenance. I plainly perceived that he was mortified and displeased, and not a little agitated, attributing the shout, and I believe justly, to the exultation which they felt at having him in our possession."

On the 26th of July, Captain Maitland was ordered to remove the Bellerophon to Plymouth Sound "When going into the Sound, I pointed out the Breakwater to him, and described the manner in which they were forming it. He said it was a great national undertaking, and highly honourable to the country; enquired the estimated expense, and seemed surprised when I told him it was expected to be finished for something less than a million sterling."—(p. 123.)

The most stringent orders now arrived from the Admiralty, to prevent the escape of Bonaparte or any of his suite from the ship, two frigates were to anchor on each side of the Bellerophon; no boats to approach nearer than one cable's length from the ship, and no boats to be permitted to loiter about the ship even at that distance, either from curiosity or any other motive. "On the 27th there were a great many boats round the ship, full of people, among which were a number of well-dressed females. He expressed himself in strong terms of admiration of the beauty of the English women, and was desirous of knowing *which were the ladies*—"les dames comme il faut," as he termed it—as they were all so well dressed that he could not distinguish them. "—(p. 135.)

Afterwards it is said, "admiring the ladies—and *being admired in return*"—was the Frenchmen's usual amusement.

"On Sunday, the 30th of July, the crowd of boats was greater than I ever remember to have seen at one time. I am certain I speak within bounds when I state that upwards of a thousand were collected round the ship, in each of which, on an average, there were not fewer than eight people. The crush was so great as to render it quite impossible for the guard-boats to keep them off, though a boat belonging to one of the frigates made use of very violent means to effect it, frequently running against small boats containing women, with such force as nearly to upset them, and alarming the ladies extremely. The French officers were very indignant at such rude proceedings, saying 'Is this your English liberty? were such a thing to happen in France, the men would rise with one accord, and throw that officer and his crew overboard.' "—(p. 138.)

On the 3rd of August it was rumoured that an escape was meditated, and Captain Maitland relates an amusing anecdote of the anxiety caused thereby. He says: "Although I gave no credit to the report, I immediately returned on board, and asked the first lieutenant if Buonaparte had been seen that morning; he informed me that he had not attended breakfast, and that no person had seen him but his own people. I then sent to the Eurotas, which lay astern of the ship, to enquire if he had appeared at the stern windows, but was answered in the negative: upon which I desired one of the young gentlemen to go out on the spanker-boom and look into the cabin windows to ascertain if he was sitting on the sofa; but he could not discover him in any part of the cabin. I then became extremely uneasy, and sent my servant in to bring some paper out, who on entering found the object of my anxiety stretched out on his bed with his clothes on, and the curtains drawn close around him, with every appearance of being unwell."—(p. 162.)

After this more vigilant measures were adopted. The 4th of August, Captain Maitland received orders to be in readiness to put to sea at a moment's notice, greatly to the alarm and indignation of the Frenchmen, General Bertrand exclaiming, "The Emperor *will not go* to St Helena."

"While the ship was working out of the Sound, two well-dressed women in a boat kept as close to her as the guard-boat would allow, and whenever Buonparte appeared at the stern-windows, stood up and waved their handkerchiefs."—(p. 170).

On August 7, Bonaparte was removed from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, lying off Berryhead. On this day all arms were delivered up, with the exception of Bonaparte's sword, which he was permitted to wear when quitting the ship. His baggage was afterwards examined, but in the most delicate manner, and a receipt given for the money contained in the boxes. After returning thanks to Capt. Maitland and the officers and crew of the Bellerophon, the *General* "walked out of the cabin with a steady, firm step"—a consummate Actor! Soon after, the whole squadron got under weigh—the Tonnant and Bellerophon to return to Plymouth (the Captain of the latter, we may be sure, not feeling sorry to get rid of the honour of guarding his interesting guest), the Northumberland with two troopships in company, to proceed to Saint Helena.

I will close this note with an extract from an article in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. 128, p. 424, on "Sir Charles Eastlake," who was himself a "Plymouth man":—

"In July, 1815, Napoleon found himself the 'observed of all observers,' watching him with looks in which national animosity softened to respect, as he stood on the deck of H.M.S. Bellerophon in Plymouth Sound. Amongst the crowd of thousands who came out in boats to watch this great captive was Eastlake. Day by day, as the Emperor showed himself at what almost took the appearance of a ceremonial levée, the painter sketched his picture. Napoleon gave him some tacit assistance to the work, and the result was the only portrait (so far as we know), certainly, we believe, the only oil-portrait, of Napoleon after Waterloo. Very great interest was at once excited by this picture. Eastlake repeated it in life-size, adding the principal attendants on the fallen sovereign; and though we must regret the strange disappearance of this canvas (which was bought at once for a large price by some gentlemen on the spot), yet the smaller likeness has been fortunately preserved, and will, by many persons, be considered as the most interesting, though, of course, not technically the best work left by the artist.

The Bellerophon was about the year 1819-1820 transformed into a "hulk" for the reception of convicts, and stationed off Sheerness Dockyard. Some years afterwards she was removed to Chatham, where her euphonious name underwent a grievous change, for in nautical language she was known there in my boyish days as the *Billy-ruffian*.

Exeter. W. B. R.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing interesting notice, reference may be made to the "Napoleon" window in the Plymouth Guildhall, illustrating the striking scene which took place on the deck of the Bellerophon as narrated in the preceding pages. The "Napoleon" window (one of the last completed of the series of historical windows which now adorn the Plymouth Guildhall), was executed by Messrs. Fouracre and Watson, of Stonehouse, having been presented to the town by Mr. J. H. B. Congdon, in memory of his father, Mr. Joseph Congdon. It represents the compulsory visit paid to this port by Napoleon Buonaparte in 1815. The scene is laid on the deck of the Bellerophon, which is lying at anchor in Plymouth Sound. Lord Keith, Admiral of the Channel fleet, is being introduced to Napoleon by L'Allemand. At the extreme right of the picture is Madame Bertrand, while the members of the staff and suite surround the Imperial prisoner, a few of whom only were allowed to accompany him in his enforced exile at St. Helena. At the left is Captain Maitland, who is in command of the ship, behind whom are two British tars, evidently exulting that they have got "Boney" safe at last. In the head light is a portrait of George III. (the reigning monarch), surrounded by the inscription from the Great Seal. In the centre of the cross is a rose. In the quatrefoils are portraits of Wellington and Nelson, with emblems of their respective professions. In the panels at the bottom are the arms respectively of France, England, Napoleon, and Plymouth, and an inscription concerning the donor and his object, with the date of the gift, 1878.

The celebrated picture of Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, mentioned above, was exhibited at an Art Exhibition in the St. Andrew's Hall, Plymouth, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association to the town in 1877, the picture being kindly lent by its owner, Lord Clinton. The catalogue has the following interesting note:—

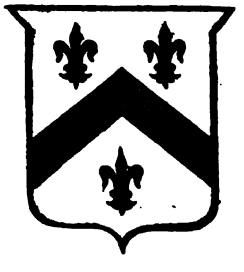
"Painted at Plymouth in 1815. Behind the Emperor on the left, is Grand Marshall Count Bertrand; behind on the right, is an Adjutant. This picture was purchased by five Plymouth gentlemen, and was exhibited in London and the provinces. The artist was twenty-one years of age." EDITOR.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

WESTERN ANTIQUARY.

THE BONYTHON FAMILY.



PART IV.

THE

BONYTHON FAMILY.

BONYTHON OF BONYTHON IN CORNWALL

ARMS OF BONYTHON:

Ar. a chevron between three fleurs de lis sa.

[The following notes relative to this ancient Cornish family have been received from Mr. John Langdon Bonython, of Adelaide, South Australia, with a request that they might be published in the *Western Antiquary*, as a supplement, with any further information which might be gleaned from other sources. Additional extracts from parish registers, or out-of-the-way books are, therefore, solicited by the Editor.]

"Murray's Handbook for Cornwall," p. 88, in describing the route from Helston to the Lizard, mentions "Bonithon, another old Cornish family seat." W. H. Tregellas's "Guide to Cornwall," p. 81, says—"On the left is another old Cornish family seat called Bonython (—furzy abode)."

Extracts from Carew's "Survey of Cornwall," published 1602, edition 1811 :—

The western Cornish entitle one another with his own and his father's Christian name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling; as John, the son of Thomas, dwelling at Pendarvis, is called John Thomas Pendarvis. Richard, his younger brother, is named Richard Thomas Pendarvis, &c. Through which means divers gentlemen and others have changed their names, by removing their dwellings, as Trengove to Nance, Bonithon to Carclew—p. 148.

I may not pass in silence, the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon; for his industrious judgment and adventuring, in trade of merchandise, first opened a light and way to the townsmen's new thriving, and left his son large wealth and possessions; who (together with a daily bettering his estate) converted the same to hospitality, and other actions fitting a gentleman well affected to his God, Prince, and country. He married the daughter of Bonithon; his father, of Lanyne, and beareth *s. a plain cross between two croissants a.*—p. 317.

Upon another creek on the same side, Carclew hath (after the Cornish manner) well-near metamorphosed the name of Master Bonithon, his owner, into his own. He married the daughter of Vivian, his father of Killigrew, his grandfather of Erisy: and beareth, *a. a chevron between three fleurs de lis s.*—p. 365.

Pengueraz, in Cornish, importeth a head to help; from which some deduce the etymon of Pengersick, a fair house, in an unfruitful soil, sometimes the inhabitance of M. Militon, Captain of the Mount [St. Michael's], and husband to Godolphin, whose son, being lost in his travel beyond the seas, enriched six distaffs with his inheritance. They were bestowed in marriage (but by me not orderly marshalled) as followeth :—1 to Erisy and Sir Nicholas Parker; 2 to Lanine; 3 to Trefuses, and Tregodeck; 4 to Trenwith, Arundel, and Heale; 5 to Bonithon; 6 to Abbot.—page 370.

He (Sir Francis Godolphin) succeeded to the inheritance of his uncle, Sir William Godolphin, who, as hath been said before, demeaned himself very valiantly in a charge which he bare at Bologne towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII., and is like to leave the same to another to Sir William, his son, who giveth hope, not only of the sustaining, but increasing of the reputation of his family. He matched with Killigrew; his father with Bonython; his grandfather with Glynne.—page 372.

"The Visitation of the County of Cornwall in the year 1620," edited by Vivian and Drake (1874), contains two pedigrees of the Bonythons of Bonython, one signed by John Bonython, "de Cullum Minor fil et heres," whose signature is given in facsimile, and the other by Thomas Bonython, "sone and heyre," of Reskymer Bonython, who was Sheriff of Cornwall in 1619. (pp. 16, 17.) Information about the family is contained in notes throughout the volume.

Richard Bonython of Carclew married Katherine the daughter of James Erisey, Esq., of Erisey.—p. 68.

In the Inq. p. m. 35 Hen. VIII. No. 8, of James Erisey, his aunt's name is given as Elizabeth Bonython. There are also named Ralph Bonython, and Elizabeth ux. the daughter of Thomas Erisey and their sons John and Edmond Bonython.—p. 68.

Sir Francis Godolphin was the son of Katherine Bonython, daughter and heir of Edmond Bonython, second son of Ralph Bonython of Bonython.—p. 83.

Katherine Godolphin's name follows those of Thomas and James Bonython in the will of John Arundell, of Trerice, Esq., proved in London 26th November, 1580.—p. 83.

Reskymer Bonython of Bonython married Loveday daughter of William Kendall, Esq. of Lostwithiel.—p. 109.

Margaret Bonython, daughter of Richard Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of Richard Penwarne, Esq., of Penwarne.—p. 170.

Eliza Bonython, daughter of John Bonython of Bonython, was the wife of Henry Pomeroy, Esq. of Tregony. They were married 15th April, 1600. Henry Pomeroy was mayor of Tregony in 1620.—p. 177.

Alice Bonython, daughter of Richard Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of John Rashleigh of Fowey. They were married on the 10th February, 1575, and Alice was buried on the 10th of April, 1607.—p. 188.

Katherine Bonython, daughter of John Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of Thomas St. Aubyn of Helston. They were married on the 13th April, 1615.—p. 212.

Julian, daughter of Bonython of Carclew, was the wife of William Tubb Esq. of Gwennap. "Indenture dated 13th May, 20 Elizab., between John Bonython, of Bonython, gent., of the one part, and William Tubbe, of Gwynep, gent., of the other part. Grant of certain premises in Geare in the parish of Gwynep, to William Tubb and his heirs."—pp. 247, 248.

Under the heading of Vacye, and preceding the pedigree of that family, is this curious entry:—"Remember to putt this Addition of the howse of Tredeage unto the discent of James Bonython."—p. 250.

John Bonython of Carclew married Katherin, daughter of John Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren.—p. 257.

James Bonythan's signature appears at the foot of the declaration with reference to the Corporation of Pensance, and the name of Nicholas Bonython is given as that of a burgess of Tregony.—pp. 283, 285.

Extracts from Lake's Parochial History of Cornwall, published 1867 to 1872:—

The Militons became possessed of Pengerswick Castle in St. Breock in Kirrier by purchase, temp. Henry VIII. Job Militon was made governor of St. Michael's Mount in 1547 in the room of Humphry Arundell of Helland, who was executed for rebellion. His only son, William Militon, Esq., dying in 1565 without issue, the inheritance of this estate passed to six sisters [now quoting from Hals] married 1 to Erisy, afterwards to Sir Nicholas Parker; 2 to Lanyon; 3 to Trefusis and Tregothick; 4 to Trenwith, Arundell, and Herle; 5 to Bonython; six to Abbot.—v. 1, pp. 134, 137.

In the pedigree of the Glynns of Glynn in Cardingham, Nicholas Glynn Esq., son of Nicholas Glynn Esq., is shown to have married Johanna, daughter of John Bonithon.—v. 1, p. 200.

Tresadern, in St. Columb Major, belonged anciently to a family of the same name, the heiress of which brought it to the Bonithons.—v 1. p. 234.

Trencreek, in St. Columb Minor, was for many years a seat of a younger branch of the Bonithons, who resided there in Tonkin's time.—v. 1, p. 241.

Hals writes—"Bonython is in this parish (Cury), from whence was denominated an ancient family of gentlemen surnamed De Bonithon, who for many descents flourished here in good reputation until the reign of Queen Anne; at which time Charles Bonython, Esq., serjeant-at-law, sold this barton to one Carpenter, now in possession thereof. The arms of Bonython were, *Argent a chevron between three fleurs de lis sable.*"—v. 1, p. 286.

Tonkin says—"Charles Bonython of Bonython in this parish was a serjeant-at-law, and steward of Westminster, which city he also represented in Parliament. He married Mary, the daughter of Livesay, Esq., of Livesay in Lincolnshire. His father, John Bonython, married Ann, a daughter of Hugh Trevanion, of Trelegan, Esq. His grandfather, Thomas Bonython, married Frances, the daughter of Sir John Parker, of London. From this place also were descended the Bonythons of Carclew, in Milor. This Charles Bonython, however, in a fit of madness, shot himself in his own house in London, leaving two sons, Richard and John, and a daughter, married to Thomas Pearse of Helston. Richard Bonython, the eldest son, a very ingenious gentleman, was called to the Bar, but, being tainted likewise with his father's distemper, first sold portions of his estate in parcels, and at last this barton, which had been so long in his family, to Humphry Carpenter, jun.; and then to complete the tragedy, for he was never easy in his mind after this sale, first of all he set fire to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, burnt all his papers, bonds, &c., and then stabbed himself with his sword, but not effectually; but he then threw himself out of the window and died on the spot. John Bonython, the second son, was bred in King's College, Cambridge, and is now an eminent physician in Bristol. Reskymer Bonython, of this place, was sheriff of Cornwall in the 17 James I., A.D. 1619.—v. 1, p. 287.

Bonython or Bonithon was for many years the seat of an ancient family of that name, the elder branch of Bonython of Carclew. It was sold about the year 1720 by Charles Bonithon, Esq., to Humphry Carpenter, Esq. It was latterly the seat of John Trevenen, Esq., who sold it to Thomas Graham, Esq., of whom it was purchased by Thomas Hartley, Esq., from whom it passed to the late Captain Joseph Lyle; and it is now occupied by John Lyle, Esq. Bonython House is a modern building surrounded by considerable thriving plantations.—v. 1, p. 289.

A monument with the following inscription is in the Church at Fowey:—

In memoriall of John Rashleighe, Esqire, and of Alice

his wife, the daughter of Richard Bonython, of Carclewe, Esqire. And of John Rashleighe, their sonne; and of Anne, the wife of Jonathan Rashleighe, the daughter of Sir Robert Bassett, Knt., of Heanton, in Devon.

John Rashleighe, the father, died in May An'o D'ni 1624; ætat: suæ 70.

Alice, his wife, died in Aprill, Anno Domini 1606; ætat: suæ 50—v. 2, p. 17.

Writing of Carclew in Mylor, Tonkin mentions that the owner, James Dangers, or D'Angers, at the beginning of the reign of Henry IV., left two daughters and co-heirs—"Margaret, married to David Renaudin of Arworthal; and Isabella, married to Richard Bonithon, second son of Simon Bonithon, of Bonithon. This barton fell to the share of the said David Renaudin, but he and Margaret his wife dying without issue, their portion of the whole inheritance, said to be worth £500 per annum, came to Richard Bonithon and Isabella his wife. The last male descendant of this family, Richard Bonython, Esq., a very worthy gentleman, died July 31st, 1697, in the 45th year of his age, leaving by Honor, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Heale, of Fleet, one daughter and heir, Jane, married to Samuel Kempe, of Penryn Esq., which said Samuel Kempe died without issue, October 20th, 1728, leaving the said barton of Carclew, and some small part of the ancient lands, for he had sold off the rest in his lifetime, to his widow, who now resideth there; a lady who for her many virtues, bounty, and other accomplishments, deserveth a much better fortune, in every respect, than she has had the luck to meet with. The said Mr. Kempe built a noble house here, which he did not live to finish, and had laid such a plan for avenues, gardens, &c., as when brought to perfection would have made it one of the pleasantest seats in the county. Arms of Bonython—*Argent a Chevron between three flowers de luce, sable.* But they likewise gave them as appear in the old hall, as above, with *three pelicans feeding their young ones in their nests argent*, added."—v. 3, p. 388.

The following is the incription on a monument in Mylor Church:—

Near this stone lyes inter'd the Body of Richard Bonython, of Carclew, Esq., who died July 31st, 1697, in the 45th year of his age; and also that of Dame Honora, his wife (daughter of Sir Thomas Hele, of Fleet, Bart., and Relict of Gregory Hockmore, of Buckland, both of the county of Devon) who dyed the 28th day of March, 1710; in the 76th Year of Her age. By whom he had an only daughter and Heiress, Jane Bonython. Married to Samuel Kempe, of Penryn, Esq., who lies here likewise Interr'd and dyed without issue October the 20th, 1728, in the 59th year of his Age. The said Jane his widow has caused this monument to be erected to the pious Memory of her said Father, Mother and Husband, desiring to have her bones laid with theirs.

Arms—Bonython impaling Hele, and Kempe impaling Bonython.—v. 3, p. 390.

Carclew, the property and handsome residence of Col. Tremayne, was bequeathed by Jane, the widow of Samuel Kempe Esq. to her relative, Mr. James Bonithon of Grampound, from whom it was purchased by William Lemon, Esq, in 1749. His great grandson, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., dying without issue in 1868 devised Carclew and other lands to his sister's son, the present proprietor.—v. 3, p. 395.

Respecting Perranarworthal, Tonkin says—"In this parish did antiently dwell the family of Renaudin, by their name of French extraction, but where I cannot positively say; and here dwelt, temp. Ricardi II., David Renaudin, who married Margaret, the eldest daughter and co-heir of James Daungers, of Carclew. John Renaudin, their son, dying without issue, temp. Henry V., the estate fell to Richard Bonython, of Carclew who had married Isabel, the other daughter and co-heir of the said James Daungers, in which family of Bonython it continued to the reign of Charles I., when Peter Beauchamp, of Trevince, Esq., having a lease of it for three lives from John Bonython, Esq., his posterity have been strangely outed of the fee ever since."—v. 4 p. 42.

The manor of Bissoe, supposed to have been the property and residence of the ancient family of D'Aungers, which passed by marriage to the Bonithons, afterwards became the property of the Hills, who still retain it.—v. 4, p. 43.

In the parish of Tywardreath, says Hals, is Menabelly alias Menabilly "the dwelling of Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., Commisioner for the Peace and Taxes and sometime member of Parliament for Fowey, that married Carew of Anthony, his father Sawle, his grandfather Bonython, his great grandfather Lanyon."—v. 4, p. 271.

The list of Sheriffs of Cornwall contains this entry—1619, Reskymer Bonython, of Bonython in Cury.—v. ap.

According to the Rashleigh pedigree John Rashleigh Esq., son of Robert Rashleigh Esq., of Fowey and Combe, married Katherine Bonython on the 17th June, 1579.—v. 4, ap.

3. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1868 contained an article on "The Bonython Flagon," from which the following is extracted:—

In the 16th and 17th centuries there lived in Cornwall an ancient and powerful family, the De Bonythons of Bonython. Tonkin, the local historian, mentions one member of the family as a man of great repute in the reign of Henry V. The Bonythons were seated in the Lizard district, in the parish of Cury, a bleak wild tract on the serpentine formation, where the sea washes the lonely shores of Gunwalloe; and in this remote district they flourished for many generations in great repute, exercising a wide influence, both social and political, throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Meanwhile several branches had issued from the parent stock; the most opulent of which, through marriage with a co-heiress, became possessed of Carclew in Mylor; and Carew, the historian, thus notices the circumstance:—"Carclew hath, after the Cornish manner, well nigh metamorphosed the name Master Bonithon into his own." He had evidently greatly raised the fortunes of his family by his marriage. Richard Bonython, of the Carclew branch, died in 1697; and at the decease of his daughter childless the estate passed by purchase into the hands of Mr. Lemon, the ancestor of the present Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.

THE BONYTHON FLAGON

(*Described in the Bonython Notes*).

Engraved from a photograph by the MELBOURNE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, 76, Rundle Street, Adelaide, S.A., for the owner of the Flagon, MR. JOHN LANGDON BONYTHON, Adelaide, South Australia.

But it is with the elder branch of the Bonythons that we have at present to do. About twelve years ago, at the death of a lady, who resided near St. Austell, there was discovered amongst her effects a curious old jug of stoneware, which had no doubt been "laid up in lavender" for years, and preserved in her family as a precious heirloom. Her property came into the market, and the family relic passed into other hands. The cup [of which a drawing is given in the article] is of the period of Queen Elizabeth, and it is said to be unique of its kind; the date 1598, is in raised figures over the central compartment. It is of brown stoneware, probably of Dutch manufacture; and on the body of the cup are three oval medallions filled with armorial devices. On the central medallion the double Imperial eagle is displayed, surmounted by a crown; the shield having as supporters on either side coronetted lions in arabesque; the neck band is ornamented with scroll work in relief, and lower down on the shoulders of the jug, are scroll patterns in compartments. A label is attached to the handle of the flagon with the following inscription:—"Date of this jug 1598. It was used at the coronation banquet of James I. and VI. of Scotland, by one of the Bonython family who officiated at the banquet."—(See Illustration attached.)

This curious historical relic is in excellent preservation, and has evidently been carefully treasured by its former possessors throughout a long period, during which eleven kings and queens occupied the throne of England. Since the jug has come into the hands of its present possessor, a search has been made into county history and old records; and some interesting particulars have been brought to light relating to the ancient family of the Bonythons, who, though seated at an early period in so remote a district as that of the Lizard, still at times figured conspicuously in the political events which occurred during the troublous days of the Stuart dynasty.

Amongst the state papers of James I. it is recorded that a grant was made to Nicholas Fortesque and Michael Vivian of £60 out of the goods of John Bonython, deceased, which were forfeited by outlawry, his death having occurred just prior to the grant, viz., June, 1605. This may possibly be the hero of the drinking cup, present at the coronation of James I., and afterwards in trouble. In 1603, and again in 1604, the comptrollership of the stannaries in Cornwall and Devon was granted to Richard Bonython; and again, in 1603, Richard Bonython was appointed keeper of the gaol at Lostwithiel. A little later "Roskymer Bonython was sheriff of Cornwall in the 17th of James I., A.D. 1619;' and in 1625, a John Bonython was captain and serjeant-major of a regiment levied for the King in Devonshire. In the Sloane MSS. occurs the following paragraph, extracted from a news letter of the day:—Feb. 18th, 1687. Mr. Bonython, steward for Westminster, has been displaced in favor of Mr. Owen Tonkin. The Cornish historian says, "Charles Bonython of Bonython, Esq., was a sergeant-at-law, and steward of Westminster, which city he also represented in Parliament. His father was" &c. (See remainder of extract in quotations from Parochial History),

From these extracts it would appear that the hero of the flagon, most probably a John Bonython, and his descendants, were residing periodically in London during many successive reigns, and that they occupied important official positions under Government from time to time with varied fortunes, until the tragical death of Richard Bonython in 1720.

No doubt other interesting particulars of this once powerful family might be obtained by further research into the old historical records of the period. The Bonython flagon is much admired and appreciated by archæologists, not only on account of its historical interest, but for its truly regal appearance, and for the unique style of its ornamentation; it is, moreover untouched by the destroying hand of Time, and the lustre of the glaze continues undiminished.

"Bonython" is the subject of a lengthy chapter in the Rev. A. H. Cummings's "Churches and Antiquities of Cury and Gunwalloe," published in 1875; but to a very large extent the chapter is a reproduction of the article in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The following are extracts:—

There is one other old seat, that of Bonython, which claims a mention in any record of the parish of Cury, inasmuch as it was in the possession of an ancient family of the same name for so many centuries, with a history as full of vicissitudes as its near neighbour Boohym; but the materials for its story are far too scant and meagre to render a continuous narrative possible. The scraps and jottings, when one has searched all that lay within reach, amount to very little of what the whole history would be if it were possible to present it to the reader in all its romantic truth. As was remarked with regard to Bochym, it very frequently occurred in olden time that families took their name from the place where they lived, and not *vice versa*, as is the prevalent but mistaken notion. "The Cornish," says Carew, "entitle one another with his own and his father's christian name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling;" and we may take it the custom of adding "De" was common at a very early period. Thus the De Bochyms and Thomas De Bonython.

Polwhele mentions a Thomas Bonython who was a captain in the low country wars (Civil and Military History, p. 87). A Richard Bonython, doubtless one of this Cornish family, was one of the first emigrants to America, and settled at Saco, where he died in 1650. His son John died about 1684 (John Farmer's Genealogical Register of the first settlers of New England (1829), pp. 32, 86, 837; J. B. Felt's Ecclesiastical Hist. of New Eng. (1855), v. 1, pp. 246, 396; and G. Folsom's Hist. of Saco and Biddeford (1830), p. 52. *et seq.*). In "Woolrych's Serjeants" there is a memoir of Mr. Serjeant Bonython, who was steward of the courts at Westminster from 1683 to 1705. At that time this was a lucrative post. He died by his own hand, of which event this brief record is left. Bonython "shot himself through the body with a pistoll" (Narcissus Luttrell's "Brief historical Relation of State Affairs" v. 1, p. 255.; v. 5, pp. 545, 555.) John Bonython the second son (of Charles Bonython) was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and became an eminent physician at Bristol. Probably a Latin poem with his

name appended, which appeared in a volume published by some Cambridge undergraduates in 1714, was his. (The poem is given in the chapter *in extenso*.)

There is little that is striking about the house of Bonython, which is a plain substantial building with a granite front, facing the sea, which it overlooks at a distance of some two miles by the valleys of Poljew and Gunwalloe. The view from the front of the house is a most extensive one, unusually so, as most of the ancient Cornish houses are built quite on the side of the hill or in the valley. On the lower part of the estate, in a small plantation, is a group of magnificent rocks, the grandeur of which strikes the beholder at the very first glance. One of these—the topmost—is named the Fire, or Bonfire Rock, and is no doubt one of the many which in various parts of West Cornwall have been, with more or less certainty, predicted to have been Druidic in their purposes.

Extracts from the official return of the Parliaments of England published in 1878 :—

John Bonython, Esq., was a member for Fowey, Cornwall, in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on the 15th October, 1586 (28 Eliz.)

Charles Bonython, Esq., represented the city of Westminster in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on the 19th May, 1685 (1 James II.)

According to an entry in Harleian MS. 433, art. 1704, King James I. issued an order to William Devyok to seize the lands of J. Bonython, late of Penryn, forfeited through rebellion.

In the correspondence, published with Pepys's Diary is a letter written by Samuel Pepys to Lord Berkeley with reference to a member of the Bonython family, who was in the Royal navy, and who appears as the friend of Lord Berkeley's daughter Henrietta, and of his daughter-in-law Elizabeth, wife of Sir Charles Berkeley, K.B. The letter of Samuel Pepys, and Lord Berkeley's reply, are dated respectively the 22nd and 23rd of February, 1677-8. —Bohn's edition, vol. 4, pp. 206, 207.

Extracts from Narcissus Luttrell's "Historical Relation of State Affairs," 1608 to 1710 :—

April 19, 1683—Sir Francis Withens has a writ to goe out sergeant-at-law, and tis said will succeed Mr. Justice Dobben, and Mr. Bonithon succeeds Sir Francis in the place of steward to the courts at Westminster in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

May 1, 1705—Yesterday Mr. Serjeant Bonython, steward of Westminster Court, shot himself through the body with a pistoll.

May 24, 1705—This day Thos. Medlicot, Esq., M.P. for Melbourn Port, by commission from the Duke of Ormond took possession of the place of steward of Westminster court, worth £500 per annum, vacant by the death of Serjeant Bonithon.

It is stated in Wynne's "Serjeant-at-law," p. 90, that Charles Bonython was of Gray's Inn, and that he was made a serjeant in 1692.

Letters have lately appeared in London *Notes and Queries* with reference to the Bonythons, the result of an enquiry as to the whereabouts of the Bonython Flagon. The following extracts contain new matter :—

George Bown Millet, Esq., of Penzance, says:—Possibly it may interest Mr. Bonython to know that among the communion plate at St. Mary's Church, Penzance, there is a chalice of silver (weighing 12 ounces and a half, and half a quarter) with this inscription—"Ex dono Blanchiæ Bonython Viduæ Sacelle Penzantiensi Collato, 1670," as well as a small salver, or paten of silver, marked with the letters "B.B.," which forms a cover to the chalice.

F. M. Ray, Esq., of Portland, Maine U.S., writes—In a recent issue of *Notes and Queries* I notice that the name of Bonython, though far removed from the mother country, is not yet extinct. This name was somewhat celebrated in the early annals of the region in which I now write. Richard Bonython or Bonighton was a co-patentee of a large tract of land now included within the limits of the city of Saco in this state. He was living in 1636 and probably died soon after 1650. He was greatly respected in his time, as the following extract from the early Court records will show :—

"Ordered that Jane Shaw, wife of Edwin Shaw, shall be publicly whipped for abusing Capt. Bonython in slanderous and abusive language."

Capt. Bonython left one son and two daughters, born in England. The latter married respectively Richard Foxwell and Richard Cumming. John Bonython, the son, was the opposite of his father, and was outlawed by the general court of Massachusetts for setting its authority at defiance. The following couplet, proposed, but probably never used, as an epitaph, will show the estimation in which he was held long after his decease :—

"Here lies Bonython, the Sagamore of Saco,
He lived a rogue and died a knave, and went to Hobomocko."

It may be observed that in the Indian language, Hobomocko meant the "father of all wickedness." The name Bonython seems to have become extinct in this region with the death of the degenerate son.

Colonel Tremayne has furnished me with the pedigree of the Carclew Bonythons going back to Richard Bonython, the second son of Simon Bonython of Bonython. The Colonel writes:—"I have a letter in my grandfather's hand (Sir William Lemon) which says, 'Mrs. Kempe, heiress of the Bonython family, survived her husband, and resided in the old house at Carclew till her death. She left it by will to James Bonython, gentleman, of Grampound, from whom it was shortly after purchased by my grandfather in June, 1749. The present house was never inhabited until after my grandfather purchased the place. It is the same house as is mentioned by Tonkin as having been built by Mr. Kempe, but which he did not live to finish. I remember the old house, and living in it when a child. It stood about sixty yards from the site of the present one." Sir Charles Lemon quotes the extract from Tonkin about Bissoe [See extract from Parochial History] and, as he quotes it, it contains the statement that the heiress of the Bonython family "still lays claim to it (Bissoe) and, as by original deed, it appears very justly."

George Bown Millett, Esq., in a letter, dated May 5, 1881, says :—Mr. Wm. C. Borlase, possesses Tonkin's

original MS., as well as the extensive MSS. of his ancestor Dr. Borlase. The account of the Bonython family is somewhat fuller in the original, and in one or two particulars differs entirely from the account in Davies Gilbert's, or Lake's Parochial Histories. It begins with a good deal about the etymology. The first paragraph, as it appears in "Lake," agrees with the original, except that esquire is, I think, always added after "Bonython."

The paragraph beginning "This Charles" has some differences. "The eldest son" is not in the original; "So long in the"—not his "family;" Sold "in 1702 to Humphry Carpenter, gentleman," not junior; "Gray's Inn," not Lincoln's Inn; "Never easy in his mind afterwards"—not, after this sale; "Stabbing himself," &c., "threw," not, but he then threw, &c., "and died on the spot *unmarried*." John Bonython, "the second son, was bred in King's College, Cambridge," &c., "*having married*——" Reskymer Bonython, Esq., Sheriff of Cornwall, 1619, "married Loveday, daughter of Kendall, Esq. As his father John Bonython did Eleonor, one of the six daughters and coheiresses of Job Milito, of Penguerswick, Esq Reskymer Bonython left a son, Thomas Bonython, who was a captain in the Low Countries, and much consumed his patrimony." In Dr. Borlase's pedigree in MS. the Charles in the first paragraph is entered as Richard, and he had a brother John at "Carclew, ætat 88, anno 1738."

Locke, in his sketch of "Old Orchard," in Maine, says:—To Richard Bonython and Thomas Lewis were granted all the lands on the east side [of the River Saco] within the present limits of Saco. This was in 1629, and in 1631 the grantees took legal possession. Richard Bonython settled, as did the others, near the sea shore on the east side of the river; he, therefore, was the first resident proprietor of Old Orchard. The most of the land titles here [along the Old Orchard coast] were received through Richard Bonython, the early patentee, and his son and heir, John Bonython, who acquired a vast amount of land besides that he inherited from his father. He seems to have taken life his own way. He denied the authority of the General Court, and refused to be in any way governed by the laws of the country. He was several times fined for his disobedience and contempt of court, but he proved so incorrigible that he was declared an "outlaw, a rebel, and unworthy of His Majesty's protection." There is no evidence that he was a criminal, but he was punished for refusing to submit to the authority of the Government. His vast possessions, his contempt for all authority, and his wild and almost savage dress and manner, gave him the title of the Sagamore of Saco. There is a tradition that he obtained his lands by deed from Mogg Megone, the chief of the Sakoki (Indian) tribe which dwelt on the river. It seems from the records that Bonython repented of his wayward course, apologised to those in authority, was pardoned by the General Court, and again became a citizen. He lived and died at Old Orchard, and was buried on the east bank of the Saco, near the Lower Ferry. Nearly fifty years after his death his estate was divided among his heirs. The name of Bonython—or Bonithon as it was sometimes spelt—has become extinct.

The American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, in his longest poem, "Mogg Megone," has taken as the heroine of the story Ruth Bonython, daughter of John Bonython. The poem, Whittier states, is not historically correct, and it certainly is not. In a note he says, "John Bonython was the son of Richard Bonython, gent. one of the most efficient and able magistrates of the colony" of Maine.

The following are extracts from the Calendars of State Papers issued by the English Record Office:—Documents relating to Ireland, 1254-1284,—1253-1254.—Glouces er—Adam de Nutstude renders his account:—Passage of brother Simon de Boniton sent into Ireland as the King's Messenger, 2 marks by the King's writ (Pipe 38, Hen. III., Rot I. dors).

Foreign and Domestic Papers, 5 Henry VIII., 1509-1514:—

April 13, 1514.—The Great Harry:—"Here followeth all such parcels that I, William Childeley, the King's tourner, hath delivered to Mr. Bord, paymaster of the Herry Grace a Deu, from the 13th day of April, 5 Henry VIII." II.—"The receipt of the ordnance received by me, William Bonython, purser of Herre Gras a Deu, of Cornellys Johnson, the King's iron gunmaker." III.—"Apparel pertaining to the foremast, mainmast, foretop, &c."

Domestic Series, Elizabeth, 1566-1579:—

Carclew, Saturday, Sept., 1574.—Richard Bonython, of Carclew, to John Reskimer. You must not be offended by my absence, considering my age and the weather. I have sent by the bearer my conveyance from him whereby you will perceive what I offer to pay. I hope to discharge everything soon, and will see you contented, and pray you to take such order that my poor tenant may have his lease delivered, and let me know what your release is.

Domestic Series.—James I., 1603-1610:—

August 20, 1603.—Grant to Richard Bonithon on surrender by his father of the Comptrollership of the Stannaries in Cornwall, and Keepership of the Gaol of Lostwithiel.

February 27, 1604.—Grant to Richard Bonithon of the Comptrollership of the Coinage of the Stannary in Cornwall and Devon.

January 25, 1605.—Grant to Nich. Fortescue and Michael Vivian of £60 of the goods, &c., of John Bonithon, deceased, forfeit by outlawry.

Colonial Series.—1574-1660:—

March 10, 1640.—Commission by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Lord Proprietor and owner of the Province of Maine, in New England, appointing Sir Thos. Joscelyn, Richard Vines, Francis Champernoun, his nephew, Henry Joscelyn, Richard Bonithon, Will Hooke, and Edward Geoffrey, the Council for the province; also ordinances for better Government thereof.

May 20, 1658, Boston.—Proclamation of the General Court of Boston, requiring John Bonithon to give

himself up into the hands of the Governor by 1st of September next, to answer complaints against him, and in case of his neglecting to appear, offering a reward of £20 for his apprehension.

Domestic Series, James I., 1624-1625 :—

Cambridge, December 11, 1623.—Secretary Conway to the Earl of Lincoln.—Recommends Captain Burton to the place of sergeant-major in his regiment, which Captain Bonithon cannot undertake on account of a hurt in his knee, and Mr. Blaby to fill the captaincy thus made vacant.

Cambridge, December 11.—Secretary Conway to Sir William Beecher.—Finds that Captain Burton is not in the same regiment as Captain Bonithon, and as it would not be well to take a sergeant-major from another regiment advises that Captain Worley be made sergeant-major and Captain Blaby have Worley's Company.

Dorchester, December 19.—Deputy-Lieutenants of Dorsetshire to the Council.—Have delivered the 50 men additional to Thomas Wright, ensign of Captain John Bonithon, with £23 6s. 8d. for their 14 days' march to Dover at the prescribed rate of 12 miles a day and at the rate of 8d. per day.

Chiswick, January 1, 1624.—Frns. Lord Russell to the Council.—Sends the indentures of the delivery of the 300 men left in Devonshire, and requests that in future the officers may be ready to take the men at the time appointed, the neglect by their not so doing being much complained of. Encloses indenture of list of 200 soldiers delivered to Thomas Wright, ensign to Sergeant-Major Bonithon, December 17.

Domestic Series, Elizabeth and James I., 1580-1625 :—

November 21, 1606, Oxford.—The King to a Privy Councillor.—There are several suits depending in our Court of Admiralty of Bonithon and Guerin, subjects of the French king, against Sir Richard Hawkins [&c]. Although it is not ordinary to alter in causes between subjects and those of other princes the usual form of trial in the Court of Admiralty, yet to show the French king how ready we are to give him satisfaction we have chosen you with the judge of our said court and another to hear and report how in your judgment you find such causes to stand, and how we may give more speedy satisfaction therein than by the ordinary proceedings of the court.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1625-1626 :—

Arwenack, May 19, 1625.—Sir John Kiligrew to Sir Thomas Savage.—The Duke of Buckingham had been deprived of a ship laden with goods, of the value of £3,000, by the negligence or fraud of Mr. Bagg and Captain Bonython, and in spite of notice given to Mr. Bagg by the writer.

Arwenack, June 6.—The same to George, Duke of Buckingham.—Will essay to bring in Campaine, who has refused the pardon sent him from his own nation. Bagg is unthankful. Bonython had done His Grace much damage.

Pendennis, October 14.—Captain John Bonython to Edward, Lord Conway, Secretary of State.—Lord Conway's son, Sir Edward Conway, in company with the Earl of Essex and 40 sail of several squadrons, sailed on the Saturday preceding, and are thought to have joined the fleet off the Lizard. Desires directions respecting Mons. Soubise's ship, the St. John, which the French Vice-Admiral wished to be allowed to capture.

Salisbury, October 14.—Secretary Conway to Captain Bonython.—Concerning the refuged ships of Mons. Soubise and the Vice-Admiral of France, who came in pursuit of these ships and demanded some of them to be delivered to him, Captain Bonython did well in refusing it. He is desired to give particular account of all passages and circumstances in that point, and is directed how to carry himself for the future with good respect to the Vice-Admiral, but suffering him not to seize upon any of the refuged ships.

Pendennis Castle, October 20.—Captain John Bonython to Secretary Conway.—Gives a full account of proceedings between himself and Mons. de Menti, the French Vice-Admiral, respecting the St. John, a ship of Mons. de Soubise, with the appeal made by the French Vice-Admiral to the Earl of Essex. Requests directions. His neighbour, Sir John Killigrew, is in frequent communication with the French Vice-Admiral with a view to some complaint against Bonython.

Pendennis Fort, October 21.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—The French forces, which he had said were 800 or 900, were not more than half as many. They will shortly be in want. Begs him to consider the state of that place and harbor. The fort so much in decay, that they have not one carriage for a piece of ordinance.

Pendennis Fort, November 22.—Captain John Bonython to the same.—On Saturday Mons. de Menti set sail for Fowey, but returned the same night, and the next day commanded two of his ships to lie close to the St. John. Her captain expected present fight, but no word passed. In the morning Captain Bonython caused the St. John, with another ship of Mons de Soubise, to draw up to the town quay, where they are in safety. He further reports an interview with Mons. de Menti, from whom he had French compliment, with complaint that he showed such favours to rebels. No news of the fleet, but the report is still that Lisbon is taken.

Pendennis Castle, November 28.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Reports further proceedings between himself and Mons. de Menti, who was dissatisfied that he was not allowed to attack the St. John. Mutual insults and complaints. Letter to Mons. de Menti from the Dep. Lieuts. of the county.

Hampton Court, December 5.—Sec. Conway to Capt. John Bonython.—Concerning the securing the refuged ships from violence. Approves the drawing the St. John up to shore, and the letter written by the Dep. Lieuts. to the Vice-Admiral, drawing down the Trained Forces, if there be cause, and requiring the exertions thereof.

Hampton Court, December 8.—The same to Captain Bonython.—Sends a copy of the French ambassador's complaint against him, and requires a particularly exact answer thereunto, confirming and clearing the same by examinations, certificates, &c.

Pendennis Castle, December 23.—Capt. John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—In reply to complaints of

the French Ambassador respecting his treatment of Mons. de Menti, he sends certificates of Capt. Quaster, the Lieut. of Capt. Washinghoven and also of the town. He has written a letter to the king as well as he can, but he was maimed in his right hand in a sally at Manheim, in respect of which he solicits a pension out of the receipts of Cornwall.

Pendennis Castle, December 23.—Captain John Bonython to the King.—Utterly denies the allegation of the French Ambassador, that he commanded Mons. de Menti out of the harbor, although when two of the French ships moved up to attack the St. John, which had placed herself under the town, he warned those two ships to return to their former anchorage.

Pendennis, January 3, 1626.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Rumour of a stay made of our ships in France. The St. John will be afloat again that evening. Solicits the command of the fort which His Majesty intends to make at Fowey.

Pendennis Castle, June 22.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Had stayed a Dutch East Indiaman under the authority of a letter from the Duke of Buckingham to Sir Robert Killigrew. There are thirty sail of Turks on the Spanish coast; one of them—the Admiral—is sailing under His Majesty's flag, and threatens to visit Pendennis and Fowey, and so coast it along. Repeats his application for the command of the fort building at the latter place.

Arwenack, February 26.—Sir John Killigrew to Sec. Conway.—Complains of the conduct of Trewron, a soldier of Pendennis, and of Lieutenant Bonython in supporting him. Prays for the dismissal of the latter from the command of the King's fort.

Pendennis, March 14.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Yesterday six Dunkirkers appeared off Pendennis as if making for the harbor, but the wind suddenly rising they bore off to sea. The castle is entirely unprovided, not one piece of ordnance mounted; nor have they a pound-of shot. If lost it would trouble the kingdom to recover it; and what shame they should suffer if five or six ships were to come in and send 200 or 300 men to burn and spoil the adjacent towns; urges again his suit to be appointed to the fort to be erected at Fowey, the necessity for which is very great.

Pendennis, March 24.—Capt. John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Reiterates his request that Pendennis may be furnished with a supply for its defence, and that he may be remembered if a fort be erected at Fowey.

Pendennis, March 31.—Capt. John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Various ships from Portugal, France, and Spain have brought tidings that great preparations are making in the last-mentioned country for an invasion of England. They at Rochelle are quiet, the King attempting nothing on them since the refusal of the articles propounded. Reminds him that Pendennis, instead of forty pieces of ordnance, had not one mounted, yet platforms ready for all.

Arwenack, April.—Sir John Killigrew to Sec. Conway.—Appeals to him to remove Captain Bonython from the command of Pendennis Castle on account of his misconduct, principally of a private and personal nature, against Sir John.

Pendennis, May 26.—Capt. Bonython to Sec. Conway.—On his return to the fort he finds the south bulwark fallen down. Many Turks lie off and on our coast, besides six Dunkirkers. Fears they may attempt Scilly, which would be a place of great advantage to them. Never a piece mounted in that fort, and a breach in one of the bulwarks. Continued malice of Sir John Killigrew, who desires to remove Bonython and get himself appointed.

Pendennis Castle, July 10.— Capt John Bonython to Sec. Coke.—Complains of the conduct of Capt. Duppa, in taking out of Falmouth, and carrying to sea, the Dutch pirate taken by him in Helford; and also of the similar conduct of Capt. Hart with reference to a Turkish ship captured by him. These are infringements of the jurisdiction of the Duke's Vice-Admirals.

Pendennis Castle, August 1.—Capt. John Bonython to Nicholas.—Sends Capt. Duppa's letter. Desires recompense for services done for the Duke of Falmouth, and recommends the bearer, instead of Wm. Rosnow, for the collector of the pol'age or beaconage of that harbor.

Pendennis, August 2 —Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—News brought by William Lucas of preparations at Santander; 70 sail of galleons and 80 sail of pataches, making all haste. The want of means of defence at Penryn and Truro. At Pendennis there are but 50 men, who can hardly discharge the ordinary work of sentinels. Beseeches Lord Conway to consider the representations he has frequently made of the present estate they are in at the fort. If a supply be sent they shall want cannoniers..

Truro, August 2.—Mayor of Falmouth and Captain John Bonython to the Council, in answer to the Council's letter for fortifying Falmouth.—They describe the situation of the town. Its safety depended on the Castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes, the condition of which they strongly represent.

Pendennis, August 15.—Captain John Bonython to Sir Robert Killigrew.—His cousin, Captain Thomas Bonython, had found a ship of Hamburgh deserted at sea and had brought her in to Helford. Had written to Sec. Coke that Thomas Bonython might have the half usually allowed to those who find wreck. Begs his immediate presence.

Pendennis, August 26.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Having requested the Dep.-Lieuts. to provision Pendennis against a sudden attack, Mr. Coryton spoke much against it, whereupon Bonython directed the companies assigned to attend there to bring in a proportion of victual. Desires to receive a discharge from Lord Conway or the Council.

Pendennis, October 22.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—Desires that his kinsman, Jonathan Rashleigh, may be kept from being sheriff. Vessels from the fleet had arrived at Pendennis and Plymouth, driven back by stormy weather and leaks. Rumour of death of Lord Willoughby. Stay of shipping a great hindrance to trade. Distressed condition of himself and his soldiers for want of pay.

Pendennis, November 26.—Captain John Bonython to Sec. Conway.—The French had stayed English ships

at Bordeaux, and had laid a new imposition on wine. Reports news in the Channel. A Dutch fleet looking out for a fleet from Biscay laden with soldiers. Four Dunkirkers on the coast. Spoil of ships from Newfoundland by Turkish pirates. Defenceless condition of Pendennis; not a gun mounted nor scarcely any ammunition; the soldiers in great misery, having had no money for three years.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1628-1629:—

April 10, 1628.—Pendennis Castle.—Sir John Tresahar to Sir Robert Killigrew.—Fragment of a letter.—The stay continues, but they have no ship in the harbor except one of London, bound for Newfoundland to carry Lord Baltimore. Sir James Bagg frees all by his pass. Hannibal Bonython, Sir Francis Vivian's lieutenant at St. Mawes, troubles the harbor very much by forcing the captains of ships to appear thither.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1629-1631:—

October 17, 1630.—Hampton Court.—Minutes by Nicholas of business to be considered at the next meeting for affairs of the Admiralty include Sir Wm. Killigrew's complaint against Han. Bonython, lieut. to Sir Francis Vivian, keeper of St. Mawes Castle.

Undated, 1630.—Petition of Sir William Killigrew, Captain of Pendennis Castle, to the Lords of the Admiralty.—Complains that Hannibal Bonython, lieutenant to Sir Francis Vivian, in the Castle of St. Mawes, has for the last two years compelled all ships to stay at the Castle of St. Mawes, and to make certain declarations as to their passengers and commissions which have been accustomed to be made at Castle Pendennis only. This practice was condemned by their Lordships two years ago, but is still continued in contempt. Prays that Sir Francis Vivian or Hannibal Bonython may be sent for. Underwritten.—I. Copy of statement of Richard Donnan, captain of the Thunder, of Southampton, who was stayed at St. Mawes 16 Sept., 1630. II. The like of affirmation of Peter Cadesine and four others who had been frequently stayed to their great inconvenience. III. The like information of Thomas Tresahar as to the novelty of the practice.

January 12, 1631.—Whitehall.—Sir Robert Killigrew to Nicholas.—The Earl of Dorset tells the writer that the Lords (of the Admiralty) are content to write another letter to Sir Francis Vivian, wherein Nicholas must express how ill they take it, that he has suffered his lieutenant (Bonython) to transgress their commands. If he shall again stay any ship at St. Mawes, they will take it as a high contempt. The Lords are content to write a sharp letter.

January 19, 1631.—Trinity House.—Master-Wardens and Assistants of the Trinity House to the Lords of the Admiralty.—On the entreaty of Hannibal Bonython, they certify that the castle of St. Mawes is of great consequence for the safety of the country, for other let to hinder the enemy from landing on the east side of "that part" there is none.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1631-1633:—

April 16 and 23, 1631.—Whitehall.—Minutes by Nicholas of business to be considered by the Lords of the Admiralty at their meetings on these dates include the case of Lieut. Hannibal Bonython.

May, 1631.—The Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Francis Vivian and Captain Hannibal Bonython.—His Majesty, on the petition of Sir William Killigrew, having declared his purpose to hear the differences concerning the jurisdiction of Pendennis Castle above St. Mawes, they are therefore to forbear the execution of the order of the 6th instant until further order.

July 17.—Oatlands.—Sir Robert Killigrew to Nicholas.—Begs him to hasten the order to Sir Francis Vivian and Hannibal Bonython not to cause any masters of ships to do any duties at St. Mawes Castle until His Majesty has heard the differences between that place and Pendennis.

November 16, 1632.—Decree of the Court of Star Chamber in the suit instituted by Hugh Trevanyan versus Sir Francis Vivian, Hannibal Bonython, John Wilkinson, and Henry Teage. Defendant Vivian, being captain of the castle of St. Mawes, was declared by the Court to have practised a variety of deceptions in reference to his office, not keeping a proper number of soldiers in garrison, and putting the money received for their wages into his purse. He was sentenced to be committed to the Fleet, to pay a fine of £2,000 to the King, and to be removed from his office of captain. As against the other defendants the suit was dismissed.

Undated, 1632.—Sir Robert le Grys, captain of St. Mawes Castle, to the King.—Answer to articles preferred against him by Hannibal Bonython. Acknowledges that he had bought out of foreign ships several small quantities of wine for his own use, as all captains of ports or ships think it free for them to do, and certain timber for use in the castle, without paying custom. Also made use of a piece of His Majesty's timber for posts for two field-pieces, and the end of a block to beat barley for his broth. More than this he never stirred a chip of the store. Confesses also that he had shot at some few ships which did not come to the castle to give account of themselves. He held it his duty to take account whether they were merchants or pirates, Christians or Turks. Had spent thereon only 80 lbs. of powder in six months.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1633-1634:—

December 26, 1633.—The Court at Whitehall.—Secretary Windebank to Nicholas.—Mr. Secretary (Coke) and himself have acquainted His Majesty with Captain Bonython's complaint against Sir Robert Le Grys. His pleasure is that Sir Robert shall be immediately sent for by the Lords of the Admiralty. If Nicholas will prepare a warrant for that purpose the writer will sign it.

December 21, 1633.—Hannibal Bonython, Lieutenant of St. Mawe's Castle, to Nicholas.—If it be possible to get a reference under the petition, the gentlemen whose names are underwritten are the chiefest thereabouts, which being done the warrant for his appearance shall be also delivered. [Underwritten are the names of Sir Francis Godolphin and five other

gentlemen of Cornwall. Nicholas has endorsed letter as relating to Bonython's petition against Sir Robert Le Grys.]

February 8, 1633-4, Whitehall.—Notes by Nicholas of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty.—Captain Bonython attends. [Margin.—"He is to attend Secretary Coke, who is to acquaint the King with it."]

April 19, 1634, Whitehall.—Notes by Nicholas of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty.—Appoint a day for determining Sir Robert Le Grys' and Captain Bonython's difference.

June 30.—Whitehall. Lords of the Admiralty to Captain Hannibal Bonython:—The King having appointed him to the place of Lieutenant of the Castle of St. Mawes, Cornwall, he is immediately confirmed therein during pleasure.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1634-1635:—

July 3, 1634—Lords of the Admiralty to Sir Wm. Courtenay, John Trefusis, Richard Erisey, and Hugh Boscawen:—The Lords having appointed Captain Hannibal Bonython to be continued in the office of lieutenant of the Castle of St. Mawes, the persons addressed are to survey the ordnance and stores thereof, and to deliver the same to Bonython. They are also to cause John Harsbury, lately appointed lieutenant there by Sir Robert le Grys, to surrender to Bonython the keys and charge of the said castle.

July 10.—Wallingford House.—Notes by Nicholas of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty.—Captain Bonython desires order to whom the letter for delivering the provisions in St. Mawes Castle to him shall be addressed. [Margin, "order is given."]

August 5.—Henry Teage and six others, soldiers of St. Mawes Castle, to the Commissioners for survey at that castle.—The Castle of St. Mawes is much decayed since the coming thither of Sir Robert le Grys, and the cashiering of Captain Bonython by Sir Robert, who for his firewood burnt up the higher flat within the castle with the flagstaff and the great blocks which covered the chimneys, and by taking away for firewood the carriages and wheels of such iron ordnance as lay thereon, caused a leak in the leads, which decays the whole house. Of the other platforms also many planks are burnt, the house within much ruined, and many of the ordnance dismounted. Some fresh beams ordained for reparation were disposed of by Sir Robert, the stone shot thrown over the walls, and many broken; a brass demi-culverin crazed; there being no look or key to the main gate of the castle these four months, nor any porter since Sir Robert came thither.

August 14.—Penryn.—Commissioners for survey of St. Mawes Castle to the Lords of the Admiralty.—According to their letters of the 3rd July last they met at the Castle of St. Mawes and caused John Harsbury to surrender to Captain Hannibal Bonython the charge of the said castle, together with the keys thereof; but the key of the great outer gate Harsbury said he could not deliver, for there had not been any lock and key to the said gate for three months before. The writers likewise having taken a survey of the ordnance and ammunition and of the decays within the said castle and bulwarks, enclose certificate thereof with estimate for repairs. [Enclosed, inventory and survey above-mentioned. The cost of necessary repairs is estimated at £534 10s.]

August 21.—St. Mawes Castle,—Captain Hannibal Bonython to the Lords of the Admiralty.—The gentlemen appointed by the Lords to survey the castle of St. Mawes have returned a certificate. The writer sends a certificate of the number and quality of such soldiers as he found there upon the delivery of the castle into his keeping, not daring to intermeddle with the placing or displacing of any without the Lord's special order. Implores a speedy supply for His Majesty's honor and the safety of the place, and will endeavor that his care therein shall extend to repair the discontent of the subject.

August 21.—St. Mawes Castle.—The same to Nicholas—The messenger came so suddenly that Bonython had no leisure to write but this hastily and cursorily. Entreats to hear what may be expected for the relief of that place. Believes he can do nothing without another London journey, which if Nicholas think expedient he will take.

September 16.—St. Mawes Castle.—Captain Hannibal Bonython to the Lords of the Admiralty.—Having returned a survey of the poor remains of that place, which the Commisioners did very sparingly enlarge, he advertises his need of ordnance, ammunition, and moneys for strength and repair. Having provided new keys and bolts for the gates, and already stopped such leaks as would shortly have ruined the foundation, of which care and charge Sir John Pennington can well inform, yet how he stands for the absolute commission he must leave to his Majesty, especially Mr. Attorney being dead in whose hands remain all his proofs, which, as they are too palpable, so the more to be deplored. Has sent another roll of the names of the soldiers, both such as he there found and such as were cashiered, and the abilities of either sort. Our sea coasts have been securely guarded this summer. The Turks had ventured to show themselves, but the most that infest the channel are Biscayners. [Sealed with arms. Enclosed—1. List of officers and soldiers within the Castle of St. Mawes, there attending on the 15th August, 1634. 2. List of soldiers cashiered by Sir Robert le Grys and others appointed in their place.]

September 19.—St Mawes Castle.—Captain Hannibal Bonython to Nicholas.—Knows not what is intended by him there. Hears daily reports that the place will be given over his head. If it be *que sera sera* he will retire and live private. Sir Francis Godolphin, they say, puts in for the writer's cousin, Bassett's youngest brother. Now doing it he doth the writer wrong, for he was an officer in the field fourteen years before the other trailed a pike, which he never did but at the Isle of Rhé; and for his estate he had none. *Ne gry quidam.* And yet for all these injuries the writer has refrained to advertise Lord Cottington that he cannot recover from Sir Francis Godolphin nor has not received the soldiers pay so long in their hands. Bonython's purpose, if he receive no further order, to attend the Lords personally till Michaelmas, and no longer to spend out himself

there for a captain's pay ten years put in coffer will not amount to the charge he has been put at to maintain the right of this place. Prays Nicholas, if he know anything to let him understand it. Sir John Pennington has been over and has cleared the coast this summer. [Sealed with arms.]

October 28.—St. Mawes Castle.—Capt. Hannibal Bonython to Nicholas.—Has deferred to attend the Lords, having received no kind of direction from them, partly not daring to absent himself from that place so badly provided and out of all fashion. Beseeches Nicholas, if he thinks the writer's presence fitting, to solicit for supply and a more large command, to give him notice of it, and how Sir Robert [le Grys] is disposed of. Has sent Lord Cottington the soldiers' acquittances. Every week by the Plymouth post he may receive Nicholas's letters.

October 28.—St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall. Captain Hannibal Bonython to Francis Lord Cottington.—Has returned a certificate taken by the gentlemen of the Committees of the Waste and Ruins in the Castle of St. Mawes, and solicited the Lords for supply. By this he gives account of his own and the soldiers' pay and list he received at Exeter on the 14th instant, and pay as in their hands may appear. Neither has he altered any soldier but the vintner, whom he found inconvenient for a soldier and restored to his former place, being a drummer, without whom Bonython can neither beat nor relieve. [Sealed with arms. Enclosed—The gunner, porter, and soldiers of St. Mawes Castle, to Francis Lord Cottington, certify that on the 22nd instant they received from Captain Bonython their pay from Michaelmas, 1632, to Michaelmas, 1634, porter and gunner 12d. per diem, and every soldier 8d. per diem.—St. Mawes Castle 23rd October, 1634].

November 8.—Whitehall.—Entry on the registry of proceedings of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Of the order of the same Lords, on petition of John Wilkinson, petitioner stated that he had served in the Irish wars in Queen Elizabeth's days 22 years, and as porter of St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall, 20 years, until he was put out by Sir Robert le Grys. He prayed the Lords to grant him some annual maintenance or to restore him to his former place. The Lords ordered that Captain Hannibal Bonython, lieutenant of the said castle, should readmit petitioner, provided he is a sufficent man and was not discharged for misdemeanor.

November 15.—Wallingford House.—Notes by Nicholas of business to be transacted by the Lords of the Admiralty (include)—Captain Bonython solicits supplies for St. Mawes Castle.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1635':—

June 5,—Whitehall.—Petition of Ralph Preswick to the Council.—Was for six years and a half servant to Sir Robert Le Grys, captain of St. Mawes, alias Mosse Castle, in Cornwall, who bestowed upon petitioner the porter's place of the said Castle in which service he attended a year and a half, which at 12d. per diem amounts to £27 7s. 6d.; and afterwards attended upon Sir Robert in London till his death, on the 2nd February last. Hannibal Bonython, lieutenant to Sir Robert, of the said Castle, has lately received of Sir Francis Godolphin the full pay for the officers and soldiers there, but will not pay petitioner. Prays order for him to pay or show cause to the contrary. Underwritten.—Order of the Council as prayed; cause to be shown on 1st August next.

July.—Petition of Ralph Preswick.—On petitioner's request, the Lords granted their reference of the 5th June to Lieut. Bonython to give petitioner satisfaction or show cause to the contrary by 1st August next. Petitioner made a journey into Cornwall, and there met with Bonython, who copied the reference, and afterwards, to the intent petitioner might not be present to attend upon that day, arrested him at his suit by a writ out of the Stannaries, as by copy annexed, and thereupon caused petitioner to remain in custody until the next morning, and after, carried him eleven miles to prison. Prays that Bonython may give petitioner satisfaction and recompence. Annexed.—I. Copy writ out of the Court of Stannaries for the arrest of Ralph Pressick (Preswick), and lodging him in the gaol of Lostwithiel to answer Hannibal Bonython. The writ, which is dated 8th July inst., runs in the name of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and is signed by William Coryton. II. Certificate of Wm. Thompson and three others, that Prissick was arrested on the 8th July inst., and kept in custody until the next day, although in the meantime he tendered bail.

Sept. 22.—St. Mawes Castle.—Hannibal Bonython, Lieut. of St. Mawes Castle, under Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, to the Council.—Answer to the complaint exhibited by Ralph Pressick (Preswick). Preswick demands a year and a half's pay, due for the portership of St. Mawes, and complains that Bonython detained the same, and that he contemned the directions of the Lords dated 5th June last. As to Preswick's service of a year and a half, it is answered that he was not in Cornwall three quarters of a year. As to detaining the pay, Bonython never heard of him till he brought the Lords' order of the 5th June, and six months before had paid the garrison to Michaelmas 1634, which money he received from Lord Cottington and gave him an account with acquittances. For slighting the Lords' directions, that is wholly denied. The old porter was restored to his place by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, that if Bonython knew no reason for putting him off, he should be restored; and indeed Bonython knew no reason that for 28 years' service he should go beg. Annexed.—I. Thomas Condorow and William Ellyot to the Council.—The writers were present when Bonython was served with the order of the 5th June last by Ralph Preswick. Bonython gave a friendly, decent, and civil answer that he was ready to obey commands of the Lords. He did not receive a copy of the order. II. Richard Trevanon and nine others, soldiers of the garrison of St. Mawes to the same, certify that Ralph Preswick came to the Castle with Sir Robert Le Grys in July 1633, and went from thence in March 1634. The old porter displeasing Sir Robert, he displaced him and nominated Preswick, who, all the time of his being there attended on Sir Robert, rode abroad with him, was

absent many days, and never lay in the porter's lodge nor performed any duty of porter.

Dec. 2, 1635.—Petition of Ralph Preswick to the Council. By order of 5th August last, the Lords directed Hannibal Bonython to satisfy petitioner's claim for £27 10s. due to him, or to show cause to the contrary on the first day of the following Michaelmas Term. Bonython was served with the order of 15th Sept. last, but has neither satisfied plaintiff nor showed cause. Prays them to take speedy course with Bonython. Annexed (probably at some subsequent period.)—I. Certificate of Wm. Thomson and Ralph Preswick, that on 2nd July last Preswick delivered to Bonython a copy of his petition with the reference thereunder. II. Copy of Bonython's answer to Preswick. III. Receipt of John Wilkinson, porter of St. Mawes Castle, for his pay for 2 years at 12d. per day, paid him by Captn. Hannibal Bonython. 23rd November, 1634.

Dec. 9. Notes by Nicholas of proceedings of Council this day, contain an order to "Bonython either to pay Preswick or to send up his reason why."

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1635-1636 :—

May 7, 1636.—Sir Henry Marten to the Lords of the Admiralty, suggests that a warrant be sent to Captain Bonython, of St. Mawes Castle, to arrest the first ships of Hoorn that shall come within his power.

Domestic Series, Charles I., 1639 :—

May 29.—The Council to the officers of the ordinance.—We enclose a certificate of Hannibal Bonython of three great defects, as he alleges, of all sorts of ammunition necessary for St. Mawes Castle, Cornwall, which, together with a certificate of the remains there and the issues from your office for that place, left with you by Bonython about a year since, we pray you to compare together, and having considered what is necessary to be sent thither for present supply of the said castle, to return a particular estimate thereof under your hands to the board, whereupon we will give you further directions therein.

Domestic Series, Charles II., 1666-1667 :—

August 7, 1666.--Whitehall.—Reference recommending to the Navy Commissioners the petition of Elizabeth Bonithon, widow, daughter of Thos. Blackston, D.D., whose husband died of his wounds whilst prisoner in Holland.

The Rev. W. F. Chudleigh vicar of St. Columb Minor, has sent the following extracts from the registers of his church :—

BAPTISMS.

Samuel, the son of Thomas and Jane Bonython, November 11, 1727.

Samuel, the son of John and Ann Bonython, July 28. 1802.

Agnes, the daughter of John and Ann Bonython, October 20, 1805.

John, the son of Thomas and Ann Bonython, of Trencreek in this parish, February 17, 1813.

MARRIAGES.

William Eveling and Jane Bonython, December 30, 1699.

Thomas Bonython, of this parish, and Ann Langdon, sojourner of this parish, October 5, 1816.

George Hoyte and Agnes Bonython, December 28, 1824.

Mr. Chudleigh writes.—"The signature of Thomas Bonython occurs with some other parishioners verifying some accounts in the parish-book in the month of June, 1742."

Extracts from Parish Registers, contributed by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A. :—

Maddern.	1619 James Bonython gent & Blanche his wife mar. 5 Dec
St Columb Minor	1699 William Eveling & Jane Bonython mar. 30 Dec
"	1727 Samuel son of Thomas Bonython & Jane bap. 16 Nov
"	1693 William Bonython gent bur. 24 Nov
"	1719 John son of John Bonython bur 6 Sep
St Columb Major	1580 Richard son of John Bonython gent bap. 3 April
	1600 Mister Henry Pomeroy & Mistress Elizabeth Bonython mar 15 Ap
	1601 Richard Leigh gent & Mrs. Eleanor Bonython mar 9 Nov
	1578 John son of John Bonython bur 2 Jany
	1586 Jane Bonython gent bur. 28 Jan
Mevagizzy	1677 John Brokenshaw & Ann Bonython mar. 26 Dec
	1681 Richard John & Katherine Bonython mar. 28 Feb
	1644 Elizabeth dau. James Bonython bap. 9 June
Fowey	1575 John Rashleigh & Alice Bonython mar 5 Sep.
	1579 John Rashleigh & Katherine Bonython mar 17 June
St Maben	1663 Nathan Bonithon servant to Sir William Godolphin died 8 bur. 9 Nov
Trevalga	1606 Walter Roskarrock & Ann Bonython mar. 15 Oct

License to marry James Bonython of Grampound & Elizabeth Young of Creed 12 Sep 1746. Act Book.

1397 Symon Bonython & Gawin his son had license for an Oratory within the City of Exeter. Bp. Stufferd Reg. fo. 12.

BONYTHON PEDIGREES.

CONTRIBUTED BY MR. A. J. JEWERS, F.S.A.

The two following pedigrees are reduced to a narrative form from the tabular pedigrees in Col. Vivian's volume, "The Visitations of Cornwall," which contain the heralds' visitations of 1530, 1573, and 1620, with numerous additions from Inq. P.M., Wills, Parish

Registers, &c., and continued (where information has been obtainable) to the present time.

BONYTHON OF BONYTHON.

Arms :—Arg. a chev. betw. three fleur de-lis Sa.

Ralph Bonithan of Bonithan. Paid Subsidy in Cury 15 Hen. VIII. He mar. Elizabeth dau. of Downe (1). Issue.

1 Richard 3. & h.
2 Edmond, who mar. and had issue two daughters, Katherine mar. to Tho. Godolphin, vide Godolphin ped :, and Margaret.
3 John, ob. s. p.

Richard the eldest son, paid Subsidy in Cury 15 Hen. VIII. He mar. Jane dau. & h. of John Durant of Pensinans in Cornwall. Paid Subsidy in Bodmin 16 Hen. VIII., being then a widow. They had issue two sons and six daughters viz.

1 John s. & h. below
2 James, second son, paid Subsidy in Mullion 1 Eliz : Lay Subsidy 87-218. He mar. Margerie dau. of John Melhuise of Truro, Merther. They had issue
   A1 John Bonithan of St. Columb Minor s & h. who mar. Margerie dau. of John Kerne, alias Tresilian of Tresilian and had issue, b1 William eld, s. aged six years in 1620. b2 John, aged one year and a half in 1620. b3 Samuel, bap. 14 Ap. 1623 (2). b4 Ann. b5 Margerie. b6 Mary, bap. 7 Ap. 1616 (2). b7 Prudence bap. 30 July 1620 (2).
   A2 Rob second son mar in 1620.
   A3 Nicholas, mar. Anne dau. of Hugh Monday of Tregony, issue b1 Bridget, bap. 16 Nov. 1623 at Tregony (3) b2 Jane bap. at Tregony (3).
   A4 Thomas, a goldsmith in Cheapside London in 1620; mar. Alice dau. of Humphry Purforoy of Leicestershire, and had b1 George Bonython aged 2 years in 1620 and James Bonython aged one month in 1620.
3 Jannet mar.——Tregolles.
4 Christian mar. Nicholas Davy.
5 Bersaba, mar. John Davy.
6 Elizabeth, mar. first Wm. Condon, & after to Peter Cooke.
7 Isabell, mar. James Pawley.
8 Charity.

John Bonithan the eld, s. & h. paid Subsidy in Cury, 1 Eliz. Lay : Sub. 87-218. He mar. Eleanor, dau. & coh. of William Myllayton, and had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.

1 Reskimer, s. & h.
2 Richard.
3 Edmond.
4 William.
5 John.
6 Anne, mar. Walter Roscarock.
7 Elizabeth, mar. Hen. Pomeroy of Tregony.

Reskimer Bonythan s. & h. of Bonythan, High Sheriff of Cornwall living in 1620, d. 6 Ap. 1627, Inq. P.M. 17 Chas I. pt. 1, No. 73. He mar. Loveday dau. of William Rendall of Lostwithial in Cornwall, and had, Thomas his s. & h. aged 33 years at the death of his father, this Thomas mar. Francisca dau. of Erasmus Waller of London, and had issue.

John Bonithan, s. & h. aged two years in 1620, who mar. Ann, dau. of Hugh Trevanion, and had Charles Bonithan of Bonithan, Sergeant at Law. Steward of Westminster & M.P. for that city, he sold Bonith. and shot himself in London. He mar. Mary dau. of—— Livesay of Co. Lincoln by whom he had

1 Richard Bonithon a Barrister at Law, committed suicide by throwing himself out of window at his chambers in Lincoln's Inn.
2 John Bonithon, M.D, of Bristol. Named in the will of his cousin Jane Kempe of Carclew Proved in 1749 Cons : Ct : Exeter.
3 a dau. mar. to Thomas Pearse.

NOTES.

1 An Inq. P.M., James Erissy 34 Hen. VIII., No. 62 (Coles Esch : Harl : M.S. 757, p. 38) names his grandfather Thomas Erissy and Elizabeth his wife, with their daughter Elizabeth married to Ralph Bonithon, and his two sons John Bonithon who d. s. p., and Edmond Bonithon. Probably this Elizabeth was Erissy's daughter, or else the first wife of Ralph.
2 St Columb Minor Parish Register.
3 Par. Reg. Bishop's Transcripts at Exeter.

BONYTHON OF CARCLEW.

Symon Bonythan of Bonythan, father of Richard Bonythan, of Bonythan who mar. Isabell dau. & h. of James Daungers of Carclew, and was father of James Bonythan, mar. Margaret dau. & h. of John Pendrea of Trethogga by whom he had issue

1 Richard s. & h.
2 Thomas, named in the Inquisition taken on the death of his brother Richard.

Richard, the eldest son, became of Carclew, and died 20 Feb. 1504 Inq. P.M. 20 Hen. VII., No. 46, having mar. Isabel dau. of John Marbury of Kent, by whom he was father of John Bonython, ob. v. p. leaving by his wife Elizabeth dau. of John Godolphin, a son.

Richard Bonython, heir to his grandfather, and aged seven years at the taking of the Inquisition at his death. His will dated 28 May 1579, P.P.C. 3 Feb. 1580 (Darcy 7). He mar. Katherine second dau. of James Erissy of Erissy, and widow of John Boys of Coswyn, one of the exors. of her husband's will ; by this lady he had issue.

1 Richard s. & h.
2 William
3 John
4 James Bonython, who mar. Katherine dau. of James Tripcony, and widow of —— Knipe, Visitation of Cornwall, 1530, Add. M.S., 14, 315.
5 Margaret, mar. to Richard Penwarne, vide Penwarne ped.
6 Julian, mar. William Tubb, vide Tubb ped.
7 Margery, mar. John Tripconie.(*)

Richard Bonython of Carclew, eld. s. & one of the exors of his father's will. Will 7 Nov., 1592, proved 26 June,

1604, Cons. Ct. Exeter. He mar. (*) —— dau. of John Killigrew, and had issue,

1 John s. & h.

2 William to whom his grandfather left his house then building in Penryn, 1579; named in his father's will 1592.

3 (*)Katherine.

4 Alice, mar. John Rashleigh of Fowey. Vide Rashleigh ped.

John Bonython of Carclew, the eld. s. & h. 1573, exor. with his wife of his father's will. He mar. (*) Katherine, dau. of John Vivian of Trelowarren, exor. with her husband of her father-in-law's will. Bur. 24 Oct. 1601, at Mylor (†). They had issue.

1 Richard s. & h.

2 Haniball Bonython, named in his grandfather's will 1592, then under age. Exor. of his brother John's will. He mar. Lucretia, dau. of ——Leigh of St. Katherine's, Devon, named in the will of her brother, Barnaby Leigh 1616. P.P.C. 1618 (meade 127) leaving issue

A1 Haniball Bonython mar. —— dau. of —— and had

B1 James Bonython of Grampound, who had Carclew left him by his cousin Jane Kemp.

B2 Jane named in the will of her cousin 1694.

B3 Catherine, named in the will of her cousin 1694.

B4 Elizabeth, named in the will of her cousin 1694, and other children, but their names not given in the will of their cousin Jane Kemp.——

3 John Bonython of Pendennis Castle, named in his grandfather's will 1592 then under age; ob. s.p. will 14 Jan. 1626, P.P.C. 21 May 1626 (Barrington 45).

4 Robert Bonython, named in the will of his grandfather 1592 and then under age.

5 Peter Bonython, named in the will of his grandfather 1592 being then under age.

6 Katherine, mar. Tho. St Aubyn of Helston 13 Ap. 1615 at Mylor.(*)

Richard Bonython s. & h. named in the will of his grandfather 1592 and then under age. Admon. granted to his eld. son 20 Jan. 1665, Act Book P.P.C. He mar.—— dau. of —— by whom he had issue

John Bonython of Carclew s. & h. adm. to his father's estate in 1665. He mar. Gertrude dau. of ——, Will 3 Mar. 1687 proved 15 Aug. 1688, Prin. Reg. Exeter. His son and heir,

Richard Bonython, named in the will of his mother 1687. Will dated 31 July 1697, proved 16 Ap. 1698, Prin. Reg. Exeter. He mar. Honor dau. of Sir Thomas Hele of Fleet, she proved her husband's will as Lady Honora Hockmore (having rem.) during the minority of her daughter

Jane Bonython, only child & heiress, named in her grandmother's will 1687, under age 1698, sole ex'trix of her father's will, her mother and Francis Mannaton guardians and trustees. She mar. Samuel Kemp of Penryn, who died in 1728. By her will 17 Dec. 1745, proved 13 Nov. 1749 Cons. Ct. Exeter, she left Carclew to her cousin, James Bonython of Grampound, who sold it to Mr Lemon in 1749.

The arms of Bonython appear, with th se of other families into which the Rashleighs married, on the large monument with effigies in Fowey church in memory of several members of the Rashleigh family.

In the same church is a mural monument, without any arms, in memory of John Rashleigh Esq and Alice his wife, dau. of Richard Bonython of Carclew (see ped. above). He died in May 1624 aged 70 years. She died in April 1606 aged 50 years. Also their son John Rashleigh who died in 1624 aged 32 years. Also Anne wife of Jonathan Rashleigh and dau. of Sir Robert Bassett Knt. of Heanton co Devon (see Col. Vivian's work above), which Anne died in June 1631 aged 36.

*This is from Harl. M.S. 4031. †Bishop's Transcripts at Exeter.

BONYTHON.—In Col. Vivian's "Visitations of Cornwall," pp. 43, 44, are two tabular pedigrees of this family. First Bonython of Bonython commencing with Ralph Bonithan, of Bonithan. Paid subsidy in Cury 15, Henry VIII., down to the children of Charles Bonithon of Bonithon Esq M.P., who sold that estate. Second, Bonython of Carclew, commences with Simon Bonython, of Bonithon, whose great grandson Richard B. first of Carclew died 20 Feb. 1504 and continues his descendants down to Jane only child and heiress of Richard Bonython of Carclew, she mar. Samuel Kemp of Penryn, by her will proved 13 Nov. 1749 she left Carclow to her cousin James Bonython of Grampound, who sold it to Mr. Lemon in 1749. Will Mr. J. Langdon Bonython communicate his own pedigree with full dates, names, &c., as far as possible, for Col. Vivian's work which is not yet complete?

A. J. J.

THE BONITHON FAMILY.

SIR.—A friend of mine in Cornwall sent me, a few weeks since, a copy of the *Royal Cornwall Gazette*, for the third of April last, in which I saw a short history, by Mr. C. Cook, headed "The Bonithon Family," of which I am now the representative. As I was myself born so long ago as the 13th of April, 1799, and have often had family details from my father, I am in a position to add if you will permit me, something to the information about the Bonithon family, given by Mr. Cook.

After the Bonithons came from Cury to reside at Carclew, they spelt their names "Bonython." Richard Bonython left one child only, a daughter. A Mr. Kemp married her; he died childless, and after his death, Mrs. Kemp took James Bonython, my grandfather, her cousin, and next heir to the estate to reside with her at Carclew. Before her death, being very short of money, she got Mr. Lemon to advance her some, and when she died she left my grandfather not only the estate, but all her debts to pay. He was young, gay, and a spendthrift, and not having any money, found himself in a very awkward position, too proud to apply to his two brothers living at St. Columb, who were men of property at that time, and would have assis-

ted him out of his trouble. Thus he got further in debt, till at last he made over the estate to Mr. Lemon. Thus farewell to all our greatness.

Sir, your obedient servant,
ANTHONY BONYTHON.

St. Mary, Cray, Kent, 27th December, 1875.

P.S.—There are Bonythons in London, from the St. Columb branch. A nephew of my father left three or four sons in London, so the name is not yet blotted out of the records of human life, but stands a chance of being perpetuated. My grandfather was married twice, my father was by the second wife, and I have heard my father say that his youngest brother was the first that was buried in the Truro burial ground, near Castle Hill.

Extracts from *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, edited by G. C. Boase and W. P. Courtney, vol. I, Lon. 1874 p.32):—

BONYTHON, James.—Order to Will. Devyok to seize the lands, &c., of J. Bonython, late of Penryn, forfeited through rebellion. *Harl MSS.*, 433, art. 1704.

BONYTHON, Mr. *Royal Navy, cf.—Pepys' Diary and Correspondence*, ed, 1858, IV, 206-207.

BONYTHON, Charles, *Cr. Serjeant at Law*, 1692; M.P. for Westminster. b Cury. d London. *Mem. of*, in *H. W. Woolrych's Lives of the Serjeants*, II, 464-65 (1869).

Extracts from *Bibliotheca Cornubiensis*, vol. III, Lon. 1882, pp. 1082-1083.—

BONITHON FAMILY.

The Bonithon family and the Bonithon flagon. *Gent. Mag.*, v. 179-82 (1868); *West Briton*, 20 Feb., 1868, p.) 6, col. 2.

BONYTHON, Charles. *See ante I.* 82 *(son of John Bonython, m. Ann, dau. of Hugh Trevanion).* Of Gray's Inn; steward of the courts at Westminster, 1683-1705, killed himself, London, 30 April, 1705. *m.* Mary Livesay, of Livesay, in Lincolnsh., *cf N. Lattrell's Brief Hist., Relation I*, 255, v. 545, 555; *E. Foss' Judges* (1864), VII, 301, 409.

BONYTHON, John *(son of Capt. Rich. Bonython).* d. ante 1684. *cf. G. Folsom's Hist. of Saco and Biddeford* (1830) pp. 52, 55-56, 87-89, 104-106, 114-16, 143-44, 169, 212-214; *New England Hist. and Geneal. Register*, XXIII, 325 (1869); *Collections of Massachusetts Hist. Soc.* I, 102 (1792) 4S. VII, 342, 356-58, 365, 377 (1865); *Jas. Savage's Geneal. Dict. of first settlers of New England* (1860) I, 211; *Will. Willis's Hist. of Portland* (1865) pp. 43, 68, 89, 127, 165, 169, 174, 197; *Will. D. Williamson's Hist. of State of Maine* (1832) I, 237.

NOTE.—For Eleanor Bonython, his dau. *cf Willis' Hist. of Portland*, p. 174.

BONYTHON, John.—Of King's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1717, M A, 1721.

Maestissimæ . . . Acad. Cantab. Carmina . . . . Annam deflet . . . Georgio gratulatur. Cantab. 1714, fol.

NOTE.—Contains a set of Latin verses by "Joh. Bonython, Coll. Regal. Alumn"

BONYTHON, Richard.—One of the first settlers at Saco, U S. America; A Councillor of the State of Maine 1639. *d* Saco 1650. *cf Will. D. Williamson's Hist. of Maine* (1832) I. 228, 278, 282, 298, 300; *John Farmer's Registers of first Settlers of New England* (1829) pp. 32, 36, 337; *J. B. Felt's Eccl. Hist. of New England* (1855) I, 246, 396; *G. Folsom's Hist. of Saco and Biddeford* (1830) p p, 32, 34, 49-52, 58, 60, 113-14, 116, 118, 171-73, 316; *Will. Willis' Hist. of Portland* (1865) pp. 28, 57, 63, 68, 72, 78, 159; *Allen's American Biog. Dict.* (3rd ed.) pp. 101-102; *Collections of Massachusetts Hist. Soc.* I, 101-102 (1792); *Jas. Savage's Dictionary of first settlers of New England* (1860) I, 211.

In page 545 of *Corn. Bib.* Vol. II, is a record of the marriage of Alice Bonython to Jonathan Rashleigh, at p. 511 is a reference to a poem from Mr. Bonithon to Mrs. Wilmot Prideaux, included in volume, edited by Mr. Polwhele, 1810.

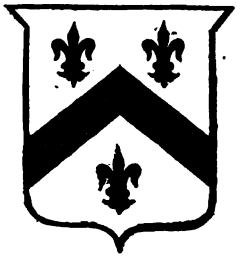
Vol. 1 p. 130. Leases from Sir Peres Eggecomb to Richard Boneython, of land in Coyssaweys, *alias* Cosawes. 29 Hen VIII. 1 and 2 Phil and Mary. Br. Museum Addit. MSS, 15, 553, fol. 97.

Vol. III. p 1283. Chalice presented to St. Mary's Chapel, Penzance, by Blanche Bonithon, widow 1670.

Further notes on the above family are solicited.

EDITOR.

ARMS OF BONYTHON.



DEVONSHIRE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

SPECIMEN ARTICLE.

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. J. INGLE DREDGE

GALE, THEOPHILUS. Born at Kingsteignton in 1628. Ent. Magd. Coll. Oxon. 1647. Demi. 1648 B.A. 17 Dec. 1649. Fellow, 1650 to 1660. M.A. 18 June 1652. Became a Nonconformist at the Restoration. Died in London 1678, æt 50. Buried in Bunhill Fields—*cf Biog. Brit.* iij., 2070, Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* iij. 1149, Calamy's *Account*, 64. *Continuation* 97. Dunn's *Memoirs of 75 Divines*, 77. Jones's *Bunhill Memorials*, 55. Bloxam's *Magdalen Coll. Reg.* vol v. 204-7. *Reg. of the Oxford Visitors in* 1647-1658, pp. 37, 171, 516, 565.

"The Covrt of the Gentiles: or, a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature, both Philologie and Philosophie, from the Scriptures & Jewish Church. In order to a demonstration of, I. The Perfection of Gods Word and Church-light. II. The Imperfection of Natures Light, and mischief of Vain Philosophie. III. The right use of Human Learning, and specially sound Philosophie. Part I. of Philologie. The second edition revised, and enlarged. By Theophilus Gale. [quot. from Tertullian 6 lines]. Oxon Printed by H. Hall, for Tho. Gilbert, 1672."

4to. Title "Advertisements," &c., 6 leaves. Verses "upon this Elaborate Work," 5 leaves. Synopsis, &c., 7 leaves. pp. 85, a blank leaf, 151, 115. First pubd. Oxon. 1669, 4to.

"The Court of the Gentiles: or, a Discourse touching the Traduction of Philosophia from the Scriptures and Jewish Church: In order to a Demonstration, of 1. The Perfection of Gods Word and Church-Light. 2. The Imperfection of Natures Light, and mischief of vain Philosophie. 3. The right Use of Human Learning, specially of reformed Philosophie. Part II. of Barbaric and Grecanic Philosophie. By Theophilus Gale. [quots. 4 lines]. The second edition enlarged. London, Printed by J. Macock for Thomas Gilbert, 1676."

4to. Title, Preface, Verses, and Tables, 22 leaves. pp. 512. Errata 1 leaf. First pubd. Oxon. 1671, 4to.

"The Court of the Gentiles. Part III. The Vanity, of Pagan Philosophie Demonstrated from its Causes Parts, Proprieties, and Effects; namely Pagan Idolatrie, Judaic Apostacie, Gnostic Infusions, Errors among the Greek Fathers, specially Origen, Arianisme, Pelagianisme, and the whole Systeme of Papisme or Antichristianisme, distributed into three Parts, Mystic, Scholastic, and Canonic Theologie. By Theophilus Gale. London, Printed by A. Maxwell and R. Roberts, for T. Cockeril, at the Sign of the Atlas in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange. MDCLXXVII."

4to. Title, Preface, Tables, &c. 11 leaves. pp. 238. Errata 1 leaf.

"The Court of the Gentiles. Part IV. Of Reformed Philosophie. Wherein Plato's Moral, and Metaphysic or prime Philosophie is reduced to an useful Forme and Method. By Theophilus Gale. London, Printed by J. Macock for Thomas Coeckril, at the Sign of the Atlas in Cornhil, near the Royal Exchange. MDCLXXVII."

4to. Title and Preface, 5 leaves. "A Proœmial Scheme, &c." pp. 14. Tables, 8 leaves. pp. 528.

"The Court of the Gentiles. Part IV. Of Reformed Philosophie. Book III. Of Divine Predetermination. Wherein the Nature of Divine Predetermination is fully Explicated and Demonstrated both in the General, as also more Particularly, as to the Substrate Mater, or Entitative Act of Sin: with a Vindication of Calviuists and others from that Blasphemous Imputation of Making God the Author of Sin. By Theophilus Gale. [quot. 2 lines]. London, Printed for John Hill at the Black Lyon in Fleet-street, and Samuel Tidmarsh at the Kings-Head in Cornhill, 1678."

4to. Title, Preface and Tables 4 leaves, pp. 217. "Errates," 1 p. unnumbered.

Of Parts I & II of this work there is an account in the Philosophical Transactions for 1671, No 74, p. 2231.

"The True Idea of Jansenisme, both Historick and Dogmatick. By. T. G. London, Printed, for E. Calvert, at the West End of St. Pauls, and G. Widdows at the Maiden-Head in Aldersgate-Street. 1669."

Small 8vo. Title, Preface, and Premonition 14 leaves. pp. 166. Errata 1 leaf. The preface is by "John Owen."

"The True Idea of Jansenisme, both Historick and Dogmatick. By T. G. London, Printed, for Th. Gilbert in Oxon. 1669."

The same book differing only in the title page.

The life and death of Thomas Tregoose, late minister of the gospel at Milar and Mabe in Cornwall with his character and some letters of his not long before his death. [*Anon.* By Theophilus Gale.] London Printed in the year 1671.

8vo. Title 1 leaf, then pp. 1—67. Another edition Lond. 1671. 8vo. Title 1 leaf, then pp. 1—66. (*Bibl Cornub*: 759.)

"Theophilie: or a Discourse of the Saints Amitie with God in Christ. Wherein is Explicated and Improved, I. The Idea of Amitie in the General; And more particularly, the Laws both Fundamental, Essential, and Perfective, of the Saints Amitie with God in Christ. II. The Gracious Vouchsafements and Privileges, which Christ Confers on his Friends. By Theophilus Gale, Philip. 3, 8, Yea doubtlesse &c. Lon

don, Printed by R. W. for Francis Tyton at the three Daggers in Fleet-street. 1671."

8vo. Title and "For my Friends," 10 leaves. Contents, &c. 10 leaves. pp. 429. Catalogue of Books Printed and Sold by Giles Widdowes, 1 leaf.

"The Anatomie of Infidelitie, or, an Explication of the Nature, Causes, Aggravations, and Punishment of Unbelief. By Theophilus Gale. Lonon, [*sic*] Printed by J. D. for Jonathan Robinson, at the Golden-Lion in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1672."

8vo. Title, Preface, Tables and Errata, 8 leaves. on Luke xix. 41, 42. pp. 254.

"The Anatomie of Infidelitie . . . . . By Theophilus Gale. Author of the Court of the Gentiles. Lonon [*sic*] Printed by J. Darby, for Jonathan Robinson and Giles Widdowes, at the Golden-Lion and Green-Dragon in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1672."

The same book exactly with a new title page.

"Christ's Tears for Jerusalems Unbelief and Ruine Now humbly recommended to England's Consideration in this her Day of Tryal and Danger. By the Late Reverend and Learned Divine Mr. Theophilus Gale. London. Printed for M. Widdowes at the Green-Dragon in St. Pauls Church-Yard. 1678."

The same book again as *The Anatomie*, with a new title page, and at the end "A Catalogue of Books Printed and Sold by Giles Widdowes" 1 leaf.

"A Discourse of Christ's Coming: and the Influence, which the Expectation thereof hath on all manner of Holy Conversation and Godlinesse. By Theophilus Gale. 1 Cor. 16.22. Maranatha, *i.e.* Jude 14. The Lord cometh. London, Printed for John Hancock Senior and Junior; to be sold at the three Bibles in Popes head Alley over against the Exchange. 1673."

8vo. Title, Preface and Tables, 8 leaves. On 2 Pet. iij. 10-12, pp—[my copy ends on p. 208, and probably wants 1 leaf.].

"Idea Theologiæ, Tam Contemplativæ Quam Activæ. Ad formam S. Scripturæ Delineata. Operâ Theophil. Galei. Londini, Impensis J. Robinson ad insigne Leonis in Cœmetrio Paulino & R. Boulter ad insigne Capitis Tuarcæ in Vico vulgo dicto Cornhil. 1673."

12mo. Title 1 leaf. Prolegomena pp. 20. Tables 7 leaves. pp. 360.

"Philosophia Generalis, in Duas Partes Disterminata. Una de Ortu & Progressu Philosophiæ, Ejúsq; Traductione ó sacris Fontibus: In qua fusiùs tractatur de Philosophia Platonica. Altera, 1. De Minorum Gentium Philosophis. 2. De Novem Habitibus Intellectualibus. 3. De Philosophiæ Objecto, Subjecto, Finibus, Adjunctis, Discrimine à Theologia, Præstantia, Effectis, Corruptione, Recto Usu, Partibus, nec-non Philosophorium Characteribus & Officiis. Per Theophilum Galeum. Londini, Typis J. M. pro J. Robinson, ad Insigne Leonis in Cœmeterio Paulino; J. & Hancock ad Insigne trium Bibliorum in vico vulgò vocato Cornhil. 1676."

8vo. pp. 12. Tables 14 leaves. pp. 946. Errata 1 leaf.

"Wherein the love of the world is inconsistent with the love of God." A sermon on 1 Jno. ii. 15.; in A *Supplement to the Morning Exercise at Cripple-gate.* The Second Edition, London, 1676. 4to. The ser is the 3rd in the vol. and fills pp. 64 to 85. . The first edit was printed in 1674."

William Strong's *Discourse of the Two Covenants* . . . . London 1678, folio, was revised and published by Theo. Gale. The Ep. Ded. to the Lady Elizbt. Rich bears his name and is dated "Newington March 26, 1678" He also supplied "A Summary of the Two Covenants," 6 leaves, prefixed to the volume. The last paragraph gives an account of his revision.

Davidson (*Bibliotheca Devoniensis* p. 198), and Hazlitt (*Collections and Notes*, 1876, p. 484) ascribe to Theo. Gale the authorship of "The Life and Death of Mr. John Rowe of Crediton in Devon. . . . London Printed for Francis Tyton at the Three Daggers in Fleet-street. 1678." 12mo. Title and to the Reader 3 leaves. Preface 8 leaves—pp. 127. List of books 4pp. not numbered. The preface was by Gale; the Life by the Rev. John Rowe.

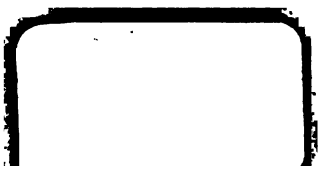
Ant à Wood and some others have attributed to Theop. Gale, "Ars Sciendi sive Logica. Nova Methodo disposita, et novis præceptis Aucta. Opera & Studio T G. M.A. V. D. M Londini, 1681." sm. 8vo. Title, Ded. and "ad Lectorem." 7 leaves. pp. 464. Dr. Calamy says it was not his.

Buckland Brewer.

List of Subscribers.

Adams James, Junr, Kingsbridge.
Alger, W H, Widey Court, near Plymouth.
Alty, Henry, C E, 21, Radnor-street, Plymouth.
Amery, Fabyan, Druid, Ashburton.
Amery, J S, Druid, Ashburton.
Andrews, W, F R H S, Literary Club, Hull.
Babb, W, 2, Balmoral-place, Plymouth.
Bailey, J E, Stretford, near Manchester.
Baker, H G, Budleigh Salterton.
Balkwill, B, Kingsbridge.
Bardin, C R, Sherwell House, Plymouth.
Baring-Gould, Rev S Lew Trenchard, N Devon.
Barnes, Rev Preb R H, Heavitree Vicarage, Exeter.
Barrett, G R, Drakesleigh, Plymouth.
Bartlett, E, Naval Bank, Plymouth.
Bate, C, Spence, F R S, Lockyer-street, Plymouth.
Batten, J C, 5, Fetter Lane, Fleet-street, London.
Bayly, J, Seven Trees, Plymouth.
Bayly, R, Tor Grove, Plymouth.
Bayly, Miss, Seven Trees, Plymouth.
Beedham, B H, Ashfield House, near Kimbolton.
Bellamy, G D, Endsleigh-place, Plymouth.
Bennett, E A, Courtenay-street, Plymouth.
Bennett, E G, Woodland-terrace, Plymouth.
Bennett, J N, Windsor-villas, Plymouth.
Birch, Rev W M, Ashburton, Devon.
Birmingham Free Public Library.
Blacker, Rev B H, M A, Clifton, Bristol.
Boase, Rev C W, M A, Exeter College, Oxford.
Boase, G C, 15, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.
Boase, John J A, 7, Albion-terrace, Exmouth.
Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Body, M, Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth.
Boger, Rev Canon E, St Saviour's Southwark, London.
Boger Hext, Inceworth, Compton, Plymouth.
Bonathan, G T P, 34, Buckwell-street, Plymouth.
Bond, J K, B A, Park Grammar School, Plymouth.
Bonython, John Langdon, Adelaide, South Australia.
Borlase, W C, M P, F S A, Laregan, Penzance.
Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, 40, Brompton Cresent, Brompton, London, S W.
Brent, F, 19, Clarendon-place, Plymouth.
Briggs, T R A, F L S, Richmond-villa, Plymouth,
Bright, R E, Collings-park, Compton.
Briscoe, J P, F R H S, Public Library, Nottingham
Brock, R A, Hon Sec, Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, U S A.
Brown, Rev F, Fern Bank, Beckenham, Kent.
Brushfield, Dr T N, Brookwood Mount, Woking.
Buckingham, W. J P, Southernhay, Exeter.
Bundock, F, Buckland Abbey, Horrabridge.
Burnard, C F, Chatsworth Lodge, Mannamead, Plymouth
Cann, M, Tavistock-place, Plymouth.
Canning, G T, Chard, Somerset.
Capern, E, Harborne, Birmingham.
Carew, W H P, Antony, Torpoint.
Carkeet, J, St Andrew's-place, Plymouth.
Carson, Rev T W, Beaumont, Terenure-road, Dublin.
Carter, W T, Hazlewood, Hagley-road, Birmingham.
Cartwright, Rev H A, Rectory, Witestaunton, Chard.
Chanter, J R, Fort Hill Barnstaple.
Chapple, E, George-street, Plymouth.
Chase, G, 2, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.
Cheevers, T, Fore-street, Saltash.
Chester, Lieutenant-Colonel, LL D, D C L, 124, Southwark Park-road, London, S E.
Clark, G, Leigham-terrace, Plymouth.
Clark, J, Cumberland-street, Devonport.
Clemens, C, Headland-park, Plymouth.
Clements, W W, Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth.
Clogg, S, Looe, Cornwall.
Cole, Miss E, 12, Barnpark-terrace, Teignmouth.
Collier, W F, Woodtown, Horrabridge.
Collins, J R, Fore-street, Bodmin.
Cook, J, Barbican Farm, Looe, Cornwall.
Commins, J G. 230, High Street, Exeter.
Cornish-Bowden, F J, Black Hall, Ivybridge.
Cory, J, Longcross-villa, Roath, Cardiff,
Cotton, Dr C, M R C P, 38, Spencer-square, Ramsgate.
Cotton, Dr J, Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse.
Cotton, W, F S A, The Close, Exeter.
Courtney, W P, 15. Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.
Crabb, J C, Junior Gresham Club, 34, Poultry, London.
Cranford, R, Dartmouth.
Crossing, W, Splatton Farm, South Brent.
Curgenven, J B, 11, Craven Hill-gardens, London W.
Daniell, N C, Rose-bank, Saltash.
Davidson, J B, 14, Old-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.
Daw, G, 6, St James-terrace, Plymouth.
Daw, J J, Tavistock.
Dawe, J E E, Union-terrace, Plymouth.
Dawe, R H, 10, Buckland-terrace, Plymouth.
Day, Rev J G, Swindon Rectory, Cheltenham.
Derry, W, Houndiscombe, Plymouth.
Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter.
Devonport Free Public Library.
Digby, W, C I E, Mutley, Plymouth.
Doe, G, Great Torrington.
Doidge, T, 169, Union-street, Plymouth.
Doveton, F B, Bradridge House, Diptford, Ivybridge.
Drake, H H, LL D, The Firs, Lee, Kent.
Drake, Mrs G N, 8, Saltram-place, Plymouth.
Drayton and Sons, 201, High-street, Exeter.
Dredge, Rev J I, Buckland Brewer, N Devon.
Dunkin, E H W, 14, Kidbrooke Park Road, Blackheath, London, S E.
Dymond, R, F S A, Bamfylde House, Exeter.
Eliott, T, Lockyer Street, Plymouth.
Elliott, W N, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.
Ellis, Col R R W, 3 Barton-villas, Dawlish.
Everitt, Rev W, Rectory of St Lawrence, Exeter.
Exeter Free Public Library.
Eyeley, Dr J F, 4, Hill Park-crescent. Plymouth.
Fisher, E Abbotsbury, Newton Abbot.
Foot, J P, Ashburton Library.
Fouracre, J T, 21, South Devon-place, Plymouth.
Fox, G, Fore-street Hill, Kingsbridge.
Fox, R R, Westbrook, near Plymouth.
Friend, Rev H, Newton Abbot.
Frost, F C, 5, Regent-street, Teignmouth.

Fuller, J G, Chelmelford.
Gain, W A, Tuxford, Newark.
Gale, Dr J, Lockyer-street, Plymouth.
Galton, J C, M A, New University Club, London.
George, W, 28, Park-street, Bristol.
Gervis, W S, M D, Ashburton.
Gibson, J, 10, Market Jew-street, Penzance.
Gill, H S, J P, Tiverton.
Gould, G W, Okehampton.
Govett, P H, Mount Lipstone, Plymouth.
Granger, J D, 34, Exeter-street, Plymouth.
Gribble, T, Tavistock-street, Plymouth.
Haldane, A C, Charters Towers, Northern Queensland, Australia.
Hall, S C, F S A, 3, Sussex-place, Kensington.
Hamilton, W, F R H S, 99, Cannon-street, London.
Harris, C, Treville-street, Plymouth.
Harris, John, 6, Killigrew-terrace, Falmouth.
Hawker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Penally, Boscastle.
Hawker, Rev J M, Berry Narbor, Ilfracombe.
Haydon, G H, Bethlem Royal Hospital, London, S E.
Haydon, J. J., Frankfort-street, Plymouth.
Hayes, A A, Courtenay-street, Plymouth.
Hayne, C S, 3, Eton-square, London S W.
Healy, W, 40, Fair Field-road; Bow, London, E.
Heard, W E, King's Vale-villa, Newport, Mon.
Hearder, H P, Westwell-street, Plymouth,
Hearder, Miss K B, 25, Ermington-terrace, Plymouth.
Heberden, Rev W, 14, Gloucester-place, Portman-Square London, W.
Helder, A, Whitehaven.
Hems, Harry, Fairpark, Exeter.
Hicks, Mrs, Tayport, Fife.
Hine, J, F R I B A, Mulgrave-place, Plymouth.
Hingston, A, J P, Bank-street, Plymouth.
Hobbes, R G, H M Dockyard, Chatham.
Hoblyn, Miss T, Pentrelew, Flushing, Falmouth.
Holmes, Emra, F R H S, 15, Barbican-terrace, Barnstaple.
Hooper, J, Kingsbridge.
Hoppins, T W, Southside-street, Plymouth.
Horswill, G, East Stonehouse Workhouse.
Hughes, T C, Pembroke College, Cambridge.
Hughes, T, F S A, The Groves, Chester.
Hunt, R, F R S, Jermyn-street, London.
Hurrell, R, The Knowle, Kingsbridge.
Hussey, G, Imperial Hotel, Torquay.
Hussey, T W, Rougemont Hotel, Exeter.
Inskip, Capt G R, R N, Houndiscombe-place, Plymouth.
Jago, C S, Public School, Cobourg-street, Plymouth.
Jane, Rev J, Holmedale, Denmark-road, Exeter.
James, Mrs A G F, 17, Eaton-place, Brighton.
James, H, Boscawen-street, Truro.
Jeffery, F B, Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth.
Jeffreson, J, Bovisand-cottage, Howitt Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
Jewers, A J, F S A, Nottingham-place, Mutley.
Jewers, E E, L D S, Athenæum-terrace, Plymouth.
Karkeek, P Q, 1, Matlock-terrace, Torquay.
Keighly, Captain H P, 10, Wolseley-terrace, Plymouth.
Kelly, R S, Modbury, South Australia.
Kelly, T, Yealmpton.
Kernick, W., Junr, Market-place, St Ives, Cornwall.
Kerslake, T, 14, West Park, Bristol.
Kerswill, Dr, Looe, Cornwall
Keys, I W N, Whimple-street, Plymouth.
Kirton, R H, St Austell
Kyd, Hayes, Wadebridge.
Lach-Szyrma, Rev W S, M A, Newlyn, Cornwall.
Laing, J H W, View Bank House, Tayport Fife.
Lancaster, E S, Old Town-street, Plymouth.
Lawson, E, 9, Otterburn-terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Leeds Free Public Library.
Leigh, R L, Himley, near Dudley.
Lewis, L, Lissness Heath, Kent,
Liddell, Hon A, Winter-villa, Stonehouse.
Lidstone, F B, 22, Richmond-road, Exeter.
Liscombe, R L, Mount House, Compton.
Liverpool Free Public Library.
Loam, M, Moditonham, Hatt, East Cornwall:
Löhr, F N, Portland-square, Plymouth.
Lopes, Sir Massey, Bart, M P, Maristow, Roborough.
Lory, Rev H C, Witham, Essex.
Loye, J, Courtenay-street, Plymouth.
Luke, W H, Bedford-street, Plymouth.
Luscombe, J, Alvington, Torquay.
Luscombe, W, J P, Mannamead.
Mabin, J F L, 25, Hampton-street, Plymouth.
Maclean, Sir John, F S A, Bicknor Court, Coleford, Gloucester.
Macliver, P S, M P, Ardnave, Weston-super-Mare.
Macmillan and Bowes, Messrs, Cambridge.
Macnamara, G H, Uxbridge, Middlesex.
Maggs, J H, 223, High-street, Exeter.
Manchester Free Public Library.
Martyn, Rev W W, M A, Rectory, Lifton.
Merrifield, Dr J, F R A S, Gascoyne-place, Plymouth.
Mickl wood, P H, 14, Seymour-terrace, Plymouth.
Miller, W J C, M A, The Paragon, Richmond, Surrey.
Millett Dr. G B, Penzance.
Mitchell, F, Chard, Somerset.
Mitchell Library, Ingram-street, Glasgow.
Mitchell, Miss M, Jew's Orphanage, Low r Norwood, London.
Moon, R, Roche, Cornwall.
Morrish, F A, J P, 2, Bedford-terrace, Plymouth.
Mount Edgcumbe, Earl of, Mount Edgcumbe, Devonport.
Nash, W L, 39, London-road, Reading.
Neild, Dr F, 4, Sussex-terrace, Plymouth.
Nicholls J F, F S A, Free Public Library, Bristol.
Nixon, E, Methley, near Leeds.
Nodal, J H, Strutt-street, Cross-street, Manchester.
Olver, J, Rose Cottage, Newton Abbot.
Oxland, Dr C, Portland-square, Plymouth.
Parfitt, E, Devon and Exeter Institution, Exeter.
Parr, F J, Ledbury, Yorkshire.
Paty, G P H, Bideford.
Pearce, A, Iloilo, Phillipine Islands.
Pearce, F D, Brook House, Kingsbridge.
Pearce, H, F G S, The Limes, Stourbridge.
Pearse, T, M D, 153, Union-street, Plymouth.
Pengelly, W, F R S, Lamorna, Torquay.
Pike, W H, Lipson House, Plymouth.
Pink, W, 5, King-street, Leigh, Lancashire.
Pitts, T, Junr, Southside-street, Plymouth.

Plymouth Coffee House Company.
Plymouth Co-operative and Industrial Company.
Plymouth Free Public Library.
Plymouth Institution, Athenæum,
Plymouth Proprietary and Cottonian Library.
Pode, J D, Slade, Ivybridge.
Prance, Dr C R, Princess-square, Plymouth.
Preston, S J, L R C P, Royal Naval Hospital Stonehouse
Pring, J H, M D, Elmfield, Taunton.
Pulliblank, Rev J, 7, St, Mary's Lane, Walton, Liverpool.
Quaritch, B, 15, Piccadilly, London, W.
Radford, J H, Mannamead, Plymouth.
Radford, C H. 37, Bedford-street, Plymouth.
Radford, D, Park House, Mount Radford, Exeter.
Radford, G H, LL D, 40, Chancery-lane, London.
Rew, G G, Torrington-place, Plymouth.
Richards, S, Tavistock.
Richmond Free Public Library.
Ridgeway, Col, A, Shipleigh Court, Blackawton Devon.
Risk, Rev J E, M A, St Andrew's Chapelry, Plymouth.
Rogers, Rev C, LL D, Brandon-street, Edinburgh.
Rogers, W H H, F S A, Colyton.
Rooker, W S. Bideford.
Rose, J, 59, Bond-street, Leigh, Lancashire.
Ross, C C, M P, Carne, Penzance.
Rowe, C R, St Austell.
Rowe, J B, F S A, Plympton.
Rowe, Miss, Bedford-street, Plymouth.
Royal Historical Society, London.
Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro.
Rutter, J F, Mere, Wills:
Rye, W B, Clifton Hill, Exeter.
St Aubyn, Sir John, Bart, M P, St Michael's Mount, Cornwall.
St Aubyn, J P, Lambe Buildings, Temple, London
Saw, J, Clifton-villa, Plymouth.
Seale, Sir H P, Bart, Norton Parks, Dartmouth.
Serpell, R C, J P, Mannamead, Plymouth.
Sharman, Rev W, F G S, 20, Headland-park, Plymouth.
Shelly, J, Woodside, Plymouth.
Short, F, 105, Piccadilly, Manchester.
Short, John, Hoe-cottage, Plymouth.
Shute A, 23, Drury Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool.
Smith, J. Old Town-street Plymouth.
Smith, W, F S A Scot., Morley, near Leeds.
Smith, W J. 43 North-street, Brighton.
Soltau, G W, J P, Little Efford, Plymouth.
Spry. J. Balmoral House, Octagon, Plymouth.
Stanlake, R, King's-gardens, Plymouth.
Stephens, H, B A Buckland-terrace, Plymouth.
Stribley, E Mutley-plain Plymouth,
Tangye, G, Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham.
Tangye, R, Gilbertstone, Bickenhall, Birmingham.
Tangye's Reading Room, Redruth.
Tanner, E F Hawson-court, Buckfastleigh.
Tenney, J, Audit Office, Somerset House, London.
Thomson, E B, M D, 12, Bellevue-place, Plymouth.
Thomson, L C, 4, Hillsborough, Mannamead.
Thriscutt, J E, 38, Mildmay-grove, Islington, London.
Torquay Directory Publishing Company.
Torquay Natural History Society.
Townsend, G, Deanery-square, Exeter.
Tregay, A, Roche, St Austell.
Tregellas, W H, Morlah Lodge, Tregunter-road, Brompton, London, S W.
Trgellas, Mrs, 31, Portland-square, Plymouth.
Trevail, Sylvanus, Truro.
Truscott, G F, 8, Baring-crescent, Exeter.
Tucker, W J O, Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
Udal, J S, F R H S, 4, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E C.
Usborne, Captain A B, R N, Turnchapel, Plymouth.
Veale, C H S, Springfield, Hill-lane, Southampton.
Vidler, F W, The Gables, Pevensey, Sussex.
Vidler, F W, Junr. 7, Athenæum Place, Plymouth.
Vincent, J A C, 17, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, London, W C.
Virginia Historical Society, Virginia, U S A.
Vivian, Lieut. Col. J L, 7, Clifton-road, London, N W.
Wade, W C, Portland-square, Plymouth.
Waghorn, T, Buenos Ayres.
Walford, C, F S S, 86, Belsize Park Gardens, London.
Walford, E, M A, 17, Church-row, Hampstead, London.
Walker, W H, Bedford-street, Plymouth.
Walling, Miss, Marine-place, Plymouth.
Webb, F J, M C P, F G S, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth,
Weeks, F A, Springfield, Mass., Hampden County U S A.
Weeks, J, Treville-street, Plymouth.
Westcott, L D, Frankfort-street, Plymouth.
Westmacott, Miss M. 15, Onslow-crescent, South Kensington.
Wheatley, H B, 6, Minford Gardens, West Kensington-Park, London, W.
White, W P H, 4, Princess-place, Plymouth.
Whitmarsh, J, St Budeaux, near Plymouth.
Whittley, Rev W, 4, Brunswick-terrace, Plymouth.
Whyte, J, Free Public Library, Inverness.
Williams, C, Mosely Lodge, Mosely, Birmingham.
Williams, J H, 16, High-street, Bideford.
Wilkey, J F, 32, Wonford-road, Exeter.
Wilkinson, Rev Preb C T, D D, St Andrew's Vicarage, Plymouth.
Wills, W C, 6, Jubilee-place, Plymouth.
Windeatt, E, Totnes.
Windeatt, T W, Totnes.
Windyer-Morris, G T, 3, Bevoir-terrace, Portswood, Southampton.
Wintle, Rev F T W, Beer Ferrers, Roborough.
Wood, C, Boscondle, Saltash.
Wood, J E, Queen-street, Plymouth.
Woodhouse, H B S, 15, Portland-square, Plymouth.
Worth, R N, F G S, Seaton avenue, Plymouth.

MAY 2[illegible]